"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; snow or rain to-morrow or at night; moderate winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,770. * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

COAL STRIKE NOW NEAR WORLD WIDE

Prussian Miners Follow the Lead of English Workers and Quit.

SUPPLY FAST DECREASING

A Real Coal Famine Feared—More Than 1,000,000 Men Out—Silesians Gain Demands.

HOPE TO AVERT STRIKE HERE

Committees Representing the Operators and the Workers to Confer in This City Wednesday.

With more than 1,000,000 coal miners on strike in England the Prussian workers also decided yesterday to quit work.

In France there is much unrest. A shortage in supply is already feared, and the action of the English and German workers is likely to influence the French miners.

In this country preparations are being made to face a great walkout of anthracite workers, who threaten to quit on April 1. Coal owners are guarding their stockades in the Pennsylvania fields by barbed wire. The men's demands have thus far been refused, and strenuous efforts are being made to accumulate sufficient reserves to meet the situation.

GERMANS VOTE TO STRIKE.

150,000 Miners Agree to Quit Work to Force Higher Wages.

ESSEN, Rhenish Prussia, March 10.—A strike throughout the Ruhr region was overwhelmingly voted to-day at a meeting of the delegates representing the three coal miners' organizations. The Christian Unionists, who were not represented at the meeting, have issued a protest against the strike, but it is said that they will approve the demand for increased wages, and it would not be surprising to see them eventually join the movement. The strike will become effective to-morrow.

Eighty different meetings were held in the various mining districts to-day, and not less than 150,000 miners attended. Much enthusiasm was manifested and the men enthusiastically favored a fight to a finish with the employers. All the meetings were orderly. The official notification of the proposed strike appeals to the miners to be law abiding and "strictly avoid liquor."

A strong police guard is on hand throughout the district, and troops will be summoned if necessary.

SEWICKAI, Saxony, March 10.—Fifteen hundred miners met to-day and decided to present an ultimatum to the mine owners on Tuesday respecting a demand for an increase of wages, which has already been refused by the owners.

WALDENBURG, Silesia, March 10.—The Lower Silesian mine owners, in compliance with the demand of all the organizers in the district, have decided to increase wages to the 1908 scale, the highest ever paid. The increase becomes effective on April 1.

The demand of the men was for a 15 per cent. increase in their wages, and the employers' action meets the demand part way, with the result that the men will probably continue at work.

COAL SCARCE IN ENGLAND.

More Conferences Planned, but Strike's End Is Not Yet in Sight.

LONDON, March 10.—As the coal strike in England continues the fear increases that, unless it is settled soon, there will be a general coal famine. Already precautionary measures have been taken by the railways and the big industrial concerns. They are practicing the severest economy, and may be forced to reduce their operations in order to make their supply of fuel last until the strike is at an end.

The representatives of the miners have agreed to meet Premier Asquith again and they are expected to decide whether or not they will have a joint conference with the mine owners. The Premier is hopeful of the outcome, but by many his views of the situation are regarded as too optimistic.

The effect of the strike is keenly felt in France, the west coast of which is dependent a great deal upon England for its supply of coal. It is also reported from France that the coal miners here are threatening to go out.

TO ANSWER MINERS' DEMAND.

Conference Between Miners and Employes to be Held Wednesday.

None of the anthracite operators was willing yesterday to predict the result of the joint conference between the committee of ten of the operators, which will meet to-day to prepare a detailed reply to the rejected demands of the anthracite miners, and the Conference Committee of the mine workers, which will be held on Wednesday. The details of the reply will not be made public until it is first submitted to the representatives of the mine workers at this conference.

The demand for domestic anthracite in Brooklyn was greater last week than in Manhattan and the Bronx. The head of one of the largest coal firms in Brooklyn said that in every case the good customer who can be relied on for payment would be taken care of. He will get enough to last him through the Spring, in any case. The coal might cost him more than in ordinary years. Many Brooklyn homes are already stocked with coal at the highest seasonal price, $6.50 a ton, with a premium added. The average tide water price of anthracite remained the same last week, it was stated. The average tide water price for domestic anthracite is $4.95 to $6 for egg coal, used in household heating furnaces; the same price for stove and from $5.20 to $6 for chestnut.

It was said yesterday that briquettes are now being used in a number of hotels and apartment houses as a substitute for steam coal. Despite the talk of the scarcity of small steam sizes it was stated on good authority yesterday that there was about a month's supply on hand.

CHURCH TEST OF PUBLICITY.

Forward Movement Makes Its Appeal Through Paid Advertisements.

The sporting pages of all New York newspapers this morning are carrying display advertisements of the Men and Religion Forward Movement which will be organized in this city in April. Three illuminated signs on Broadway are also a part of the modern publicity campaign in behalf of the up-to-date religious revival that has proved successful in seventy-five cities on this continent. The advertising is in charge of the Publicity Commission of the Christian Conservation Congress.

The Congress meets here April 19-24, and will conduct the Men and Religion Forward Movement during its session. The movement is non-sectarian. It is intended to be of benefit to the Catholic, Protestant, and Hebrew Churches. The converts which it makes are turned into the fold of local churches. The National organization behind the movement goes out of existence after the congress in April.

The Publicity Commission is made up of newspaper men from all parts of America. Secretary William T. Ellis said: "These new methods of advertising merely illustrate what we think the organized forces of religion will have to come to in presenting their claims to all men everywhere. We recognize that the only way to reach literally all the people is through the daily press. Whatever savors of propaganda or of the people's affairs, so to speak, should be set forth in direct appeal by paid display advertisements."

CITY DRIVERS' STRIKE TALK.

Dissatisfaction Reported Among Street Cleaners—Edwards Doesn't Know of It.

There was talk last night of the different meeting halls of the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters that dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Street Cleaning Department drivers might lead to another strike. It was said that the dissatisfaction was due chiefly over the night work, which caused the recent unsuccessful strike and put practically all of the old drivers out of their jobs.

It was said that when the new drivers were taken on Commissioner Edwards had taken back 400 of the old drivers to teach the new ones, and that when Mayor Gaynor heard about this he ordered the discharge of the 400 ex-strikers. This was denied last night by Commissioner Edwards, who said that only 150 drivers had been discharged and that the Civil Service Commission, and not the Mayor, had ordered the discharges, the reason being that the men had not been certified by the commission. Commissioner Edwards said that, as far as he knew, there was no trouble now among his men.

William H. Ashton, the strike leader who has led so many losing fights in recent years, said, however, that he had heard that the men were dissatisfied and said that a strike might be one of the happenings of the near future.

RICH, BUT PREFERS JAIL.

Lives There Voluntarily for Seclusion and to Escape Relatives.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Louis Kruse, a retired farmer of Dupage County, who is said to be worth more than $60,000, is to spend the rest of his days in the county jail at Wheaton, because he is weary of the monotony of freedom. He was not arrested.

Cynical and suspicious of friends and relatives, Kruse decided that jail was the safest place and ideal for quiet and seclusion. So Kruse went to jail. He pays Sheriff Kuhn $1 a day for permitting him to be a prisoner.

This fact was disclosed by an investigation conducted by Judge Landis of the United States District Court, into charges that Sheriff Kuhn was showing special favors to "Dutch" Heitler, a West Side character, serving thirty days for violation of the White Slave act.

Kuhn testified that Kruse was shown a few favors because he paid for his keep, and was merely a voluntary prisoner.

GOETHALS GUEST OF KAISER.

"Why Didn't You Make the Locks Wider?" Asked the Emperor.

BERLIN, March 10.—Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, was the guest of the Emperor to-day at luncheon. The Empress, Princess Victoria Luise, Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, and Herr von Breitenbach, Minister of Public Works, were also present.

Col. Goethals in an interview later praised the Emperor, not as a war lord but as a pleasant host. In the discussion of the Panama Canal he found that the Emperor was surprisingly conversant with every detail of the work.

"I was personally introduced to your steam shovels on the Northeast Sea Canal," the Emperor explained. He praised the Panama construction, added Col. Goethals, but asked: "Why didn't you make the locks as wide as those of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal?"

The Colonel replied that they were wide enough for the largest existing warships, and the Emperor said:

"Yes, now. When we built the Kaiser Wilhelm locks they sufficed for that period, but we have had to expend much money on them since."

AVIATOR NEAR DEATH.

Berry Has Trouble With Parachute in Repeating Airship Jump.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Albert Berry again leaped from a flying aeroplane in a parachute to-day. The performance was the second of its kind in the history of aviation, Berry having been the first to attempt the feat when he leaped from a machine ten days ago as it was speeding over Jefferson Barracks.

He narrowly escaped death to-day, when the parachute became tangled under him. He succeeded in righting in before reaching earth.

FALL KILLS GIRL AVIATOR.

Suzanne Bernard Meets Death in Final Test for License.

ETAMPES, France, March 10.—A woman aviator, Suzanne Bernard, was killed to-day while undergoing examination for a pilot's license. She was only 19 years of age and had successfully made most of the tests.

Contrary to the advice of the examining officials, she attempted a sharp turn to the right. The machine was caught by an eddy and capsized. It fell 200 feet and the woman was crushed beneath the motor.

BOMB WRECKS BAKE SHOP.

Police Search for Man Who Dropped It Down Chimney of Newark House.

A bomb dropped by an unknown person down the chimney of a one-story bake shop in the rear of 35 Adams Street, Newark, late last night wrecked the brick oven in the shop and seriously injured the proprietor, Thomas Mistretta. His son Vito and Salvatore Macoluso, helper, escaped injury.

Vigorous efforts are being made by the police to find the person who dropped the bomb. Mistretta has been running a non-union shop and has had trouble with the Bakers' Union.

NANSEN CALLS IT MATCHLESS TRIP

No Luck, No Chance, but Well-Laid Plans Were What Won for Amundsen.

ITS RESULTS INVALUABLE

Glacial Conditions at the South Pole Can Now Be Understood.

THE NEW MOUNTAINS SEEN

Probably Extend Beyond the Pole Toward South America—Praise for the Fram's Crew.

BY FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

Specially Contributed to The New York Times and The London Chronicle.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, March 10.—It was in 1910 that Capt. Amundsen was starting on his great expedition to the north pole in the Fram, but there was scanty interest shown in him and his undertaking, and still scantier were his funds.

Ever since his first expedition with the Gjoa, however, he had had to sail heavily burdened with debt, for which he was personally responsible, and now, as then, he put out to sea one Summer night in the silence.

It was in the Autumn that there came a message from him that in order to raise the necessary funds for his north pole expedition he was bound for the south pole.

At first the people were amazed, hardly knowing what to think or what to say. Such a thing was unheard of—to go to the south pole on his way to the north. Some thought it grand, but others, and these were the many, considered the venture doubtful. There were many who exclaimed that it was wrong, and that it was unfair. There were even some who would have had him stopped, but the echoes of the controversy reached him not. He had set his course, as he had determined, and without looking back.

The matter was soon forgotten, and people reverted to their own affairs.

It was foggy day after day, week after week—a charitable fog of mediocrities in which all that is high and great is shrouded, when all at once, and unexpectedly, a sunny Spring day dispels the fog.

A new message comes. Men stop and look up, and there, high above them shines a deed—a man. It is irresistible. It goes like a whirl of rapture through the minds of all. Flags fly aloft and flutter in the bright air. Men look into new and unknown tracts, and for a moment are forgetful of themselves.

Yes, we have looked in upon a new land and have read the story of Amundsen's matchless journey from beginning to end like a new and wonderful tale. So grand—it could not be more magnificent. It is unique as a deed, as a voyage of discovery, and in its results, and is told so simply as if it were an Easter pleasure trip on the mountains.

And yet what does it not convey of sage, well-laid plans and splendid execution, of determined courage, endurance, and manly power! Must not even those who know him not glow and rejoice over this man of iron will, who goes on his own way quietly and, as is his wont, without looking to right or left?

New Light on Age-Old Problems.

And what has he now discovered? New light is thrown upon large questions. Portions of the veil that rests on antarctic problems are raised. Amundsen has taken a great stride toward solving the last great geographical enigma. Not only is there light cast upon the antarctic of the present day, but it reaches also over the ice caps of the ice periods of remote ages.

It is as yet too early to attempt to measure the extent of the new discoveries that he has made, but much light already gleams through what he told us of his sledge journey over the antarctic ice cap.

In 1902 Capt. Scott made the important discovery that South Victoria Land continued from 78 degrees south latitude due south, with a high chain of mountains, or rather, a mountainous coast line, far beyond his most southerly point, 82 degrees 17 minutes, and he further found that the glacier surface he was traveling on, along the foot of these high mountains, did not rise noticeably to the southward, for which reason he concluded that it probably must be ice, more or less floating on the sea.

Shackleton continued, in 1908, the discovery of this mountainous coast further southward, past 84 degrees south latitude, and he penetrated on his bold journey by way of Beardmore Glacier on to King Edward VII. plateau, 8,000 feet to 10,000 feet high inside these mountains, and reached on it 88 degrees 73 minutes south.

Amundsen, now for the present, has completed these researches and has reached the pole itself.

From a purely meteorological point of view, Amundsen seems to have made the discovery that the amount of precipitation was comparatively small in the parts he was in. This will perhaps provide the key to enable us to understand the remarkable glacial conditions that have been found, and explain why the entire land, with its mountains and valleys, is not buried deep under a continuous ice cap similar to the ice cap of Greenland.

An important discovery is probable in the connection between South Victoria Land and Capt. Scott's King Edward VII. Land.

The New Mountain Range.

Perhaps even more remarkable is the vast chain of Queen Maud Mountains, which appears to be a continuation of the Queen Alexandra range, and with peaks of 12,000 feet and 15,000 feet in height stretches southeastward into the unknown, probably to the other side of the pole in the direction of Weddell Sea, south of South America.

This is an important step in the advance toward an understanding of the geography of these hitherto unknown regions, and also a new link in our knowledge of the mountain chains of the world.

Through Amundsen's observations we also achieve a final comprehension of the nature of Ross Barrier. It is obviously an enormous glacial mass, floating more or less on the sea in the great bay between South Victoria Land and King Edward VII. Land. This floating mass of ice is formed and fed by the glaciers which force their way down through the valleys and passes in the great mountain range which stretches southward from South Victoria Land, and similar glaciers may quite possibly originate from the south of Amundsen's newly found continuation of King Edward VII. Land.

It was on such an ice slope, or glacier, which comes down from the higher plateau, that he made his remarkable ascent with his dogs in four days to a height of over 7,000 feet. Another glacier of this kind is Beardmore Glacier, where Shackleton made his dangerous ascent. These glaciers obviously originate from the inner ice cap, which, at a height of from 8,000 feet to 10,000 feet, stretches over the land west and south of the high mountains. Part of this ice cap is King Edward VII.'s plateau, which Shackleton reached, and King Haakon's plateau, which surrounds the pole itself.

The Smooth Surface at the Pole.

On account of the unusually low temperature in this region and the resulting small precipitation, this ice cap is not able to grow so great that it can bury the mountains in this case. In the inner parts of Greenland these glacial masses correspond to what in the Alps are called firn, from which the glaciers originate and descend into the valleys.

Amundsen's descriptions of what he calls the Devil's Glacier and the Devil's Ballroom are very remarkable, the ice surface being there so hard that they could not even use skis. As he himself gives minus 5 degrees Centigrade as the maximum temperature during the whole journey at midsummer and after, and as the temperature in these inner regions must be much lower than this, the ice cannot, so far as one can judge, be formed by melting. It must rather be a phenomenon of crystallization of a similar kind to that which occurred on the snow fields and on drifting ice near the north pole, where the snow in Winter, in the severe frost and wind, was covered with a sharp and hard ice crust composed of great ice crystals. By the force of the wind, such a surface is kept smooth and hard.

As the temperature on the glacial plateau traveled over by Amundsen and Shackleton is so low and precipitation is so small, it is probable that the glaciers originating from it have very little movement.

Amundsen's many height measurements and observations during his journey across these glaciers and the inner plateau, combined with Shackleton's earlier observations, will be of the greatest importance in enabling us to understand conditions in this remarkable land, which is so perfectly different from all other lands on earth. They will help us to a clearer understanding of what conditions have been during the former great ice ages.

Lieut. Prestrud's Discoveries.

In addition to all this and a great deal more discovered by Amundsen, Lieut. Prestrud also explored King Edward VII. Land, the Bay of Whales, and the ice barrier in the surrounding neighborhood. We can also expect that this will give information of great geographical and geological importance.

All who are acquainted with Amundsen's previous scientific work will know that his observations of every description are as reliable as the careful use of the instruments at his command can make them. The heights are measured both with the aid of a hypsometer (by determining the boiling point of pure water) and by an aneroide.

And his determination of his position at the pole itself. Is it not like him for the four of his party to take on Dec. 16 an observation every hour for twenty-four hours with the sextant and artificial horizon, in addition to the series of observations on the previous day, and then explore the surrounding neighborhood?

There is not much room left for doubt that the expedition, from firstto last, has been carried out on Amundsen's own plans and calculations, and without a single mishap.

No Luck, No Chance.

Let no one in this instance speak of luck and chance. He has had the good fortune that accompanies the strong. Even such a difficult thing as to lay

Continued on Page 2.

AMUNDSEN DESCRIBES HIS POLAR DASH; FOUND THE POLE'S ALTITUDE 10,500 FEET; FORCED TO KILL AND EAT HIS DOGS

Marched 6 Hours a Day, Slept 6 Hours; Always Hungry, But Never Without Food.

HOPES SCOTT GOT THERE

And Thinks He Probably Did, but No Trace of His Expedition Was Found.

ALWAYS CALM AT THE POLE

Norwegian Explorer Believes No Storms Sweep the Earth's Southernmost Point.

THREE DOGS DESERTED

And Plundered Food Depots—Only Eleven Made the Trip Back.

BIRD OF NEW SPECIES SEEN

Beards of the Party Clipped with a Machine, and One Tooth Extracted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The following supplementary narrative by Capt. Amundsen has been copyrighted by The New York Times Company, and its reproduction in the United States without the express permission of The New York Times is forbidden.

Capt. Amundsen himself states that he wishes this narrative to be published only in the newspapers which, by purchasing his first narrative, have helped to reimburse him. It is pathetically pointed out by Nansen, elsewhere in this morning's Times, that Amundsen set out on his expedition burdened with debt; and it is understood that he mortgaged all he possessed to secure the necessary equipment. It is therefore the purpose of The New York Times to prevent as far as possible the loss to Capt. Amundsen of the just reward of his achievement.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HOBART, Sunday, March 10.—Capt. Roald Amundsen received me to-day, and not only materially added to the information already cabled by him respecting his journey to and from the south pole, but also discussed the question of whether it is likely that he was preceded by his English rival, Capt. Scott. He said:

"I saw no traces whatever showing that Capt. Scott had been at the pole, but it is possible that he had been there and had left some unsubstantial memorial which had afterward been destroyed by the storms.

"The chances, however, are heavily against this theory, for during the three days that I was there the weather was calm and still, and I think that is the prevalent condition. There was nothing but the vast level plains of snow, and hence there was no possibility of erecting a permanent cairn of stones.

"The season was very favorable, and therefore it is exceedingly likely that Capt. Scott did reach the pole later, if not sooner, than myself. I most sincerely hope he did arrive there, for he well deserves success.

How the Dash Was Made.

"On my sledging journey to the pole a new plan was tried. At first the expedition daily traveled fifteen miles in five hours, then spent two hours eating and in feeding the dogs, and then we attempted to spend the other seventeen hours in sleep. This period of rest was found to be too long both for the men and dogs, and a new plan was tried. This was to march fifteen miles in about six hours, spend two hours eating and attending to the dogs, sleep six hours, and then breakfast and march again. This accounts for the remarkable speed of over twenty miles a day attained on the return journey.

Had Difficulty in Breathing.

"The greatest difficulties of the expedition were caused by the heights encountered. During the latter part of the journey to the pole we spent nearly six weeks at great elevations, which sometimes reached 16,750 feet. [This may be an error in cabling, as Capt. Amundsen, in an earlier report, mentioned 10,750 feet as the greatest reached.] The pole itself is at an elevation of 10,500 feet. When we were working hard, great difficulty was experienced in breathing at these heights, and we panted and struggled for breath.

"With regard to food, we had full rations all the way, but in that climate full rations are a very different thing to having as much as a man can eat. There seems little limit to one's eating powers when doing a hard sledging journey. However, on the return journey we had not merely full rations, but as much as we could eat from the depots after passing 86 degrees.

Eating Dog Meat No Hardship.

"The first dogs were eaten on the journey to the pole in 85½ degrees, when twenty-four were killed. In spite of the fact that they had not always been able to obtain full meals, the dogs were fat and proved most delicious eating. It is anything but a real hardship to eat dog flesh.

"Two skua gulls were seen at 84½ degrees. A small cairn had previously been erected as a mark to guide us on our return, and just when he had left this the gulls came flying past and alighted on the cairn.

Three Dogs Deserted.

"Three of the best dogs deserted the party at 83 degrees. We had killed a female dog at 82½ degrees, and the dogs went back, searching for her. This caused us great anxiety, for it was feared that the dogs would pillage the depots on which the party depended. When we returned to 83 degrees, after being at the pole, we saw fresh dog tracks around the large snow cairn used as a depot there. Curiously enough, the pemmican in the depot was untouched.

"Traces of the dogs were followed to 82½ degrees, where the female dog had been killed. They had found the body, which was placed on the top of a heap of snow as a food reserve for the party, and, having eaten it, the dogs had gone to the depot at 82 degrees, where a large number of cases were piled up. They had got at one of the cases of pemmican and had not only eaten that, but had also eaten the leather straps and other indigestible articles. They had also eaten two dogs which we had killed and left for food at this depot.

"Eleven dogs survived the whole journey and safely reached the Fram.

Christmas Dinner Near the Pole.

"I and my four companions on the pole party kept the Christmas festival in the high mountains, not a great distance from the pole. The feast consisted of an extra allowance of biscuits cooked in a porridge, a poor substitute for the abundance of the Norwegian Christmas, but we enjoyed it heartily.

"On the return journey we had not a single day's rest. We did not even rest on Christmas Day, but passed on, day after day, through all weathers. There was little that was adventurous about the trip, but it was very hard work.

"I attribute my success to my splendid comrades and to the magnificent work of the dogs, and next to them to our skis.

"The splendid condition of the dogs on landing in the antarctic was due mainly to the precautions taken on the Fram. In order to keep the dogs in good health while crossing the tropics a special double-deck planking had been fixed above the deck of the Fram with a space several inches deep left for the circulation of fresh air. This device was constructed before leaving Norway, and in the hot weather sails stretched above kept the dogs always in the shade. As a result, little trouble was experienced with the dogs, which landed fit for work.

Kept Fat on Polar Dash.

"Of real hardships in the way of food on the pole journey there were none. Rather the reverse, for when my companions reached the ship they were almost fat, and could not eat as much as when they started. The dogs, too, were fat, and that they had lived well during the last part of the journey was shown by the fact that they would hardly touch the seal meat, which was lying in large quantities about the base of the camp.

"Washing was a luxury never indulged in on the journey, nor was there any shaving, but as the beard has to be kept short to prevent ice accumulating from one's breath, a beard-cutting machine which we had taken along proved invaluable.

"Another article taken was a tooth extractor, and this also proved valuable, for one man had a tooth which became so bad that it was absolutely essential that it should be pulled out, and this could hardly have been done without a proper instrument.

"The party which explored King Edward VII. Land reports seeing a bird of a new species. They are certain of that, as they got close to it and saw it distinctly.

Protecting His Narrative.

"I am gratified to learn that the steps taken to prevent the results of the expedition prematurely leaking out proved successful, and that The New York Times was the first to publish the news in America.

"The method adopted here was simple. Nobody was allowed on board the ship, and no member of the expedition other than myself was allowed to go ashore. All necessary business and other business for the crew was transacted by myself.

"I arrived Thursday and sent you a brief cablegram announcing my success, and on Friday dispatched a long account of my journey to the pole and the discoveries we had made.

"From all over the world telegrams had been pouring into Hobart, chiefly from newspapers in England and America, begging for messages from me. I had arranged that The London Chronicle, The New York Times, and their associates should have the story exclusively, and that promise I have been glad to fulfill.

Will Now Seek the Arctic.

"I have been most gratified today to receive hearty congratulations from King George.

"Before sailing to Buenos Aires I have arranged to go on a month's lecturing tour in Australia. From Buenos Aires I intend to make my way to the arctic via Bering Strait, thus carrying out my original programme."

More than 100 telegrams of congratulation were received at Hobart yesterday by Capt. Amundsen, fifty being delivered to him in one bundle.

Cut fruits, jellies, water ices made delicious with Angostura Bitters.—Adv.

RUTLAND R. R. TO MONTREAL.
Sleepers lv. Grand Central daily 7:25 P. M. Particulars 1,216 Broadway. 'Phone 6310 Mad.—Adv.

AMUNDSEN FAVORED, SAYS SHACKLETON

English Explorer Points Out How All Conditions Worked for Norwegian's Success.

HIS EXPERIENCE DIFFERENT

Blizzards, Lack of Animals, and Intense Hunger Sharply Contrasted with Amundsen's Trip.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Monday, March 11.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, after reading Capt. Amundsen's cabled statement from Hobart on Sunday in the original, made for The Daily Chronicle and THE NEW YORK TIMES, the following interesting comparison of "Amundsen and myself." He says:

"Amundsen's further cable gives more details of human interest than could be gathered from his first long and official message. He says that no traces whatever were seen that Capt. Scott had reached the pole before him, but he wisely says: 'It is possible that he may have been there and that bad weather might have destroyed his memorial, which would most likely be a snow mound.'

"I note that he thinks that calm weather is the prevalent condition at the pole. This is quite different to what we experienced and concluded to be the general case during our southern march. During the whole of that march on the plateau we suffered greatly from strong head winds.

"What a blizzard means in a latitude such as our 'furthest south' and in a temperature similar to that which Amundsen found, is as vivid to me after three years as though I was experiencing it now—a shrieking wind, a blinding snowdrift, so dense and so fierce that one choked as though some great giant was gripping our puny human forms, a numbness that seizes one's limbs before the mighty forces of nature let loose, as though they resented mere man approaching and daring their solitudes, a feeling as if struggles were useless, such a feeling that was only combated by the thought that far off across the leagues of icy wastes and stormy seas people in the home country were watching and hoping for our success.

"Amundsen fortunately escaped such troubles and continued his march to the long-sought-for goal without experiencing these never-to-be-forgotten hardships.

Still a Chance for Scott.

"Leaving one's personal memories and reverting to the possibility that Capt. Scott may have reached the pole at approximately the same time as Amundsen, there is a chance that some slight undulation, though not apparent to the eye when making a cairn, might limit the horizon of the observer to a mile or two miles. So it is still possible that the British expedition may have reached the goal before the Norwegian.

"Amundsen certainly allows that the season was very favorable, and there is every chance of Scott having accomplished his mission under the same good conditions that he himself had, but we must wait for news later, giving the date when he reached the pole, if he did so, before it can be definitely said who had the honor of being there first.

"Amundsen points out that his remarkable speed was made by marching six hours, spending two hours tending the dogs and feeding them, six hours' rest, and then another march. It is evident that he must have been driving dogs, and that the men were not engaged in hauling sledges themselves, and in this he was fortunate.

"During the 126 days of our southern journey, for the first thirty-three days we pulled beside the ponies. Then, when all our ponies were gone, for the last ninety-one days we dragged the sledges ourselves ten hours a day on the scantiest rations. This produced ravenous appetites, with nought save a little tough pony meat, a couple of biscuits, and four lumps of sugar to satisfy the pangs of hunger.

Memories of Real Hunger.

"In view of Amundsen's fortunate circumstances, I recall that I wrote the following just after my southern journey:

"'We brought back with us from the journey toward the pole vivid memories of how it feels to be intensely and fiercely hungry. During the period from Nov. 15, 1908, to Feb. 23, 1909, we had but one full meal, and that was on Christmas Day. Even then we did not keep the sense of repletion very long, for within an hour or two it seemed to us that we were as hungry as ever.

"'Our daily allowance of food would have been a small one for a city worker in a temperate climate. In our case this hunger was increased by the fact that we were performing vigorous physical labor in a very low temperature.'

"Amundsen states that his greatest difficulties were the heights encountered, and that he reached an elevation of 16,750 feet. There may be some telegraphic error here in the cable, for to reach this enormous altitude he must have gone right over the mountains and also found the highest mountain in the south polar regions.

"In his original cable Amundsen states that 10,750 feet was the highest he had reached. This is a much more likely figure.

Observations Coincide.

"He found the pole itself at an altitude of 10,500 feet. When we stopped 97 miles from the pole our altitude was 10,050 feet, and the plateau was slowly rising at the rate of about 800 feet for every 100 miles. So it appears that the observations of both expeditions seem to coincide.

"I presume here that Amundsen has corrected his altitudes with reference to his base camp at the Bay of Whales, because we had to reduce our altitudes by hypsometer measurement by over a thousand feet, and if correct, our approximate altitude by hypsometric measurement was over 11,000 feet. Working at such low temperatures at high latitudes, one well knows from experience, is very trying.

"Amundsen was fortunate in being able to take sufficient provisions throughout the journey, so that he and hi scomrades were not seriously inconvenienced. I note that they had to resort eventually to eating dogs, and certainly it requires an antarctic appetite to consider dog 'delicious' food. Lack of food is most trying, especially at such high altitudes, and with such low temperatures everybody needs not only sufficient food to keep the body temperature up but also to supply muscle wastage under strenuous working conditions.

"At 84½ degrees he observed two skua gulls. The instinct of these birds to go nearly 350 miles from sea in search of food is remarkable.

"A most interesting biological statement that Amundsen makes is that the King Edward VII. Land party reports seeing a bird of a new species also. Scientific men will eagerly await a full statement as to what the bird was like.

Wants to Hear Names of Companions.

"Amundsen pays a well-deserved tribute to his comrades. We hope soon to hear the names of these men. We would particularly like to hear in which journey Nansen's old lieutenant to the north, Johansen, took part.

"Amundsen wisely took a beard-cutting machine, a precaution we neglected, hence we suffered agonies from our frozen beards sticking to our clothes.

"I make no excuse for again refering to our own journey south, taking this extract from my diary, written on top of the plateau in my mountain sleeping bag.

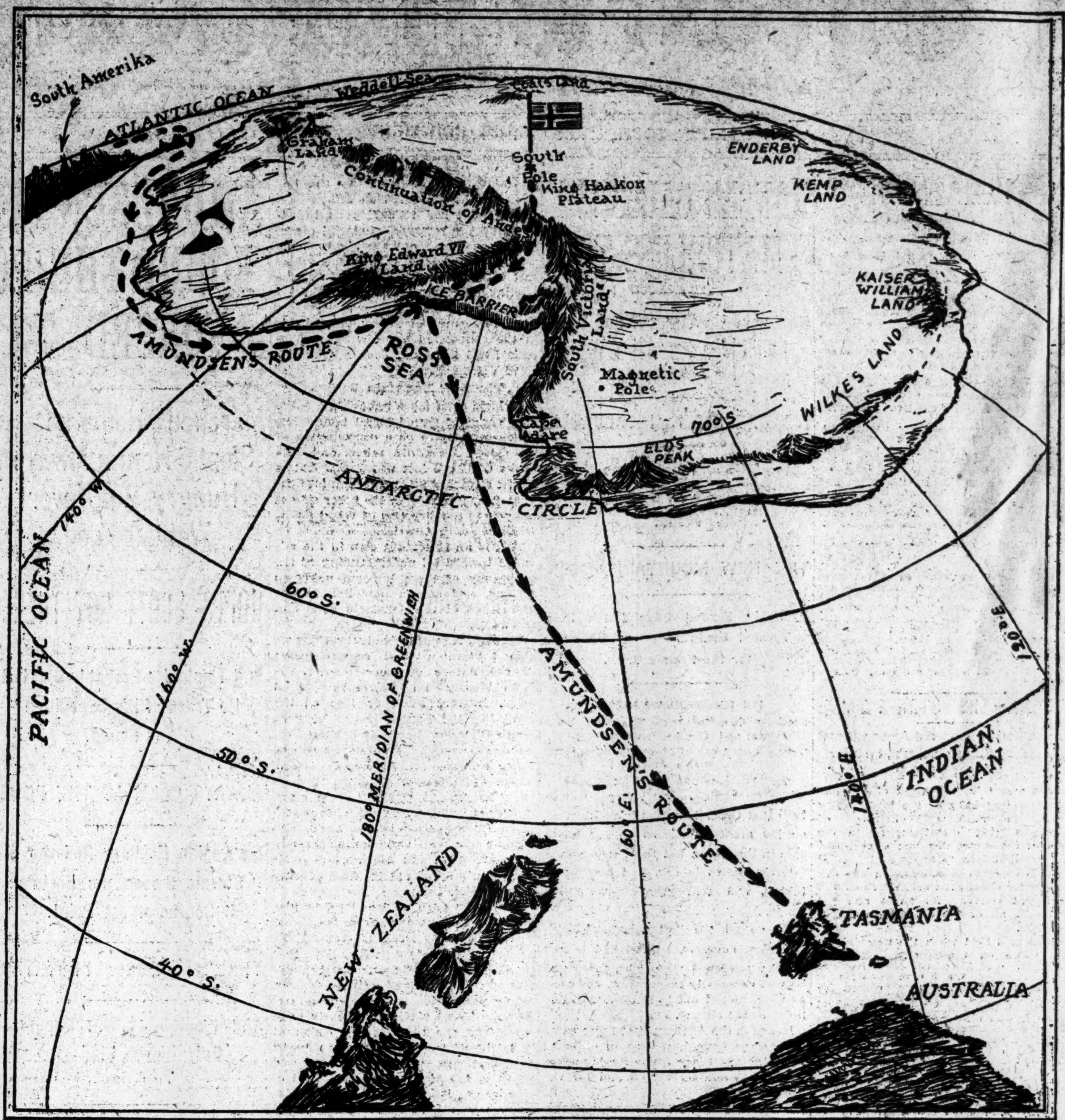
"If we had only known we were going to get such cold weather as we have at times experienced we would have kept a pair of scissors to trim our beards. Moisture from the condensation of one's breath accumulated on the beard, trickled down on to the burberry blouse, and then froze into a sheet of ice inside and it became very painful to pull the blouse off in camp.

"I note that Amundsen refers to dental operations. The only experience we had of these was when Adams, one of the southern party, suffered from the toothache. Marshall, our surgeon-cartographer, decided to operate. Unfortunately, we had only left-handed forceps with us.

"I waited outside the tent while the operation was progressing. I saw a great deal of bulging of the tent and heard a lot of language not fit for publication. Marshall came out excited but successful. He promised Adams that he would perform again, and at a matinee on the following day the offending tooth was withdrawn. That was the only operation that occurred on our southern journey.

"We have yet to hear whether Amundsen (and it is a very interesting point to polar explorers) marched to the pole in northern furs or in the light, windproof burberry that we found successful."

Amundsen's Route to the South Pole.



Map Showing the New Territory He Discovered in the Antarctic.

AMUNDSEN'S STATEMENT.

Reserves His Narrative for Those Newspapers Who Helped Indemnify Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 10.—Capt. Amundsen's statement to-day, which admirably supplements his detailed report of his dash to the pole, was made to a special correspondent at Hobart, acting on behalf of The London Chronicle and THE NEW YORK TIMES as a result of an agreement entered into with Leon Amundsen, the explorer's brother, at Christiania.

Roald Amundsen made this additional and highly interesting statement only on the specific understanding that it was for publication only in those papers which, by purchasing the newspaper rights of his first story, had helped to indemnify him for the expenses he had incurred for his expedition.

The dispatch followed the same route as that by which Capt. Amundsen's first dispatch was transmitted to THE NEW YORK TIMES, going from Hobart to Sydney, thence to Vancouver, from Vancouver to Montreal, thence to London, and back across the Atlantic to New York.

In the details given on that matter Saturday it was not mentioned that the exact distance covered by the message over the lines of the Pacific Cable board was nearly 12,000 miles—that is, 700 miles of the board's land lines in Australia, 7,300 knots of their Pacific cables, and 3,100 miles of their land line in Canada.

AMUNDSEN KEEPS FAITH.

Will Tell Nothing Except to the Newspapers Which Aided Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HOBART, Tasmania, March 10.—Capt. Amundsen is loyal to THE NEW YORK TIMES and The London Daily Chronicle. He refuses to say anything to others, though correspondents showed him cables received this evening from London containing his whole story, and which will appear in to-morrow's Hobart papers.

He went for a motor drive to-day with American Consul Baker, who has royally entertained him here. The Fram is still in the stream and no one is allowed on board.

HIGH PRAISE IN PARIS.

Prince Roland Bonaparte Lauds the Norwegian Explorer.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 10.—It would be difficult to exaggerate the interest taken by the French press and public and the scientific world in the achievement of Capt. Amundsen. Not only do the leading papers devote columns to the story of his trip, but they also publish interviews with French specialists in antarctic exploration.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, President of the French Geographical Society, and himself a well-known explorer, expressed to-day the great pleasure he felt at the news of Amundsen's triumph.

"I cannot hide the tremendous pleasure with which I received the news that Amundsen had reached the south pole," he said. "His news must have sincerely delighted the numerous friends he possesses in the scientific world. There is a saying that what a man is worth the act is worth, and in the present case I might say that what the man is worth the news is worth. If Amundsen says he has been to the pole, it is certain that he has been there. He is a man of his word, and the matter is beyond the possibility of discussion.

"Amundsen is a very great figure, and an exceptional personality. Besides being a hardy, intrepid, and strong-willed explorer, he is a man of learning and a scientist. The works he has published giving na account of the observations made during his voyages of exploration in the polar regions are among the most remarkable ever penned. He is held in the highest esteem by the French scientists, who gave him a reception at the French Geographical Society three years ago, and I gave a soirée in his honor at my house, where he met most of the leading Frenchmen of learning. He is a charming man and one typical of the North, a man who has the essentials for the accomplishment of such deeds, who can remain shut up alone for hours at a time in his cabin, thinking, meditating and thinking on what he is about to do and the best means for attaining his goal.

"You may meet scientists who will inquire what is the use of it, what interest does the discovery of the pole offer to science? As a matter of fact, it is of the highest interest. The observations made by Amundsen must be made and will be of the utmost value later on from the point of view of investigation of the problems of winds, tempests, and cyclones. Then he prepared the way for further observations which will add to the sum of things already known. Further, it is always interesting to place one's foot on a spot on the earth where no human being has been before. That is a sport, and a great one, a noble one, even.

"What astonishes me is that we have not yet heard from Capt. Scott. He also is a valiant explorer. The English people must feel some disappointment at seeing others succeed in the object at which the efforts of several of their countrymen were directed for a long time. Shackleton did much toward the discovery of the pole, and approached very closely to it, but after the point he attained there was still an immense surface to travel. The observations he brought back must have helped Amundsen enormously, but the English people are very courteous in matters of sport; they know how to recognize and applaud the victory of a rival.

"I expect that we will have the pleasure of welcoming Amundsen in Paris on his return. I have no doubt that the Geographical Society will give him a worthy reception."

Referring to the enterprise of THE NEW YORK TIMES in purchasing exclusive American rights to Amundsen's story, Prince Bonaparte said: "What your paper did was capital journalism of the highest order, instructive to the public, and helpful to the world at large. The public will be deeply grateful to THE NEW YORK TIMES for its enterprise. It constitutes an excellent means of disseminating the news of the discovery throughout the world. To sum up my view in three words, it was capital."

OFFICIAL WORD TO WASHINGTON

Consul Baker Sends Authorized Statement from Amundsen.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The State Department to-day received this dispatch from Consul Baker at Hobart, Tasmania:

"Amundsen authorizes me to convey information to Government that he was at south pole Dec. 14 to 16, and all the party returned safe."

NEWS PIRACY.

Detroit Free Press Censures Papers Which Stole Amundsen's Story.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., March 10.—The Detroit Free Press will say editorially to-morrow:

> By what standard of right and wrong do our newspaper associates in the United States measure their conduct in relation to Capt. Amundsen's story of his polar discovery? The explorer risked his life to achieve the feat. He has a moral and legal right to expect the pecuniary returns that would come from success.
>
> One of the returns, and a very considerable one, was the compensation for his newspaper narrative, and this, to put it bluntly, was stolen from him by our American contemporaries.
>
> The boldness of the theft was amazing, in view of the fact that every legal safeguard was thrown around the story, which experience and ingenuity could suggest, but the law's protection was no protection at all. The copyright was infringed with apparently not a qualm of conscience or a moment's fear of the consequences. Our contemporaries threw to the winds every scruple and every restraining influence in their determination to secure for themselves some part of the property of Capt. Amundsen.
>
> It may be that some loophole was left open by the purchasers of the story, and that the publishers who took advantage of the legal flaw cannot be held to account for their act, but this is a comparatively immaterial point and one they can adjust with the aggrieved persons later. The distressing phase of the matter is the evident callousness with which the newspapers commit flagrant robbery. It indicates a standard of morals that does not speak well for the American press.
>
> The Free Press need not inform its readers that they have not been the receivers of stolen goods in such matters. This paper, as they know, printed the authorized versions of all three polar stories, those of Cook, Peary, and Amundsen.

NANSEN CALLS IT MATCHLESS TRIP

Continued from Page 1.

down depots on the flat ice cap, devoid of any landmarks, and find them again with certainty, at which former polar explorers have failed, this man accomplishes with the greatest ease. He goes through every difficulty as if such a thing never existed.

Amundsen and his men have, in truth, accomplished great feats of discovery. They journeyed the whole time through unknown regions, and from first to last Amundsen found his way. It was considered certain in England that Amundsen would make for Beardmore Glacier, discovered by Shackleton, and by that route proceed to the high plateau, since he would be certain there of being able to advance. We, who know the man, did not consider this probable. It would be more like him to make his route away from the tracks traversed by others, and, fortunately, this surmise is found to be correct.

At no single point to the pole itself does the route coincide with the English one. This is a great scientific gain.

Scott Sure to do Good Work.

Unfortunately, we have so far no information as to Scott's journey, but his advance southward was in all probability made at about the same time as Amundsen's. This is inded a happy circumstance, since the value of the discoveries made by the two expeditions will thereby be mutually augmented to a high degree. Scott is an eminent man and a leader of the first rank. His expedition was equipped with unusual completeness, and we can be certain that both he and his men have achieved various discoveries of the very greatest significance. His expedition was a great undertaking, with a staff of scientific experts. He therefore regarded reaching the south pole itself as only one of the many tasks which he had set himself. We therefore could not expect him to have been ahead of Amundsen in the journey south. Moreover, besides his dogs, Scott used ponies as draught animals, and with these he could not easily travel in the low temperatures so early in the Spring as Amundsen did with dogs.

It is to be hoped that we may soon obtain good news from him regarding new and great triumphs.

However, since Scott has so large a company and his explorations were to be carried out in various directions, and, moreover, since a portion of his party is at Cape Adare, it is scarcely a matter for surprise that his ship, the Terra Nova, will need time to reach New Zealand again. We must therefore still have patience.

Neither is it quite certain that Scott will return with his ship this year. He may possibly remain there another year, if he has not concluded his numerous investigations to his satisfaction.

The Fram and Her Crew.

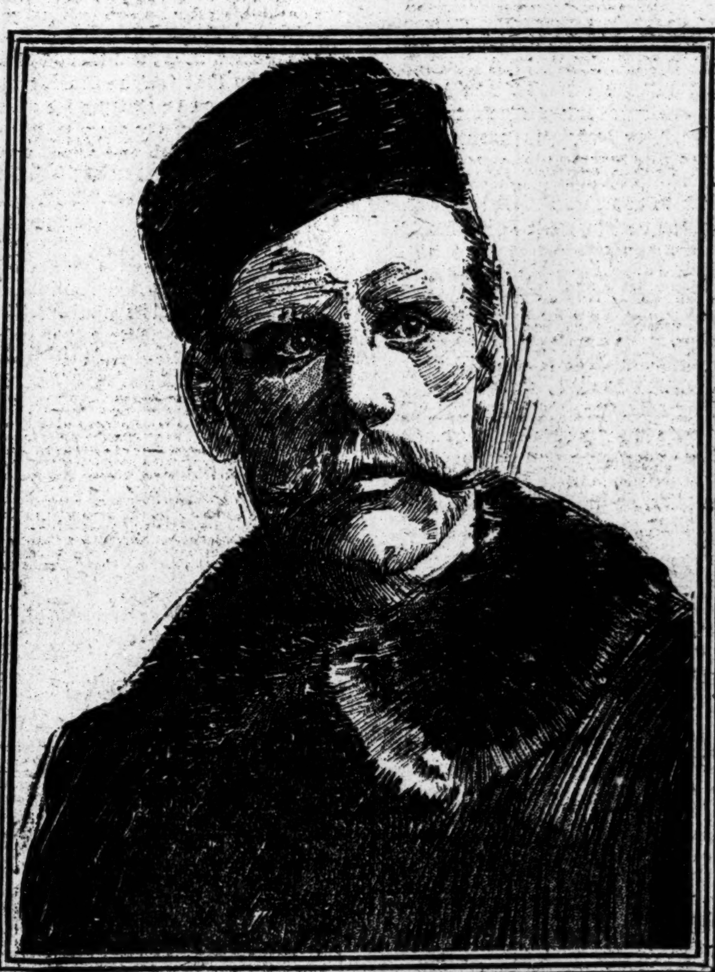
While we admire Amundsen and his men for their journey across the antarctic ice fields and mountains, we must also express gratitude to Capt. Nielsen and his men, who, in so splendid a manner, took the Fram twice in and out of these waters, which several experts declared would scarcely be possible for the Fram. It was achieved with the speed and certainty of a steam packet and without any difficulties apparently being encountered. Our thoughts also turn to the builder of the Fram, the well-known Colin Archer, who will now assuredly rejoice to see how the offspring of his genius has once more triumphed with the vessel which has been both farthest north and farthest south on our planet.

During the time that elapsed from the day when Amundsen landed on the ice until they returned to fetch him again, Capt. Nielsen and his men carried out valuable investigations in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, between South America and Africa, so that entirely unknown tracts of deep set have been brought within the knowledge of man.

It might be expected that men who had done such deeds would return in delight to their home land, but Amundsen is not so made. He points forward. In 1913, as soon as he has again completed preparations, the Fram will convey him through Bering Strait into the darkness and cold of the North, thence to drift through the polar sea for at least five years. It sounds almost superhuman, but Amundsen is the man for the task, and we may be sure that he will achieve it as well as that which he has just finished.

FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

FRIDTJOF NANSEN.



Arctic Explorer Who Pays High Tribute to Amundsen.

B

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PLAN TO CONTINUE LAWRENCE STRIKE

Picket Forces to be Increased To-day Despite Indications of Settlement.

WAGE CONFERENCE CALLED

Leaders Want to Know Definitely in Dollars and Cents What Promised Increase Will Mean.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 10.—Although the leaders of the textile mill workers' strike express the belief that the end is close at hand, with victory for the strikers assured by the action of the manufacturers in granting general increases in wages, there was no let-up by the strikers to-day in preparations for continuing the struggle.

Speakers at nearly a score of meetings laid stress upon the necessity of maintaining and even increasing their strength. The leaders planned to have more pickets on duty to-morrow morning between dawn and the opening hour of the mills than at any time since the strike was begun two months ago.

A strikers' committee will probably meet the American Woolen Company officials at the State House in Boston to-morrow. The increase of 7½ per cent. in wages, announced by the American Woolen Company, finds favor with the strikers generally, but the leaders want to know in terms of dollars and cents the operation of the maximum and minimum provisions of the new scale.

President William M. Wood of the company is expected to furnish figures detailing these points at the conference. The premium system also stands in the way of an immediate settlement, but although the strikers have demanded its abolition, they are understood to be agreeable to a modification of the plan.

A settlement between the American Woolen Company and its striking employes will be followed probably by an agreement taking in practically all the mills. Except at the Everett mills, which still maintain a lockout, all the manufacturers have announced increases in wages following closely those granted by the American Woolen Company.

Two more arrests upon warrants for assaults in connection with picketing were made to-day, making half a dozen of this nature within two days.

Offers to care for children during the strike are pouring into the strike committee from various parts of the country, including Washington, Philadelphia, and New York but the committee will not send away any more little ones until they know definitely what the prospects are for a settlement of the strike.

Two new companies of militia came to Lawrence to-day, Company G (Emmet Guards) of Worcester and Company K of Clinton, both of the Ninth Regiment, relieving the two provisional companies of local militiamen. Further changes, involving probably a reduction in the force, are expected to-morrow, unless trouble develops at the mill gates in the morning.

Guida Mazzerilli, who was arrested in Lynn last Friday charged with being an accessory before the fact in an attempt to kill two Metropolitan Police officers during a strike disturbance in this city Feb. 26, was released to-night on $10,000 bonds furnished by five friends. He was in court Saturday, but his case was postponed until next Thursday. Salvatore Bruno, who is accused as the principal in the case, is also held in $10,000.

The financial losses, directly or indirectly due to the protracted conflict will aggregate at least $2,600,000, according to conservative estimates. One-half of this amount falls upon the strikers and other operatives themselves in stoppage of wages. The loss to manufacturers is placed at $750,000, while freight carriers have suffered no less than $100,000 damage to business. Merchants and storekeepers' losses swell this amount. Banks, too, have felt the effect of the strike, for there have been few deposits and many withdrawals.

It has cost the State $130,000 to keep the militia in the city, and the city has been under enormous expense because of the necessity for hiring additional police officers.

MORE PAY FOR 125,000.

Order of Mills Will Be General Before the End of March.

BOSTON, March 10.—Before the end of March more than 125,000 operatives in the cotton and woolen mills of Northern New England will receive an increase in pay amounting to from 5 to 7 per cent. The announcement to this effect, which was made yesterday from the Boston offices of mills in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, followed the proposal of the American Woolen Company to raise the pay of its operatives, in the hope of settling the strike in its mills in Lawrence.

In New Hampshire the following cotton mill operatives will benefit by the increase: Amoskeag, Manchester, 15,500; Pacific, Dover, 3,000; Nashua and Jackson, Nashua, 3,500; Great Falls, Somersworth, 1,200; Salmon Falls, Salmon Falls, 600; New Market, New Market, 1,500; Exeter, 500; Pittsfield, Pittsfield, 200; China, Webster, and Pembroke Mills of the Suncook Company, Suncook, 1,500, and Monadnock, Claremont, 800.

In Maine the cotton mills are Avon, Androscoggin, Bates, Centennial, Hill, Lewiston, 6,000; Barker, Auburn, 500; York, Saco, 2,500; Pepperel, Biddeford, 4,000; Edwards, Augusta, 1,200; Cabot, Brunswick, 600; Lockwood, Waterville, 800; Farwell, Lisbon, 300.

In Massachusetts the 20,000 employes of the Lowell Cotton Mills, the 13,000 cotton mill operatives in every mill in Lawrence except the Everett, the 1,700 Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mill hands in Salem, the 2,100 operatives of the Otis Company's cotton mills in Ware, and the 3,500 hands of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company in Fitchburg, and the Lancaster Mills in Clinton, controlled by the Parkhill Company, will be among those affected by the increase, in addition to the 30,000 operatives employed in the thirty-three New England plants of the American Woolen Company.

In many places the raise will be effective to-morrow morning, while in others the increase will not be effective until March 18.

CHURCH REPORT ON STRIKE.

Conditions in Lawrence Described in Bishop McDonnell's Paper.

The current issue of The Tablet, the official organ of Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, contains an article on the Lawrence strike, which, it is announced, was prepared after special investigation of conditions by a Lawrence newspaper man working under the direction of a priest well known in the Archdiocese of Boston, in which Lawrence is situated.

The report, which is voluminous, also appears in The Boston Pilot, the recognized organ of Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, and in similar journals having the approval of the Bishop of Buffalo, the Archbishops of Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and St. Paul. The investigation is in line with the renewed activity of the Catholic Church against Socialism in all parts of the world.

After describing numerous acts of violence in connection with the strike, the report says:

> With the spread of the strike the announcement that on Sunday one Ettor, National organizer of the Industrial Workers of America, an organization that few in Lawrence had ever heard of before, would be in Lawrence, lifted the veil for even the dullest. Sunday came and with it a meeting in the City Hall, at which Joseph Ettor was present. He made a fiery address, in the course of which he denounced the City Government, the State Government, and the National Government as enemies of workingmen, fit only to be wiped out of existence along with capital, religions of all kinds, authority of all kinds. In a word, he avowed himself the advocate of "direct action," of violence, a believer in the philosophy of force, for he proclaimed time and time again that he who has force on his side has law on his side.
>
> From his entrance upon the scene terrorism, undefined, widespread, all-pervasive, spread through the city. In a few days more than 20,000 operatives were out of work, most of them through sheer force of knives and revolvers.
>
> The widespread publicity of the strike was brought about and made possible by the presence of the direct action Socialists, like Ettor and Haywood. These have hoodwinked the older, theorizing, peace-loving Socialists. They pull the wires now.
>
> Terrorism has been the strongest weapon of the Industrial Workers of America in Lawrence. When it was partially taken from their grasp and the reign of ordered liberty restored their strength waned rapidly. And only as that terror survived, nursed and cultivated by the methods of the Black Hand and the Mafia, did any of the strength of the syndicalist strike survive. But in all the news printed about the Lawrence strike there was not a word of sympathy for the thousands of workers, most of them women, many of them widows, who, not believing in the anarchistic and revolutionary doctrines of the Industrial Workers of America, felt that they still lived in a free country and had a right to work if they wanted to. If it had not been for the militia and the police they would not have dared to go to work, for they certainly would have been murdered. These returned in increasing numbers every day.

Here the report declared that everybody ought to sympathize with the mill workers in their just demands for a living wage, but immediately adds that the ignorant ones of the strikers were led on by the syndicalists to believe that the only way to get what they wanted was to force it. "It should be understood that clergymen of all denominations, and leading citizens, and merchants, the people as a whole," the article concludes, "believe in and sympathize with the efforts of the mill workers to get an increase in wages." It is hinted that any increase in wages granted so far has been at the solicitation of priests and clergymen of all denominations as well as the first citizens of the town.

STRIKE LEADERS DENOUNCED

President of Textile Workers Asks How They Spent Lawrence Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10.—In an address before the quarterly meeting of the American Federation of Labor, Rhode Island Branch, this afternoon, John Golden, President of the United Textile Workers of America, denounced the Industrial Workers of the World and their management of the Lawrence strike. He predicted the end of the strike within a week and declared that all the concessions that have been obtained from the mill owners have been obtained through his own organization.

He further predicted that to-morrow or Tuesday Attorney General Swift of Massachusetts will begin an investigation into the financial transaction of the Industrial Workers of the World, and will demand a public accounting of all the money contributed to it for the Lawrence strikers.

"We know how some of it has been spent," he said, "and some time you will know, too, and you will learn some surprising truths. We started negotiations for a settlement in Lawrence several weeks ago. At first there was no grievance, except the question of the two hours cut off by the 54-hour bill. The Industrial Workers of the World laid down terms which they knew were absolutely impossible of acceptance.

"Hayward admits that 'I. W. W.' means 'I want war.' Watch the developments during the next week. One will be that 6,000 or 7,000 strikers of one nationality will repudiate the I. W. W., and return to work, and they will receive increases in pay ranging from 5 to 15 per cent."

WOULD ABOLISH DIVIDENDS.

Prof. Ellen Hayes's Socialistic Views of Lawrence Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 10.—"There is no just wage as long as there is one dollar in dividends, as long as there is a surplus to be paid to people who did not do the work," is the statement made to-day by Prof. Ellen Hayes of the mathematics department of Wellesley College, which reiterates her views made public recently in an address before the Lawrence strikers.

"The brain that guides the work almost always draws a salary," she said to-day, "and often a salary larger than the actual service calls for, but by dividends we usually mean that portion of the wealth produced which is drawn by stockholders who do not perform any of the labor by which the wealth is created. And that drawing of dividends is inconsistent with giving the laborer the full product of his labor. It is making one man work for another, since one person consumes a dollar which he does not earn, and consequently another person must earn a dollar which he is not permitted to consume. This system of things is held by Socialists to be fundamentally unfair and wrong.

"A laborer should be worth what he produces. If he is not, then nobody else is, certainly not the man who draws the dividends.

"The present scheme of dividends is defended in a few quarters on the ground that without such profits our institutions of learning, culture, and religion could not be established and maintained. In the first place, this is simply not true. Under Socialism we are going to have schools, museums, and churches, and very much better ones than we have now. In the second place, if profits obtained by the means that they are obtained to-day are necessary to the maintenance of our colleges and universities and kindred institutions, the price paid is too great.

"We had better withdraw from our colleges and churches, close the door gently behind us, and sit down under a tree to try to think out a few elementary principles of fraternity, of decency.

"Education and culture come too high at the present price."

MAY BUILD RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Cramps After Contract on 30,000-Ton Dreadnoughts.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10. — Russia ahs practically decided to have constructed at Cramp's shipyard two of the four 30,000-ton dreadnoughts, seafighters exceeding in tonnage and armament any warship now afloat or in course of construction, with which she has planned to rehabilitate the navy which Japan crushed a few years ago.

An agent of William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company declared a few days ago that he had every reason to believe that it would obtain the contract for two of the dreadnoughts. Russia is now negotiating a loan with French interests for this purpose. It is understood that the other two dreadnoughts will be built at Vicker's, Barrow-in-Inferness, about twenty miles from Liverpool, England.

Each of the contemplated battleships, including guns and armor, will cost $12,000,000, and should two of them be built here they will each represent an expenditure of $3,000,000 before being launched, and will give employment to 3,000 men during a period of thirty to thirty-six months.

The largest dreadnought that has so far been built is the Indomitable of the British Navy, which is of 29,000 tons. If Russia's plans do not miscarry, the four battleships she desires to build will eclipse the most formidable war vessel of the present time.

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25,000 Pledge Support in Response to Call to Arms in Disturbed States.

REBEL DEFEAT NEAR TORREON

Foreigners Safe in Capital—Taft's Warning Viewed as Only Justifiable if He Meant Intervention.

From a Special Correspondent of The Central News, London.

MEXICO CITY, March 10.—The news from the Torreon district is encouraging. Gen. Trucy Aubert, who gained a decisive victory at Picardias, twenty-six miles south of Torreon, on Thursday, wires that he has reached the latter city. The Governor of the State of Coahuila telegraphs that the rebels were defeated at Matamoras, east of Torreon.

The day here was marked by a huge and orderly demonstration in front of the Palace in favor of peace, and pledging support to the Government. The paraders made impassioned orations, to which President Madero listened from the balcony of the Palace for nearly three hours, and from time to time replied to them. The speeches contained no eulogies of Madero, but promised the paraders' coöperation on the suppression of anarchy. Probably 25,000 filled the Zocala before the palace.

The Government says that Abraham Gonzales, who fled from the City of Chihuahua recently, when Gen. Orozco betrayed the Government, is with Gen. Villa south of that city assembling a force for the Madero Government. The response to the President's call to arms seems especially good in the States of Coahuila and Nuveo Leon. This is regarded as not only encouraging, but very siginificant, inasmuch as the rebellious spirit has been represented as particularly rampant in those States.

The Government reports that citizens continue to volunteer their services in its support. The trolleymen and other workmen in this city are offering their services, and the charge that the Mexicans are not patriotic has been disproved.

"This is not Peking," was the terse retort of a Government official when I reminded him of the steps taken by the American colony here to protect themselves against the mob and to check the exodus of Americans from Mexico. He reflected the views of a good many foreigners. They believe that conditions here in the city are safe and do not justify the panicky feeling which has been rampant since the Taft proclamation. The warning may have been justifiable, but many are doubtful as to its wisdom.

If President Taft means to intervene the proclamation was undoubtedly justifiable. If he does not it seems that it was equally unjustifiable. No representative foreigner here believes that he does contemplate intervention unless conditions are immeasurably worse than they are now.

A similar panic existed in the foreign colony last May. Its members armed themselves and stored provisions in their houses and in hotels against eventualities. It is nevertheless a fact that in the troublesome days preceding the retirement of Diaz no foreigner in this city was seriously hurt, much less killed. Windows were smashed and rioters shot at the National Palace, but the aggregate property damage was small. Even in the remote points surprisingly few foreigners were killed, and if trouble is brewing here in Mexico City there is no sign of it. I feel safer than in New York.

CHASING ZAPATA IN MORELOS.

His Bands Flee from Federals to the State's Extreme Limits.

CUERNAVACA, Mexico, March 2.—The continuous activity displayed by the troops under the command of Gen. Juvencio Robles, combined with the work of Col. Francisco Naranjo, Provisional Governor of the State of Morelos, has driven the Zapatista bands into the extreme limits of the State.

The resistance of the Zapatista element in Morelos is due to agrarian causes rather than to love for Emiliano Zapata and his immediate followers, who largely consist of the criminal element released from the State Prison at Cuernavaca last May.

The population of Morelos numbers about 175,000, a majority of whom are of pure Indian blood, descended from the old Tlahuicas, the primitive Otomis in some portions, and the Aztecs. These people of the Sierra of Ajusco and other ranges of the State retain their old language, customs, and, it is said, much of their old religion. The most stubborn resistance has come from these mountain men, notably those living in the Pueblo of Santa Maria, six or seven miles north of Cuernavaca.

Shortly after Gen. Ambrosio Figueroa came into the State and was made Provisional Governor, garrisoning most of the towns with his Guerrero militia, called "Redshirts," who were for the Government, hostilities broke out, and Santa Maria, Huitzilac, Tepoztlan, and all the smaller villages on the south slope of Ajusco embraced Zapata's cause on his promise to restore land and water rights alleged to have been stolen from them.

Emiliano Zapata, who lived at Villa Ayala, in the central part of the State, had his own followers from his locality, aided by the released prisoners from all over the State, and was joined by the majority of the discontented plantation laborers, either personally or with more or less active support.

The Zapatista plan of campaign has been to raid, ambush, and get away when in the plains, and to ambush and get away when in danger in the hills.

At Santa Maria the local hill men, under Amador Salazar and Genoveyo de la O, stubbornly resisted the federal forces until Gen. Robles took his brigade up the hill, and finally drove the last defenders from their caves above the "Stone Cross" of Santa Maria.

Zapata was chased to the small mining settlement of Huautla, in the extreme southeastern part of the State, and nearly all organized bands were driven into either the limits of Puebla and Morelos or into Tetecala district, near the point where the States of Mexico, Guerrero, and Morelos join.

Recently the main body of the old Zapatista force proceeded into the State of Puebla, where Jesus Morales has been operating for some time. As Gen. Robles also has the State of Puebla under his command, he has extended his campaign into that State.

The forces in the State of Morelos are approximately 5,300 men in the campaign against Zapata.

TROOPS LEAVING FOR BORDER.

Off To-morrow to Sanderson, Eagle Pass, and Marfa.

SAN ANTONIO, March 10.—Lieut. Stearns and a detachment of fifteen men from the Third Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston will leave to-morrow morning for Marfa, Texas, to prepare for the coming of more troops.

Three companies leave for the border on Tuesday. One troop will be stationed at Sanderson, one at Eagle Pass, and one at Marfa, or Marathon, with detachments at Terlingua and Shafter.

Col. Steever, commanding at El Paso, will send one company of infantry to Canutillo.

REFUGEES FROM MEXICO.

200 Pass Through Laredo, Texas—Mostly Women and Children.

LAREDO, Texas, March 10.—More than 200 refugees from Mexico, for the most part women and children, passed through Laredo to-day for points in the United States to remain until the present troubles in the neighboring republic are over.

The greatest number of the refugees are well-to-do and are accompanied by servants. Among them, however, are a number of widows with small children, some of these in indigent circumstances. They are being provided for by other members of the party.

According to the refugees there are many Americans in Mexico who desire to leave, but have not the necessary funds.

URGES COPYRIGHT CHANGE.

Relief for Moving Picture Men Proposed in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—"The necessity for amending the copyright law so far as it applies to moving pictures is accentuated through a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court," said Representative Moon of Philadelphia to-day. "It was never the intention of Congress to place in the hands of any man the power to force the theatre owners and the film makers to pay many times their receipts for having violated a copyright which they had no means of knowing existed. Yet as the law stands to-day this is exactly what can be done.

"A story is written and copyrighted and the right to publish sold for, say, $50, and the author is amply paid. That story, while of no particular literary merit, may suggest a scenario available for a moving picture film. The filmmaker has no means of knowing of the existence of copyright in the story. Suppose he makes fifty reproductions of the film and that each is used for one week with six performances daily. The person who may have purchased the copyright for just such a purpose can, under the present law, collect something like $90,000 as penalties for the violation of his copyright.

"The proposed amendment to the law provides for one penalty only, provided—and that provision is the important feature—that the defendant had no knowledge of the existence of the copyright and no means of obtaining the same. It is also essential that he cease to reproduce the copyrighted story upon proper notification, unless he may take satisfactory arrangements with the owner of the copyright for the continuance of the production. Instead of injuring the owner of a copyright the amendment will have a tendency to benefit him, as the maker of a film will certainly rather pay a royalty than destroy work which has involved the expenditure of hundreds of dollars."

FOR TWO BATTLESHIPS.

House Naval Committee Likely to Report Faborably.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Advocates of the two-battleship programme feel confident they have won their fight before the House Naval Committee for the authorization of two more dreadnoughts to the fleet in this year's Naval Appropriation act. It is now believed that four of the fourteen Democratic members of the House Committee will vote in favor of recommending to the House the construction of two battleships. These four Democrats when added to the seven Republican members of the committee would furnish the eleven votes necessary to favorably report such a programme.

The vote for two battleships will be about as follows:

Republicans—Foss of Illinois; Kopp of Wisconsin; Butler of Pennsylvania; Roberts of Massachusetts; Loud of Michigan; Bates of Pennsylvania, and Browning of New Jersey.

Democrats—Talbott of Maryland; Hobson of Alabama; Estopinal of Louisiana, and Riordan of New York; total 11.

Against two battleships there will be: Democrats—Padgett (Chairman) of Tennessee; Gregg of Texas; Macon of Arkansas; Turnbull of Louisiana; Tribble of Georgia; Witherspoon of Mississippi; Hensley of Missouri; Buchanan of Illinois; Bathrick of Ohio, and Lee of Pennsylvania; total 10.

If every member of the committee is present when the vote is taken next week the two-battleship fight will be won by a majority of just one vote. Representative Hobson has openly declared for four battleships. Representative Talbott of Maryland would vote for as many, and can be counted upon for two. It is believed by those in closest touch with the situation that Mr. Riordan's will be the third Democratic vote that can be counted. Representative Estopinal last night in a speech before the annual banquet of the American Society of Naval Engineers said that he would vote for two battleships.

A Democratic caucus has already declared against granting any battleships at this session. A majority of the Democratic membership of the House is opposed to the caucus restriction, and another caucus will soon be held for the purpose of revising the former action and enabling the House Committee to recommend such additions to the fleet as judgment dictates.

MRS. GRACE BREAKING DOWN.

Woman Charged with Shooting Husband Shows Strain of Jail Life.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 10.—Eugene H. Grace, the young business man who charges that his wife drugged and shot him at their home in Eleventh Street, and then left him to his fate, passed a good day to-day, but indications are that the preliminary hearing of Mrs. Grace, set for next Wednesday, again will be postponed. Grace is rapidly regaining his strength, but is paralyzed below the waist.

After five days the police to-night are no nearer a solution of the case. Mrs. Grace holds to the theory that the shooting was done by a burglar. She is beginning to show effects of the strain of the last week. She is practically isolated in her confinement in the County Jail, without friends or acquaintances in Atlanta.

The arrest of J. L. Bowles, a former employe of the Grace-Lawrence Building Company, last night on a misdemeanor charge was at first believed to have some connection with the case, but eth police insist not. Bowles knew the Graces intimately, and to-day declared his belief that "strange and outside influences" had suddenly turned Grace against his wife.

Russell Will Contest Witness Dead.

BOSTON, March 10.—Sarah C. Almy, one of the principal witnesses in the famous Russell will litigation, died suddenly in Melrose to-day of heart failure. Her testimony is believed to have had much to do with the adverse decision of the Probate Court on the claim of Daniel Blake Russell of Dickinson, N. D., for a share in the estate of the late Daniel Russell of Melrose. Miss Almy was housekeeper at the Russell mansion for a quarter of a century, first when Daniel Russell was head of of the house, and more recently with the recluse son, William C. Russell, and Daniel Blake Russell of Fresno, Cal., who was accepted by the family as the long-missing son and heir.

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FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART BOXED AND SHIPPED to all parts of the world.

SEND FOR ESTIMATE.

CABINET ON MULES GOES TO SEE KNOX

Honduran Official Family Makes Five-Day Ride Over Mountain Trails.

HIS SPEECH PLEASES THEM

Secretary Says Honduras Is the Key to Central American Peace—Now at Salvador.

ACAJUTLA, Salvador, March 10.—Secretary Philander C. Knox and party reached the Republic of Salvador to-day. The cruiser Maryland arrived this morning from Amapala, Honduras, and the Secretary came ashore about 1 o'clock in the afternoon and proceeded to San Salvador.

The visit to Honduras, which lasted over Friday and Saturday, was marred somewhat by the fact that it was found impossible to go to Tegucigalpa, the capital. A party of eighteen prominent citizens, including members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justices, and members of Parliament, came to Amapala from Tegucigalpa, a round trip of five days by mule, to have luncheon with the American Secretary. This function was held in the Custom House, which was formerly the stronghold of the revolutionary General José Valladares. Gen. Manuel Bonilla, President of the republic, who is seriously ill, was unable to be present, but sent a most cordial message. Mariano Vasquez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, eulogized the United States, President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt, Elihu Root, the ex-Secretary of State, and Mr. Knox. The Secretary in reply said:

"Honduras always will be the key to Central American peace. The United States has always stood ready to assist in any proper manner the promotion of peace in Honduras. The desire of my Government is to promote a better mutual understanding and to frown down baseless suspicion."

Secretary Knox expressed himself as well pleased with his reception in Honduras. He had no special mission in that republic, the matter of the American loan being still in abeyance in both Congresses.

The Secretary gave a luncheon on the Maryland Saturday, the ship being dressed in honor of the Honduran guests. The luncheon followed an excursion around the Gulf of Fonseca, and the cruiser sailed for Acajutla in the evening.

Secretary Knox was advised here of the action of the United States Senate on the arbitration treaties, but declined to make any comment.

TO CHRISTEN BABY ON STAGE.

Mr. and Mrs. Aeko of 'The Bird of Paradise" Company the Parents.

Invitations reading in part as follows: "Ke kono ia aku nei oe e ka lokomaikai o Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Aeko o ka hui 'Mano o Paredaisa' no ka hea inoa ana a ka laua pepe ma ka kalenkeaka o Makiona Eliota aninala poakolu," were sent out yesterday to various people connected with the theatrical business in New York.

Translated from the Hawaiian, they meant that Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Aeko, of "The Bird of Paradise" Company at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, invited the recipients to attend the christening of their infant daughter to be held on the stage of the theatre on Wednesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

This baby was one of the interesting figures at the poi dinner given by the Hawaiians of the company a few weeks ago, and her parents have been waiting until she was of a proper age for the christening. Hawaiian ceremonies that last nearly an hour, and consist largely of chants and dances, will be used. Mr. and Mrs. Aeko intend to entertain their guests at a genuine Hawaiian feast.

MRS. M. H. EDWARDS DIES.

Mother of Street Cleaning Commissioner Was Visiting Her Daughter.

Mrs. Martha Hanford Edwards, mother of Street Cleaning Commissioner William H. Edwards, died yesterday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Herbert K. Twitchell, 153 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Edwards was on a visit to her daughter, having gone to Brooklyn to obtain medical attention on Jan. 5. She resided with her husband, Hamilton Edwards, a retired lumber merchant, at Lisle, N. Y.

Mrs. Edwards was born 75 years ago in Albion, N. Y., and was a daughter of John Hanford. On her mother's side she was descended from Gen. John Meade of Revolutionary fame. She is survived by her husband, who is 80 years old, three sons, Commissioner Edwards, George H. Edwards of Brooklyn, and Richard H. Edwards of Madison, Wis., and two daughters, Mrs. Twitchell and Mrs. J. A. McCauley of Canandaigua, N. Y.

HONORED BY FRANZ JOSEPH.

P. R. G. Sjostrom Receives Order of the Iron Crown.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has conferred on P. Robert G. Sjostrom, Treasurer of the United States Worsted Company, the Order of the Iron Crown. This is a decoration usually given in recognition of educational or industrial work.

In the case of Mr. Sjostrom it was given for his service in protecting the interests of Hungarian immigrants and residents here while he was President of the Hungarian-American Bank, an office he recently resigned.

It's Your Duty

to make the home attractive and the influences of the right kind.

Good music is not only attractive, but is also a part of the child's education.

The right Piano means much. If you buy a

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it makes the learning much easier—the touch is light, the tone is true, and it stays well in tune.

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128 W. 42d, nr. Broadway, N. Y.
Brooklyn Branch: 34 Flatbush Ave.
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TAFT SPEAKS IN CHURCH.

Addresses Chicago Methodists Before Starting on Tour of the City.

CHICAGO, March 10.—President Taft left Chicago for Washington at 6 o'clock this evening. In the afternoon he spoke to a Bohemian audience on the West Side, and before a Polish audience in South Chicago. Earlier in the day he met politicians and went to chuch, where he also addressed the congregation.

His visit to sections of the city populated largely by foreignb-orn people was marked by enthusiasm. As on the previous day he again was greeted on the West Side by crowds who lined the streets for blocks. Hundreds of waving flags were standing on the heaps of snow piled along the thoroughfares.

"It is not inconsistent while you are striving to become good Americans that you still retain the sweetest memories of the country of your parents," the President told the Polish school children in South Chicago. "Poland's history has much in it to inspire, much in it to arouse a desire for liberty which you realize, in this country. Do not be discouraged if some of you are poor. It has been shown that the men who accomplish things in this country are those who started with nothing."

Before the audience of Bohemians the President expressed similar sentiments. At breakfast the President had a number of visitors, among them Gov. Eberhart of Minnesota, Gov. Dineen of Illinois, and Mayor Harrison.

Later President Taft attended service at the First Methodist Church. The Rev. Ernest Wray O'Neal, who preached the sermon, made no reference to the President, except to announce tnat the congregation probably would like to hear from the visitor. President Taft spoke on the work done by missionaries in foreign and domestic fields.

"It is not the warriors, commercial adventurers, or diplomats who carry the banner of Christianity to far-off worlds, but the missionaries," he said.

POLITICIANS

have to live and they seem to feel they can live only by upsetting the country once in a while. Don't let them excite you so that you forget to seize opportunities. Long Beach homes, for sale on easy terms—which may be met out of proceeds of three months' rent in Summer — present REAL opportunities.

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Quality that DEFIES comparison; prices that WELCOME it.
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Edwin A. Abbey's famous panel paintings, "The Quest of the Holy Grail," now in the Boston Public Library, reproduced with all the originality of color in The New York Times Easter Number, March 24. To secure a copy order now.—Adv.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning this March morning
a sale of Men's Lightweight Overcoats

Formerly 15.00 to 17.50....reduced to 10.00
Formerly 20.00 to 25.00....reduced to 14.00
Formerly 28.00 to 35.00....reduced to 19.00

¶ The sum and substance of the matter is this: A number of last season's Spring overcoats stayed with us too long, and, before they could make a deal with prospective clients, we committed them to special sessions. Inasmuch, however, as their predicament is due to causes over which they had no control, we are moved to clemency, and have decided to parole these garments in the custody of much lower prices.

¶ The assortment includes regulation topcoats in various models, Raglans and slip-ons. But there are no blacks and no Oxfords. These coats are Saks-made throughout, and admirable for present wear.

Beginning this morning
an important sale of
Men's New Spring Shirts
values 1.75 and 2.00
at 1.20

4800 fine Shirts just from the factory—exclusively for this sale

¶ Here, then, is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth: These shirts were made up to our special order by our chief shirtmaker for the purpose of enabling us to live up to a precedent we created years ago, of recognizing the advent of Spring with a limited quantity of fine shirts at a great saving in price. Identical with shirts which this maker manufactures to sell at 1.75 and 2.00. In fact, regular 1.75 and 2.00 shirts from collar to tail.

¶ 4800 shirts in all, made of domestic and imported Madras, that superlative shirting, in light and dark grounds, with effective stripes and stripe combinations. Plain and pleated negligees, with attached cuffs. Soft, easy, comfortable, and admirable for Spring wear. Sizes 14 to 20 neckbands, and 33 to 38 sleeves, which gives you an idea of the completeness of the assortments. Biggest shirt values of the season.

Last but not least
clearance sale beginning today
Men's Shoes at 2.85
values 4.00 and 5.00

¶ Putting our Men's Shoe Department in apple-pie order for Spring. Rounding up the truants of footwear and giving them a chance to make good under more auspicious price conditions. Incomplete assortments, of course, which is to be expected, but distinctive models, shapely, dressy, and ideal for immediate wear. Still, don't take us too literally on the question of assortment. Your size may not be here in every model, but it is in some models surely.

¶ Leathers include patent calf, wax calf, vici kid, gun metal and tan Russia calf, and the models are lace, button and Bluchers, with single or double soles. Our regular 4.00 and 5.00 shoes, remember, at 2.85.

POLITICS NO GAME, ROOSEVELT RETORTS

Though Taft's Backers Seem to Think It Is and That a Prize Is to e Won.

RENEWS PRIMARY DEMAND

Protests Against "Patronage-Mongers Who Are Defrauding the People of Elemental Right."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Col. Roosevelt has written a letter to Senator Dixon, Chairman of the Roosevelt Executive Committee here, fully indorsing the Senator's challenge to the Taft men for a primary test to determine the preference of Republican voters for their Presidential candidate and dissecting the replies of the Taft managers to that challenge.

Col. Roosevelt devotes himself at length to the statement in one of Mr. McKinley's letters to Senator Dixon that "I do not favor changes in the rules of the game while the game is in progress." He declares that the contest is not a game "carried on for the purpose of winning prizes for the contestants," but that it is for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the people.

Referring to Congressman Campbell's remark in a recent speech that the primary proposition was "an appeal from the umpire to the bleachers," Col. Roosevelt says that his opponents feel "that politics is a game, that the people should simply sit on the bleachers as spectators, and that no appeal lies to the people from the men who, for their own profit, are playing the game." He denounces the New York machine-made primary law, and declares that it is idle to say that it is too late to make the change demanded.

"There never was a straighter fight waged for the people of popular rule than that which we are now waging," declares Col. Roosevelt. "We are fighting against intrenched privilege—both political privilege and financial privilege. * * * If the people decide against us we will bow cheerfully to the decision, confident that they will in the end see that the cause for which we fight is indeed the cause of human rights and human welfare. But we very emphatically object to having the issue decided against us, not by the people, but by the spoils politicians and patronage mongers who are engaged in defrauding the American people out of their first and most elemental right—the right to self-government."

Col. Roosevelt's Letter.

Col. Roosevelt's letter in full was as follows:

My Dear Senator Dixon: I have received your letter of March 6 stating that in your opinion it is of vital importance to the success of the Republican Party in the November elections that the National Republican Convention shall nominate the candidate whom the mass of the Republican voters wish nominated, and that, therefore, this sentiment should be given expression through Presidential preferential primaries in the several States in order that the wishes of the voters may be ascertained before, instead of after, the nomination.

I have also seen your correspondence with Mr. McKinley. You proposed to him that as far as possible the selection of the Republican candidate for the Presidency should be determined by the voters of the party in preferential Presidential primaries. Mr. McKinley's answer is contained practically in one sentence in the letter sent you: "I do not favor changes in the rules of the game while the game is in progress."

The point of view expressed in that sentence contains the issue within the Republican Party at this time. We who stand for the progressive cause, for the cause of honest and genuine democracy, genuine representative government, hold that a public contest between parties or within parties is not carried on as a game, is not carried on for the purpose of winning prizes for the contestants or with a view to the personal wishes or welfare of any one man. We hold that it should be carried on for the purpose of ascertaining and putting into effect the will of the people so that the people may jointly do for themselves what no man can do so well for them.

We hold that the laws that govern elections and govern party organizations should not be treated as rules which are fit subjects for trickery manipulation by contestants for a prize. We hold that as far as possible these laws should be treated as rules to ascertain the will of those whom the public officials and party officials are supposed to represent. In sum, therefore, we hold that the object of this contest is not to secure rewards for individuals, but to secure the more effective government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

McKinley's Words Echoed.

Our opponents, on the contrary, take Mr. McKinley's view that we are engaged in a game in which the interests of the people, it is true, are at stake, but in which the people themselves are not to have their voice. Mr. McKinley's position was stated with frank cynicism by Congressman Campbell on behalf of the reactionary element in the Republican Party when, in a recent speech in New Hampshire, he is quoted as "rousing the greatest enthusiasm by declaring that the Republican Party does not believe in an appeal from the umpire to the bleachers."

Mr. Campbell has simply stated more frankly the view held (as is evident by Mr. McKinley's statement) generally among our opponents. Their feeling is that politics is a game, that the people should simply sit on the bleachers as spectators, and that no appeal lies to the people from the men who for their own profit are playing the game. It is astounding that men should venture to take such a position; and it shows that these men and those for whom they speak and whom they represent have wandered far indeed from the ground held by Abraham Lincoln when he declared this to be a Government dedicated to the welfare of the common people, and to be managed justly and honorably by these plain people for their own welfare in accordance with the immutable laws of righteousness.

Our opponents take the view that this contest is merely a game, that the object of the contest is to win prizes for the contestants, and that public office is the reward that goes to the winners of the game and that, therefore, it is a piece of allowable smartness to refuse to make changes in the laws during the progress of the contest, if these changes would deprive the led captains of the political world of the advantage they now hold over the plain people.

The Issue As He Sees It.

In short, the issue may be stated as follows: Should election laws be framed with a view to the interests of politicians or should election laws be framed with a view to carrying out the popular will? We have, on the one hand, Mr. McKinley and Mr. Campbell and the reactionary element for whom they stand, an element which has made it evident that they prefer to see the Republican Party ruined rather than to see it made again what it was in the days of Lincoln; and, on the other hand, those who believe that the Republican Party can and shall be made now what it was made under Lincoln—a great instrument for the achievement of righteousness through the rule of the plain people.

We regard the present contest not as a contest between individuals—for we are not concerned with the welfare of any particular individual, neither with mine nor with that of any other man—but as a contest between these two radically different views of the function of politics in a great democracy.

Therefore, we demand that States like Illinois, Michigan, New York, and Massachusetts be given the chance to express their preference in Presidential primaries as to whom they wish for President. Practically the entire body of professional politicians are pitted against us in this contest and in every State and in every Congressional District they are led by the officeholders who, with the example before them of what was done in connection with the nominations for local offices in North Carolina, are working as we have rarely seen them work in American political life.

Against such forces it is in any event difficult enough for the ordinary plain citizens, who have only the general welfare at heart, to win. But it becomes well-nigh impossible for these plain citizens to give expression to the popular will when there is no popular primary.

Convention System Abused.

The convention system in our party was founded on the theory that it would represent and not thwart the popular will. When, as is too often now the case, it is turned into an instrument to be used for the direct overthrow of the popular will, then it is not representative, but thoroughly and mischievously misrepresentative of the party and of the people.

Here in New York, for instance, the machines of the two parties have coöperated to draw up a primary law which imposes on the people a system so cumbrous, so involved, as to make it impossible to get a fair expression of public sentiment, and very difficult to get any expression of public sentiment at all. The present primary law in New York is admirably adapted to achieve its purpose; for its purpose is to prevent the people from controlling party organizations or having their say in party nominations, and to preserve such control and such domination purely for the class of professional politicians.

It is idle to say that it is too late to make the change we ask. Our opponents are themselves to blame for the fact that the demand has not been sooner granted. For a long time—for over eighteen months in the State of New York, for instance—every progressive, every friend of really popular government, has been demanding a system of genuine direct primaries. Wherever we have failed to get this system, such failure is due to the action of the reactionary, whose one aim is to prevent the people from controlling party organizations to which they belong, who thoroughly distrust the people, and do not believe in their right to rule. And now these men, who have thus prevented the people from getting direct primaries, demand that they be allowed to remain the beneficiaries of their own wrong and ask to be excused from granting the demand for direct primaries now just because they have contemptuously refused to grant that demand in the

A Fight for Principle.

There was never a straighter fight waged for the principle of popular rule than that which we are now waging. We are fighting against entrenched privilege—both political and financial privilege. We believe that if given a fair chance the people will declare against both political and financial privilege. Therefore we demand that they be given that fair chance.

If the people decide against us we will bow cheerfully to the decision, confident that they will in the end see that the cause for which we fight is indeed the cause of human rights and human welfare. But we very emphatically object, here in this democracy and within the contines of the party which claims Abraham Lincoln as its National founder, to having the issue decided against us, not by the people, but by the spoils politicians and patronage mongers who are engaged in defrauding the American people out of their first and most elemental right—the right to self-government.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Hon. Joseph M. Dixon, Senator of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Mr. McKinley had no comment to make on the Roosevelt-Dixon letter.

MANY VISIT THE COLONEL.

Miss Anne Morgan Among the Sunday Guests at Sagamore Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 10.—Col. Roosevelt entertained a number of guests at Sagamore Hill this evening, among them Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, who motored from New York with Miss La Farge and Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Judge Ben Lindsay of the Children's Court of Denver, Col.; Medill McCormick, who is in charge of the Roosevelt bureau in Washington; Judge Harrington Putnam, who is presiding at the Nassau County Court House at Mineola, where Col. Roosevelt is doing jury duty, and Alexander Cochran, a carpet manufacturer of Yonkers.

It became known that Miss Morgan was to visit Sagamore Hill when the Morgan automobile was recognized as it passed through Oyster Bay. Miss Morgan is widely known for her charitable work in New York and her activity in organizations of women interested in civic questions. Col. Roosevelt would not comment upon her visit.

Col. Roosevelt will attend a St. Patrick's Day dinner at Huntington, L. I., on the evening of March 18, and will probably deliver an address. The invitation was extended by Father John C. York, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Huntington, and Father Walter C. Power of St. Dominic's Church of Oyster Bay.

Mr. McCormick came on from Washington to talk over the political situation with Col. Roosevelt. He told the reporters that the Colonel was sure of winning, and that he is gaining in strength every day. Just what message he brought to the Colonel he would not say.

In commenting on the visit of Judge Lindsay, Col. Roosevelt said that the Judge was one of the Democrats who he believed would support him. The Judge has waged a war of his own against the political machines in the West. He showed his kindly feeling for the Colonel when in his book, "The Beast," he commended Col. Roosevelt for the stand he took in a speech on the gold standard.

Judge Putnam, in whose court Col. Roosevelt appears again to-morrow in the rôle of a juror, came to Sagamore Hill early in the evening to be the guest of the Colonel at dinner.

"I asked him," said Col. Roosevelt with a laugh, "whether it would be all right for a juror to invite the Judge to have dinner, and he said it would not only be all right, but very agreeable."

Oyster Bay neighbors of Col. Roosevelt are apparently swinging into line for him. The Oyster Bay Pilot has come out for the Colonel, besides an editorial it published this in its last issue: "Old Beverly is bound to be a back number, see! The Bay's been sore, but hopes, hurrah! to be once more the centre of creation."

LUCK CHARMS FOR COLONEL.

Pennsylvania Admirer Sends Him 100 Four-Leaf Clovers.

Special to The New York Times.

BERWICK, Penn., March 10.—Joseph Cleaver, who lives on a farm near Nescopeck, is a Roosevelt enthusiast. Hearing that President Taft had received a four-leaf clover from a Philadelphia woman, and thereby felt much encouraged over his political chances, Cleaver prepared at once to inspire the Colonel by a more magnificent gift.

Looking up some books in which a number of four-leaf clovers had reposed for years and gathering others from neighbors, he collected an even 100, which he packed in a box and sent to Col. Roosevelt with the following message:

"I send you these four-leaf clovers for the luck that they will impart to your campaign and election. I would have sent you more, but I am now looking for a wife, as I am a firm believer in all of your policies."

Carnegie Silent on African Hunt Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—Andrew Carnegie refused to-night to discuss the report that he helped to finance Col. Roosevelt's hunting trip to Africa. He seemed much displeased. His secretary intimated that Mr. Carnegie is awaiting a New York telegram in regard to the matter.

FIGHT FOR DELEGATES COMING TO A CRISIS

Northern States, Where Republican Party Is Strong, Will Settle Taft-Roosevelt Contest.

PRIMARIES IN SEVEN STATES

Southern Delegates Likely to be Found on Winning Side at Chicago Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The real contest for control of the Republican National Convention at Chicago next June is about to take active shape. Within the next two weeks there will begin the election of delegates to that convention generally in that part of the country where there is a real Republican Party and where the election of delegates countys for something substantial.

In that section of the country the instructions given to delegates by the conventions or primaries which elect them usually have a solid significance which differentiates them emphatically from the delegates who come from the always Democratic States of the solid South. Thus far very few delegates have been selected from territory where the Republican Party is a legitimate faction in elections.

In one Iowa district, one Michigan district, two Missouri districts, one Oklahoma district and in all of the New Mexico districts delegates have been chosen. The Iowa, Michigan, and Oklahoma conventions instructed their delegates to vote at Chicago for the renomination of President Taft. In one Missouri district, the Third, the delegates were chosen at a convention. There was a rough and tumble fracus over this convention, and it resulted in a split into two conventions, each of which elected two delegates. One convention instructed for Taft, the other instructed for Col. Roosevelt.

Many Contests Expected.

The net results is merely a foundation for a contest to be determined when the National Committee meets at Chicago on June 11 to make up the temporary roll of the convention.

In the other Missouri districts, the Fifth, a primary was held at the call of the regular Republican Committee. This primary resulted in an overwhelming verdict for Col. Roosevelt, although the total vote cast was only about one-fourth of the normal Republican vote of the district. The Taft men declared the primaries illegal, held a rump convention consisting of about thirty-five appointed delegates, and went through the form of electing two delegates in the Chicago Convention and instructed them for Taft. Thus the foundation for another contest was laid.

In New Mexico both the Progressives and the regulars held conventions, which finally coalesced and elected eight delegates, but gave no instructions. The Taft headquarters here conceded three of these delegates for Roosevelt, but claims the other five for Taft. The Roosevelt managers say they have authentic information that all eight will vote for the nomination of Col. Roosevelt.

Besides these five districts and one State in territory where there is a Republican Party the form of selecting delegates has been carried through in most of Alabama, in all of Florida, in most of Georgia, in part of South Carolina, in part of Tennessee, and in part of Virginia. Delegates have been elected at a so-called primary in the District of Columbia, and at a convention in the Philippines.

Practically all o fthese delegates are under instructions of one sort or another to vote for the renomination of President Taft. These Southern delegates already selected represent twenty-eight different Congressional districts and four States at large. In about half these districts the foundation has been laid already for contests, and additional contests may be expected. It is very easy to get up a contest anywhere in the Republican States of the solid Democratic South, and inasmuch as it is not necessary to file notice of contest with the National Committee until a short time before the committee meets, there is ample opportunity for that kind of manoeuvres.

Delegates Deserted Sherman.

The degree of reliance to be placed upon Republican delegates from the Solid South has been demonstrated in several National Conventions, notably that of 1888, when John Sherman went to the convention in the belief that he had the entire lot, but showed up on the first ballot without any of them. The Taft managers here are claiming 98 instructed delegates and 7 uninstructed, giving them a grand total of 105 out of 108 elected. The Roosevelt managers are making no public claim as yet.

The real fight for control of the Chicago Convention is yet to be made, and it will be based almost wholly upon the question of whether or not Republican voters in the different States where there is a real Republican Party shall have an opportunity, through primaries, to express their preference as to Presidential candidates. The Roosevelt managers have challenged the Taft managers to a general test by primary throughout the country. The Taft men have replied that they are in favor of the principle of the selection of delegates at primaries wherever the primaries can be surrounded by legal safeguard, but have declared that it is now too late to arrange for primaries in States which have not adopted primary laws.

The Roosevelt managers counter with the assertion that in several States where primary legislation is now pending the whole influence of the Taft men is being exerted on the Legislatures to prevent its enactment. They declare that this is particularly true in Massachusetts and in Michigan. It appears certain, however, that in both those States some form of primary law will be enacted. There is also a proposition for a primary in Illinois, where the Taft men are opposing it and the Roosevelt men are trying to force it through. In Minnesota Gov. Eberhardt has declared in favor of the primary, but it is not yet certain whether he will call a special session of the Legislature to deal with the question.

Situation in Ohio.

In Ohio there is already a State law which provides for the election of the district delegates at primaries and for the election of delegates-at-large by a State convention. The delegates to the State Convention are to be chosen at primaries and this practically elects the entire State delegation by direct primary.

Under the call of the Republican National Committee, however, the Ohio State Committee can, if it so desires, provide for the election of all these delegates by the old-fashioned convention method and ignore the State Primary law, inasmuch as the National Convention is a law unto itself, it is the judge of the qualifications and election of its own members. It may entirely ignore all State laws regarding the selection of delegates if it so desires. There is no process by which any State can compel a National Convention to recognize its law after the election of delegates.

In Maine a special session of the Legislature is to be held which will probably consider the Presidential preference primary question, but inasmuch as the Maine Constitution provides that no law can go into effect until three months after its enactment there is no possibility of the selection of the Maine delegates to the Republican Convention by primaries.

In Kansas efforts are being made to induce the Republican State Committee to arrange for a primary. In Maryland a primary bill is pending before the Legislature, but it is opposed by both the Republican and Democratic machines and is not at all likely to be adopted.

Pennsylvania has a primary law which contains a provision that enables candidates to give it the force of a Presidential preference primary. That provision is that "each candidate for delegate to the National Convention shall have the right, by filing a request with the County Commissioners, to have printed at the right of his name upon the official ballot, in the space provided for that purpose, the name of the candidate whom he will support in the convention."

Under the Pennsylvania law, as under the New York primary law, the machines have the advantage of designating their own men as candidates for election at the primaries, and any independent candidates must get their names placed upon the balolt by petition.

Dates of Primaries.

Seven States now have regular preference primary laws. These States and the dates upon which the primaries will be held are: North Dakota, March 19; Wisconsin, April 2; Nebraska, April 19; Oregon, April 19; California, May 14; New Jersey, May 21, and South Dakota, June 4.

In the North Dakota primary, which comes on next week, there is practically no expectation even by the Taft managers that the President will receive any considerable vote. The fight in that State is almost wholly between the Roosevelt and La Follette men, and the information obtainable here is that it is about nip and tuck. The Roosevelt men are using the situation in California to emphasize their demand that the Taft men coöperate with them in securing primary elections for delegates as widely as possible.

At the election of 1910, when the Progressives captured the State administration and the Legislature of California, provision was made wherebwy they could select the delegates to the Republican National Convention this year. That put the situation entirely in their hands, and enabled them to send a solid anti-Taft delegation to Chicago. They voluntarily surrendered that advantage, and Gov. Johnson called a special session of the Legislature which enacted the Presidential preference primary law that will receive its first test on May 14.

The Taft managers are now asserting that there has been a great increase in Taft sentiment in California recently and that they will certainly carry the State and elect a solid Taft delegation. The Roosevelt managers declare that their action in California is indisputable evidence of their complete sincerity in demanding a general primary test and urged the Taft managers to be equally fair on the subject.

From all this it appears that the control of the Republican convention is yet to be determined and that it will be determined by the Northern States. There is no doubt that the Southern delegates will go to that side which controls the delegates from the Northern States. They always seek to get on the wining side.

If Mr. Taft controls a majority of the Northern delegates it is safe to say that his pie counter delegates will stand hitched. But if the assertion of the Roosevelt men as to the overwhelming preponderance of Roosevelt sentiment in the Northern States are borne out by the election of delegates to the Chicago convention the men from the South may be exyected to go tumbling into the Roosevelt column at the first opportunity.

AIDING ROOSEVELT IN MAINE.

Son of Ex-Senator Hale Trying to Rally the Old Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., March 10.—The restoration of the Hale régime in Maine is the real prize that is being fought for by the advocates in this State of the renomination of Theodore Roosevelt. The movement is headed by Col. Frederick Hale, son of the former Senator, and back of him are a majority, if not all, of the so-called "Old Guard" who for years held the political future of the Pine Tree State in the palms of their hands.

The situation goes back to the warfare made against Col. Hale's father, Senator Eugene Hale, by the so-called Progressives, which resulted in his forced retirement from public life when he was at the height of his power in National affairs, and also to the time when Col. Hale himself was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Portland District, and was defeated by Asher C. Hinds, who was elected a year ago last Fall, when pretty nearly the entire State went over to the Democracy.

The old Republican machine broke permanently with President Taft last February, when he appointed Willis T. Emmons of Saco Collector of the Port of Portlandt in place of Charles M. Moses, who had held the position for twelve years and wanted it longer.

When Col. Hale was running for Congress Mr. Moses used his influence to help him get the nomination, while the leader of the Hinds forces was Mr. Emmons, at that time Clerk of the County Court. As much as anything it was a struggle between Mr. Emmons and Mr. Moses for the political supremacy in York County. It was current gossip at the time that the Collectorship had been promised to Mr. Emmons, and just before the term of Mr. Moses expired Congressman Hinds sent his indorsement of Mr. Emmons to the White House. Ordinarily that would have ended it, but Mr. Moses enlisted the "Old Guard" forces on his side, and forthwith they moved on Washington. Led by ex-Gov. John F. Hill, Acting Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and by Byron Boyd, Chairman of the State Committee, they besieged the White House, and for a time the issue seemed uncertain. Finally the appointment of Mr. Emmons was announced, and the Old Guard retreated.

Since then, however, it has rallied its forces, and is now out to send a Roosevelt delegation to the Chicago convention. But the way in which the two sides are lining up presents the strangest political sight Maine has seen in many a day.

On the one side Col. Hale finds himself at the head of the extreme wing of the radical element, the very men who fought his father for years and which defeated him for his nomination to Congress two years ago. Against him and with Congressman Hinds for the renomination of President Taft is the conservative element of the party, a great majority of whom were stanch supporters of the old Hale régime, and supported the younger man in his fight for the Congressional nomination largely on account of his father. It is as if two armies had swapped leaders while yet in battle.

There is a vast amount of Roosevelt sentiment in Maine, and with organized effort it may sweep the State. It is strongest in the country towns, and it has been figured out that it is the towns of 1,000 population or less which control the Republican State Convention in Maine. The President incurred the bitter enmity of the Aroostook farmers by his reciprocity policy, which removed the duty from potatoes, and it is said by those familiar with sentiment there that Taft couldn't carry the county if nominated. As Aroostook is the strongest Republican county in the State and stood faithful two years ago, when the State went tumbling over to the Democracy, it may be seen that a Roosevelt feeling is something to be reckoned with.

In Portland it seemed at one time that it was all Taft, but when the Roosevelt Club was formed last week a representative gathering was present. It included such men as Morrill N. Drew, a former Speaker of the State House of Representatives, and close political ally of Col. Hale, and former Attorney General Seiders, a supporter of Mr. Hinds, a former law partner of Thomas B. Reed, and generally a Progressive. But the great majority of those present was composed of so-called Hinds men, who helped defeat Col. Hale when he wanted to go to Congress.

The college town of Brunswick already has chosen Roosevelt delegates to the convention, and one or two small towns have instructed for the Colonel, but the majority of the delegates will go to the convention unpledged.

DEMOCRATS TO CUT TARIFF PROGRAMME

Will Present Only Sugar and Wool Bills and Hope to Adjourn in June.

IN TIME FOR CONVENTIONS

Leader Underwood Anxious to Learn Fate of Steel and Chemical Bills in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Curtailment of the Democratic tariff revision programme with a view to "speeding up" Congress to permit adjournment before the National Conventions is now the expressed aim of the Democratic majority in the House.

Republicans and Democrats in the Senate and House are chafing over delay in actual legislation that threatens to crowd Congress later on. Democratic Leader Underwood, of the House, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, indicated to-day that the Wool Tariff Revision bill, which is to be reported probably within ten days, will be the last of the revision measures at this session of Congress.

The idea has been discussed by leaders of both parties in both Houses and those who have conferred have expressed the view that Congress was likely to be away from Washington before the gathering of the Republican clans at Chicago on June 18, and the Democratic at Baltimore on June 25.

"I think our tariff revision bills will end with the woolen schedule, which we expect to report within ten days," said Mr. Underwood to-day. "There is no use for us to go any further until we find out what the Senate is going to do with the bills already passed and what the President is going to do. We have passed a steel bill and a chemical bill. We will pass a sugar bill and then we will have a wool bill.

"We will have made our record on the tariff with these schedules, and I am opposed to going any further if the work is wasted."

"Will Congress adjourn before the National Conventions?" Mr. Underwood was asked.

"I am doing everything in my power to bring that about and I confidently believe that it will be accomplished. As soon as the Sugar bill is out of the way, I may bring in the Excise Tax bill. I have not quite made up my mind whether to follow with it immediately after the Sugar bill is passed, but probably will as I view the situation now. If not, the Appropriation bills will be taken up. The Diplomatic bill, Post Office bill, legislative bills, and others, all are ready. These can be hastened through.

"I see no reason now why adjournment cannot be reached before the conventions."

The Democratic programme in the Senate is to stand solidly behind the House Steel bill and, in a general way, to support the Democratic measures that come over from the House. The regular Republicans, standing on what they assert to be definite assurance that the President will veto any revision legislation not based on tariff board reports, will solidly oppose House bills not based on such reports.

Wool is the only subject reported upon by the board. The House Democrats are talking of a free wool bill, though Democratic Leader Underwood insists that even silk or rubber would not raise the necessary revenue to offset the loss from free wool. Political conditions make the fate of any such measure, on which the House Ways and Means Committee will begin final work next week, problematical in the Senate.

While Progressive Republican Senators, it is reported, are not acting generally in concert on the tariff, some of them believe that failing concessions from the regulars of their own party, some common ground may yet be reached with the Democrats to achieve revision success in the Senate. Senator Cummins is now preparing a measure with this end in view. Democratic Leader Martin and some of his party colleagues share in the belief that this coöperation may be possible after the Democratic Senators have gone on record for the straight Democratic measures. It is a question how far the Progressives and Democrats respectively may be willing to yield.

The House Steel Tariff Revision bill will be negatively reported to the Senate on Wednesday. At the full committee meeting on Tuesday the Democrats will vote to make a minority report in favor of the bill. The tariff discussions will not be precipitated in the Senate probably for a week or more and meantime the Finance Committee will proceed with hearings on the House Chemical Tariff Revision bill.

Progressive Republican Senators generally, and about half a dozen Democratic Senators already have expressed opposition to the proposed Free Sugar bill, though the Democratic Senators say they count upon several of the Progressives to join with them if a compromise, with a reduction of 40 or 50 per cent. on the present sugar tariff, should be offered.

ACCEPT ROOSEVELT PETITIONS.

Republicans Won't Contest His List Submitted for Primaries.

Notwithstanding the fact that many irregularities are alleged to have been discovered in the lists of signatures to the primary petitions for the Roosevelt candidates for delegates to the Republican Convention in Chicago, filed by the Roosevelt organization with the Board of Elections on Saturday, Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of New York County, said yesterday that there would be no fight in the courts to prevent the names of Roosevelt candidates for delegates from appearing on the primary ballots in this county.

"Roosevelt's supporters are demanding that the people should have a chance to indicate their preference at the primaries, and we are not going to deny them the privilege," declared Mr. Koenig. "I would like to point out though that the total number of enrolled Republican voters in this county is approximately 89,000, and that the total number of names on the Roosevelt petitions is only 8,621."

Mr. Koenig admitted that the Roosevelt managers had done more than was required under the law, but he contended that many of the signatures were illegal. For twenty-four hours, he declared, the Republican Committee had kept Inspectors at work closely scrutinizing the petitions. In some instances, he said, it had been discovered that voters had signed their names to petitions in another district than that in which they were registered, and in addition the names of many voters had been found who were enrolled as Independence Leaguers. In other cases names of voters were found to have been signed to the list who were not enrolled at all, he asserted.

Calls Some Signers Malcontents.

"So far as the signatures of enrolled Republicans are concerned," he declared, "we have found that almost without exception the signers are malcontents, who have either been outside the regular organization for some time or else are in danger of being ousted.

"Take for example the case of William H. Halpin in the Seventh Assembly District. He is the only member of the County Committee who is behind Roosevelt. As the regularly elected leader in the district his name will appear under the Taft emblem at the primary, while at the same time he has delegates on the Roosevelt ballot.

"To show the way in which the petitions were circulated by the Roosevelt Committee let me say that in the Twenty-first Congressional District the names of men are signed to the primary petition who live in the Sixteenth District, and in the Fourteenth Congressional District we detected the names of two Independence Leaguers.

"George Hirsch, who is running for leader in the First Assembly District on the Roosevelt ticket, lives in the Twenty-third District and maintains a voting residence in the Second for political purposes. He has run three times against William G. Rose, the regular organization leader, and has been twice beaten. He is merely seeking to gain control of the organization in the district, on the strength of the expected wave of Roosevelt sentiment. The same thing is true in other districts.

"In the Fourth Assembly District Nat Greenbaum, a Roosevelt supporter, is contesting the leadership with Alexander Wolf for the third time, having been already defeated twice. In the Twenty-sixth Assembly District Philip Silverstein is the Roosevelt choice against Leader Samuel Krulewitch, who defeated him by five votes to one last year. In the Twenty-seventh Louis S. Grenner is pitted against B. W. B. Brown. Grenner is an old Odell man, and has been a malcontent for years. He did not need the excuse of Roosevelt to make trouble. In the Thirty-third Assembly District Edward H. Healy, who was defeated for the leadership a year ago, is trying to ride to victory over Alfred Simons, the present organization leader, on a Roosevelt tidal wave.

"These are statements of fact and not of fiction. These are the men who are voicing a 'popular demand' for the renomination of Col. Roosevelt and these are the reasons that we are not deceived by the clamor and will welcome an opportunity to submit the issue to the people at the primaries."

Duell Attacks Koenig.

Anticipating such an attack from the regular organization leaders, a statement was issued earlier in the day by Chairman Duell of the Roosevelt City Committee, at the Roosevelt headquarters in the Metropolitan Building, bitterly attacking both Koenig and ex-County Chairman Herbert Parsons. In the statement Chairman Duell says:

No one of the many instances that are happening daily show so well the purpose of the New York County Republican organization to endeavor to throttle public sentiment and better illustrate to what desperate extremes that organization will go than the speech of Samuel S. Koenig on Saturday night at a meeting of the Thirty-third Assembly District, when he designated any man who voted against the regular ticket as a traitor to the cause, and attempted to justify his position by frequent references to "bolters" and what he called the principle of the "holy caucus." Perhaps, however, it is no more indicative of this desire to prevent a fair canvass of public opinion than that the fact that the protests against the Roosevelt petitions were prepared in advance and were filed within a very few minutes after our petitions were turned over to the Board of Elections, the protestants not having even taken the trouble to examine the petitions before making their charge of irregularity.

The Roosevelt petitions filed with the Election Board are the most representative lists of Republicans ever gathered in this city. There is not one name there that was not placed there voluntarily, and there are many there placed by men who refused to be awed by the efforts either of Mr. Koenig or Herbert Parsons, principally the latter.

According to reliable information that came to the headquarters of the Roosevelt committee, Herbert Parsons seems to have forgotten some of those high political ideals that he professed with so much enthusiasm when Theodore Roosevelt made him a political factor in this county.

On reading the announcement yesterday that Gov. Phillips L. Goldsborough of Maryland had declared in favor of the preferential primary system of electing delegates to National Conventions, Chairman Duell sent a telegram to the Governor congratulating him upon his attitude, in which he said:

"I am informed that you, although a Taft supporter, have declared your belief that every member of the party should have opportunity to vote at a primary and favor the passage of a bill that would give 'every one the right to express his preference.' May I, as a Republican who believes that our party can only live when it expresses the will of a majority of its members, congratulate you on your attitude. It is strongly in contrast with the attitude of Republicans in a number of other States who, in order that their own opinions may prevail through organized party machines, refuse to permit primaries to be held."

PUTS HARMON FIRST AS A TRUST FIGHTER

Senator Pomerene Says Victory in Trans-Missouri Case Was First Under Sherman Act.

ALSO WON TWO OTHER SUITS

Joint Traffic and Addystone Cases Begun While Harmon Was Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio in a statement to-night described Gov. Judson Harmon as the pioneer "trust buster" of the United States. The Senator pointed out that, with a small annual appropriation, Mr. Harmon as Attorney General under President Cleveland succeeded for the first time in getting a decision favorable to the Government under the anti-trust law in the famous Trans Missouri case, which he argued in person before the Supreme Court.

"When Gov. Harmon became head of the Attorney General's office," said Mr. Pomerene, after referring to the unsuccessful termination of the Knight case, "the decision of every court where there had been a contest on the Sherman anti-trust law was against the Government.

"Attorney General Miller had begun what was known as the Trans Missouri case against certain railroads which had combined in the West for a violation of the anti-trust law. While he was Attorney General the case was tried in the United States Circuit Court, and decided against the Government. It was taken up to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Government again lost, one Judge dissenting. Then it was taken to the Supreme Court, where it remained on the docket, and nothing was done in the case by the Government until Harmon became Attorney General.

"Gov. Harmon as Attorney General took personal charge of this case, and wrote the brief himself. The case was not reached for argument till December, 1896, when Harmon argued it, and the Supreme Court in March, after Harmon's term of office expired, handed down the opinion reversing the lower courts, and sustaining the position taken by Gov. Harmon in his brief. Gov. Harmon as Attorney General also began two other very important cases, one against the Joint Traffic Association and one against the Addystone Pipe Company. These cases were not tried until after his term of office, and he was afterward sustained by the United States Supreme Court in both cases."

The Woodrow Wilson headquarters continues to insist that it is Wilson against the field in spite of the denials from the other candidates that they are working in collusion. To-night they point out that, while the Governor of New Jersey is making a fight for the nomination in every section, the other candidates limit their efforts to the sections in which they are regarded as favorite sons.

In Texas, they say, it is Wilson against Harmon; in Georgia, Wilson against Underwood; in Kansas, Wilson against Clark. In no State, they say, do Mr. Harmon, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Underwood fight each other.

FOSS NOT A CANDIDATE.

Wouldn't Stir a Hand to Be Nominated for President, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 10.—Gov. Foss stated to-day that he was not a candidate as a delegate at large from Massachusetts to the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore.

He denied furthermore that he was in any sense a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

"I have had all the honors I am entitled to from the Democratic Party, and I am grateful for what I have received," said Gov. Foss.

"I want to see the best and the most available man nominated at the convention. Let us find out what the real big issue of the campaign is to be and then nominate the man who best fits the issue. I would not turn my hand to get the nomination. It is my purpose to give all my time and my best efforts to the job of Governor. I am not in the field for Vice President either."

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FINDS BRANDT CASE FULL OF POLITICS

Knights of Columbus Told That an Official Got Gubernatorial Capital Out of It.

MAYOR, TOO, GOT INTO IT

Father Vaughan Urges the Knights to Unite to Hold Back the Socialistic Tide.

Two hundred candidates for the fourth degree in the Knights of Columbus were initiated yesterday at the Hotel Astor, and following the exemplification the Knights, 700 strong, gathered on the eighth floor for a jubilant feast.

The time for Supreme Court Justice Dowling as toastmaster to mount the platform and lead on the speakers was drawing near when Capt. William J. Costigan, master of the fourth degree, seized the gavel, pounded with all his might, and brought every knight there to his feet to welcome the arrival of Father Vaughan, the English Jesuit. His was the most rousing greeting of the evening.

Eugene A. Philbin of counsel for the Catholic societies in their recent encounter with Controller Prendergast, was the first layman to speak, and he lost no time in getting something off his mind. He avowed his intention of raising his voice in lament over the regrettable tendency of the discussion of public affairs to become obscured by the participating personalities, to become obscured by the spirit of egotism rampant in public life.

"Take a recent case that was causing a great stir in the newspapers and may be still for all I know," said Mr. Philbin. "It was the case of a criminal applying for a pardon, and it involved the sanctity of the home and the rights of citizens. The people, following the case as presented in the newspapers, really give more attention to the official, who by his activities in it seemed likely to become a candidate for the Governorship, than to the subject itself.

"Even the Mayor, after a long silence and apparently finding that something was going on in which he had no hand, sat down and wrote a letter on the case that nearly brought him into contempt of court. And the trouble is that this tendency is encouraged by the newspapers."

Mr. Philbin announced with much satisfaction that the examination of the accounts of all the Catholic charitable institutions receiving money from the city had shown not a single cent unaccounted for.

Justice Dowling summoned Father Vaughan to the rostrum by hailing him as one who did not have to throw his hat in the ring since that was its permanent position, and the eloquent Jesuit backed him up by implying that as far as Socialism was concerned, his hat was most emphatically in the ring. For his church, he spoke as one dedicated to a campaign when he flung back his head and said:

"No longer shall we be content to stay in the back street. No longer shall we be content with a back seat. We have wares worthy to be put in the window and, let me tell you, they are going to be put there."

He warned the Knights of Columbus that a fight was on and he called them into the ranks.

"We must face this in-coming tide of Socialism and let me tell you we would do well to study the self-sacrifice the Socialists give to the putting forth of their spurious goods, that we all might do the same for our genuine goods.

"The very creed and country, to which the Knights of Columbus are dedicated, will sink in the ruins on which Socialism hopes to build its tower of strength. To avert this unspeakable calamity, let us be foes, strong, determined foes. As Berger tells us, our work is cut out for us. The Socialist paper declares that Catholicism is the only breakwater which prevents the onward sweep of that tide. Great is our task and let the whole world realize that we are dedicated to it."

"Men have come here from every land, asking no 'by your leave' and no food ticket, but asking only to be free and to expand in a free country. And to me it is a most marvelous and a most wonderful thing that, though those who come here have relatives, affiliations, ties in every land, they are all identified with the Stars and Stripes and ambitious to see it float in every breeze."

Justice Dowling used a few moments of his opening speech to remind the Knights that they were all expected in Washington on June 8 for the dedication of the Columbus Memorial in front of the Union Station, and later in the evening Congressman Goulden, one of the newly initiated brothers of the Fourth Degree, told something of the struggle to pass the bill appropriating $100,000 to the monument.

Mgr. Lavelle spoke of the Catholic University in Washington, and rejoiced that his brother Knights had given $500,000 for that enterprise. When he recalled that at the age of 220 Harvard University had an endowment of less than $1,000,000, it comforted him to know that the Catholic University, though it is less than twenty years since its inception, would be able, with this contribution from the Knights of Columbus, to boast an endowment of more than $2,000,000.

"This is the golden age of the Catholic Church in America," said Mgr. Lavelle.

BRANDT CASE IN WASHINGTON

Whitman Sees Senator Nelson and Calls at Swedish Legation.

District Attorney Whitman made a hurried trip to Washington yesterday, where he conferred with Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota regarding the case of Foulke E. Brandt, the former servant of Mortimer L. Schiff, who was sentenced to thirty years in prison for burglary and assault in Mr. Schiff's house.

Senator Nelson was brought into the Brandt case in 1909, when Brandt sent a letter to him from Clinton Prison asking for assistance. Senator Nelson had a lawyer in this city make an investigation, and then dropped the matter. The letter Brandt wrote to Senator Nelson has never been made public, but it is said to contain the same references Brandt later incorporated in his letter to Gov. Dix and on which his application for pardon was denied. Senator Nelson may appear before the Grand Jury when it reconvenes next Thursday.

This is Mr. Whitman's second trip to Washington since the reopening of the Brandt case. It was said yesterday that after his interview with Senator Nelson he called at the Swedish Legation.

Plans for Printers' Subway Meeting.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the mass meeting under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 6, which is to demand municipal ownership of the subways. The meeting will be held at Carnegie Hall next Friday evening. The committee has invited Theodore Roosevelt, Senator La Follette, Speaker Champ Clark, Senator John W. Kern, and Gov. Woodrow Wilson to speak. It is said that Senator La Follette will accept the invitation. John W. Kern indorses the purposes of the meeting and may attend. Answers have not been received from Mr. Roosevelt, Gov. Wilson, and Speaker Clark.

Fire Spectacular; Loss Small.

A spectacular blaze lighted up the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn early yesterday morning. The fire started in the iron works of James Kelly at 253 Greene Street and spread to the chemical works of John C. Wiarda, at 255 to 261 Greene Street. Half a dozen small two and three story frame and brick buildings were destroyed. Kelly's loss was $1,500, and Wiarda's $6,500. How the blaze started is not known.

HIS HORSE IS A FLIER.

Descendant of Racers Too Fast for an Innocent Owner.

Five months ago Dominick Capobianco of 34 Laight Street bought a sorrel trotting horse that came of a fine old family of selling-platers and had something of a track record in its own name. He thought a racehorse might be unmanageable at first, so he decided, by treating it kindly and feeding it well, to make sure that it would be gentle before he attempted to drive it.

Accordingly, he put it in the stable and watched it constantly, till he thought at last a quiet life and plenty of nourishing food had brought out all that was good in its character. After four and a half months of this regimen the owner was satisfied that the horse would make a suitable return by behaving obediently in harness.

Two weeks ago Capobianco and his friend, Joseph Magrino of 143 Sullivan Street, made the first test of the animal. They started off in a light runabout. They were left on opposite sides of the street, not far from the stable door, and the horse was caught by a policeman about six furlongs away.

Capobianco and Magrino talked it over yesterday and came to the conclusion that it was a good horse after all. They hitched it up again and got to West Street with it before the horse decided to dispense with them. Leaving them in the street the animal dodged through the crowded streets to Battery Place, then to Broadway, and north along Broadway to Rector Street, where it was finally caught by Policeman Thomas Meade.

Later in the day two men who said they were professional horse-breakers, loked over Capobianco's purchase in the stable and expressed a desire to try it out. The owner was willing, and the horse was put into harness a third time. The two professionals have not been seen at the stable since, but parts of the runabout were found piled against a pillar of the elevated at Liberty Street, and the horse was caught near the Greenwich Station by another policeman.

The horse is to be sold at auction.

PUT HIS FAIR GUEST IN CELL.

Knickerbocker's Manager Traced Her First to the Imperial.

Katherine Ware of Pittston, Penn., handsomely dressed and wearing a long fur coat with a bunch a violets pinned to her corsage, was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night and locked up on complaint of Theodore A. Snedecker, Manager of the Hotel Knickerbocker, who said she had left that hotel yesterday with her hand baggage without paying her bill, which amounted to $58.70. Snedecker said she registered under the name of Ware five days ago, but then gave as her address New York City.

After leaving the hotel, according to the manager, she called up the Knickerbocker on the telephone and asked that her laundry be taken care of until it was called for. The manager had the call traced and found that it came from the Hotel Imperial. He went to that hotel and found Mrs. Ware had taken a room there. He then called Policeman Schwank of the West Thirtieth Street Station and had her placed under arrest.

While in the Police Station, Mrs. Ware asked that the story be kept from the newspapers, saying that she has a brother who is prominent in New York and that her arrest would prove an annoyance to him. She is about 34 years old and good looking.

TO MERGE UP-STATE ROADS.

Syracuse, Oneida, and Utica Cos. Wanted by N. Y. State Railways.

ALBANY, March 10.—The New York State Railways has petitioned the Public Service Commission of the Second District for permission to purchase outstanding remaining stock of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company, and authority to issue bonds to the amount of $7,795,038.91.

The proceeds of the bonds are to be used to refund present bonds now outstanding, $4,500,000; to purchase the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company outstanding stock, $1,715,138.91; to refund outstanding notes of New York State Railways, $998,000; to purchase outstanding notes of the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway Company, $145,000; to purchase outstanding notes of the Oneida Railway Company, $40,000; to purchase outstanding notes of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company, $275,000; to reimburse the New York State Railways for moneys expended in the purchase of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company preferred stock, $121,900.

The petition recites that it is the intention of the New York State Railways to consolidate the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company, the Oneida Railway Company, and the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway Company.

PRAISE JEWISH ASYLUM.

Orphans Who Graduated from It Dine at Terrace Garden.

Some 500 men and women, former inmates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, who organized the Seligman Solomon Society, celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary last night with a dinner at Terrace Garden. The society has 5,000 members.

The President of the society, Harry Simon, declared that all members of the society should be proud of the fact that they graduated from the institution. He pointed out that in New York there are more than 1,000,000 Jews, and out of this number only some 3,500 help carry on the work of the institution. More Jews should take an interest in the asylum, he declared. Edward Lauterbach, a Trustee of the asylum, agreed with Mr. Simon that more Jews should take an interest in the asylum.

Louis Stern, President of the asylum, in a brief speech praised the work of the alumni, and presented Mr. Simon a set of gavels and a ballot box from the Trustees. After the dinner there was a dance.

FARMERS' RAILROAD RATES.

Western Lines Offer Inducements to Home Seekers.

Now that the Western farmer enjoys the automobile, telephones, rural free delivery, daily newspapers and other advantages of city life, the Western railroads have decided to give him a more up-to-date railroad service. The Union Pacific Railroad announced yesterday that it had arranged for low fares, low-priced table d'hote meals and a fast schedule on the special trains to be operated out of Omaha in the "Colonists' Period," March 1 to April 15.

Other features of these trains are to be gramophone concerts, lounging and smoking cars for day travel and comfortable tourist sleeping cars. The object of all this, it is anounced, is not only to please the farmer, but to encourage the home-seeker.

Three special trains have left Omaha each day so far this month. The fare from Omaha for "colonists" on these trains is about one-half the regular fare to the Pacific Coast.

Texas Sets New Record in Cotton.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 10.—According to a report made public by the State Department of Agriculture to-day, there were ginned in Texas up to March 1, 3,906,445 bales of cotton. It is expected that at least 200,000 additional bales will have been reported by April 1, making the total for the season approximately 4,100,000 bales, which breaks all previous records of production.

Emperor to Visit Wagner's Home.

ZURICH, Switzerland, March 10.—It is announced that the German Emperor during his visit here next September will stay at the Villa Wesendonck, which was once the residence of Richard Wagner.

EVERLASTING DEATH NEW IDEA OF HEAVEN

Founder of Cult Holds That Resurrection Is Not Necessary to Man's Future Happiness.

DECLARES HE CAN PROVE IT

Where Is the Benefit of Awakening, He Asks, if Memory of Earth Departs Forever?

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—The New Religion Quarterly, the first number of which will be published here this week, advances a new theory of heaven. It holds that resurrection from the dead is not necessary to man's welfare or future happiness. Equal results may come about through everlasting death, it says, as through an individual future life. The leading article in the magazine says in part:

"Since man came on earth a billion billions of persons, more or less, have lived and died here. Let us say that the Creator can, if He wills, do either of these three things:

"Hypothesis No. 1.—Resurrect each of these persons to a state of perfect bliss in which he will again recognize his own individuality and again meet his loved ones.

"Hypothesis No. 2.—Resurrect each of these persons to a state of perfect bliss where the pleasurable things at hand will take up every minute of the time of the person resurrected, so that he will have no chance at any time to think of the past or to realize that he ever lived before.

"Hypothesis No. 3.—Let the dead sleep on forever, but create another billion billions of persons and surround them with conditions that would insure their complete happiness and put them in a state of bliss that could not be improved upon.

Popular Idea of Heaven.

"Hypothesis No. 1 is the popular conception of heaven, and is an idea easily grasped.

"The second hypothesis contains features that should be equally interesting to the general public as to the student of mental physiology.

"Recall to mind a time when you have been the most happy. You will realize that at that exact time the thing or things that made you happy occupied the whole of your attention. The moment the mind ceased to think of pleasurable things and turned to memories of disagreeable things the degree of happiness was impaired.

"In other words the mind is like a moving picture machine. It can deal with only one thing at a time. A moving picture is made up of many single pictures that succeed each other so rapidly that they seem to be one picture, but no two pictures are presented at the same time.

"Now, the second hypothesis presupposes that those in heaven are surrounded by so many immediate pleasurable sensations that their whole time is occupied. They have no time to give to reflection. The immediate pleasures are greater than any that could be brought about by reflecting on the past, and, therefore, no one would desire, under the circumstances, to reflect on the past.

"The heavenly conditions depicted in the second hypothesis are preferable to those of the first. But the conditions of the second hypothesis do away with the exercise of memory, and this proves, therefore, that there can be a state of perfect bliss without the exercise of memory.

"In the heaven of the second hypothesis one forgets himself completely in his concern for things other than himself. His own identity and individuality are of no importance to him for the time being or for all time to come, since he has no chance to reflect on them. He is in the same condition as if his memory of all things, including, of course, his memory of his own individuality or identity, had been obliterated at death.

Memory Lost at Death.

"If John Smith from this world reaches the heaven of the second hypothesis it will make no difference whatever to John Smith in heaven whether he was John Smith or Jim Jones on earth. In fact, it will make no difference to him in heaven whether or not he ever existed at all in a previous life, since he will never have any memory or knowledge of a previous existence.

"By the same line of reasoning, it is apparent that if John Smith on earth is going to lose all memory at death it will make no difference to him whether he becomes John Smith in heaven or some one else, if the latter were possible. But it is impossible for one to change his individuality for that of another.

"However, an equal result will be accomplished if John Smith lose his memory and individuality at death by having them obliterated, and some one else be born again to take his place. This leads to the conditions in hypothesis No. 3, and proves conclusively that such conditions and such a future are just as desirable, if we look at the matter in a logical way, as would be the future life mentioned in the first and second hypotheses.

"The first and second hypotheses call for the resurrection of the individual from the dead—they call for the supernatural—they call for a violation of God's laws which, by every known evidence available to man, are immutable. They call for the impossible in the realms of reason.

"We have proved that God can provide for man's future welfare and happiness just as well by obliterating his individuality altogether and creating another in his stead, as by causing a miraculous resurrection in violation of all fixed laws. This leads to hypothesis No. 3, the conditions of which are entirely within the realms of reason and the bounds of sound speculative philosophy.

"The death conditions of hypothesis No. 3 have been coming about since Cain slew Abel, (of course, it will be understood that we use Bible history only in a figurative sense.) There is no evidence that those who have died are not dead still. There is no reason in saying that if one can be dead for three days he cannot be dead forever.

"The creation of new life, mentioned as a condition of hypothesis No. 3, is being done daily on earth by the thousands, and there is every evidence that the process of evolution will in time surround those even on earth with conditions that will leave nothing to be desired. It is possible that evolution may already have accomplished this on other planets, and under the conditions of hypothesis No. 3 it will be seen that it matters not if all life be destroyed on one world, as long as it continues to exist and be surrounded with a state of happiness on another.

Work for Common Good.

"In other words, it matters not to whom happiness may come, as long as there be happiness.

"If the same degree of glory, tranquillity, repose, or harmony, whatever one may choose to call it, should come about in the third case (described in hypothesis No. 3) as in the first (hypothesis No. 1) what advantage would there be to any one if the first hypothesis were correct rather than the third? Where would be the gain in reviving the old individuality, if the same degree of happiness can be obtained without it? If the dead are not disturbed, they will sleep on. Where is the benefit in an awakening if an equal or better state of life and happiness can be produced from primeval clay?

"It is only the ego in man that has caused him to think that a resurrection after death is necessary to his happiness here. It is the wish that such be the case that has been father to the thought. When one realizes that equal results can come about, resurrection or no resurrection, he will be in a position to work, not for his own welfare but for the common good. Then we have the religious person as pictured by Dr. Eliot."

PEACE PRAISE FOR TAFT.

President's Efforts for Arbitration Lauded at Public Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—President Taft was praised for his efforts to effect peace and arbitration treaties between England and France at a public meeting in the Garrick Theatre to-day, held under the auspices of the Universal Peace Union.

It was the sense of the meeting that the movement for universal peace among all the nations has suffered a setback by the action of the Senate in rejecting a portion of the peace pact.

A memorial embodying the appeal of the society to have the Senate reconsider the treaties and see whether they cannot be passed without loss of the powers of the Senate has been intrusted to the care of Senator Penrose. He will present the memorial before the Senate to-day. Alfred H. Love, President of the Philadelphia Branch of the Universal Peace Union, introduced the resolution, the text of which is as follows:

> Whereas, the Senate of the United States, in considering the arbitration treaties negotiated between this country and Great Britain and France, by a very close vote struck out some vital points that gave them the value intended; and,
>
> Whereas, it is the sentiment of this meeting for peace that the said action of the Senate has delayed and obstructed the taking of a long step forward in the progress of National and international peace; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That we call upon the Senate to reconsider the action to see if a proper method cannot be reached to enable us to reap the benefits proposed by President Taft, as negotiated by Secretary Knox and the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France.

In speeches preceding the introduction of the resolution the President was referred to as one "whose name will go down in history as the greatest exponent of universal peace."

COUNSEL IN MONEY INQUIRY.

Chairman Pujo Consulting Major Farrar of New Orleans and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Democratic members of the House Banking and Currency Committee are proceeding very cautiously and deliberately with their plans for the proposed investigation of the Money Trust. All they have thus far done has been to name the seven Democratic members of the special sub-committee of ten that will conduct the inquiry.

The Republican members of the Banking and Currency Committee will caucus to-morrow afternoon to determine who shall be the three Republican members of the Money Trust sub-committee and who shall be the four Republican members of the separate sub-committee which will consider monetary legislation.

Representative Vreeland to-day issued a call for this caucus. He is ranking member of the Republican minority of the committee. While he has not decided on which of the two sub-committees he would like to serve as a member, it is probable he will not be on the Money Trust sub-committee, but on the monetary legislation sub-committee.

The Democratic members have met informally several times and discussed the employment of counsel. Six eminent lawyers are under consideration.

Chairman Pujo, who will have charge of the Money Trust investigation sub-committee, is now at his home at Lake Charles, La. He prefers the employment of Major Edgar H. Farrar of New Orleans as general counsel for aid in making the Money Trust investigation, and while in Louisiana will consult Major Farrar informally, to ascertain whether he would be willing to serve.

PLAN NEW STORE IN HARLEM.

Milwaukee Firm Lease Site for Business and Hotel Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 10.—The department store of Stumpf & Langhoff is said to have closed a deal involving about $5,000,000 for a store and hotel in the Harlem district of New York.

The lease is for ninety-nine years and the property extends from 125th to 126th Street, with a frontage of 75 feet on each street. It is owned by the John H. Cromwell estate. The rental price is $1,500,000 for the entire period of the lease, and the new building is to be erected after the present leases expire in May, 1913.

The Milwaukee men have a string of six men's furnishing stores here and in the State. The firm will build a six or eight story building, using the first floor for the store and the upper floors for hotel purposes. The lease was taken in the name of the firm, which was recently incorporated under Wisconsin laws to permit the holding of real estate and operation of hotels and other enterprises.

HOBOES PRAY FOR LEADER.

300 Chicago Outcasts on Their Knees Appeal for Dan Martin's Recovery.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Three hundred ragged men knelt on the floor of a dingy little mission in this city between midnight and 1 o'clock this morning praying for the life of Dan Martin, a reformed "hobo" and an evangelist.

Martin, who died later at the Hahnemann Memorial Hospital, was regarded as the greatest mission worker in Chicago. His field was the gutters, from which he himself came.

Two weeks ago Martin was warned to take a rest, but he kept up his work. Hundreds of outcasts fed every day on his bounty.

"Dan was converted ten years ago," one of his followers said. "He'd just been kicked out of a barrel house. There was a mission meeting outside and a hymn touched something in him that had been dead. He saved from 2,000 to 3,000 souls every year after that. He saved 1,500 this Winter. And they stay saved."

SHOWS SMALL GAIN IN NET.

Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Road Cut Cost of Operation.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company's report for the year ended Dec. 31 shows a decrease of $107,463 in operating revenues, which were $18,914,244. Operating expenses were reduced from $14,612,773 to $14,419,227, and this saving of $193,546 resulted in a gain of $86,082 in net operating revenue, which totaled $4,495,016. Taxes increased by $10,436, to $579,185, leaving operating income at $3,915,831, a gain of $75,646 over 1910. Gross income was $4,492,479, a gain of $96,272 over the previous year. After payment of $2,211,164 in fixed charges, an increase of $46,115, there remained net income of $2,281,315, which was $50,156 better than in 1910.

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OLIVE OIL

POET WATSON RIGHT, SAYS LADY WARWICK

Literary Folk in England Neglected by Royalty and Left in Social Obscurity.

NO TIME FOR LEISURE THERE

Struggle for Mere Existence an Obstacle in the Way of Both Literature and Art.

Lady Frances Evelyn, Countess of Warwick, who is here for a six weeks lecture tour through the United States and Canada received reports yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton. She talked freely on a variety of qestions. She wore a large blue picture hat and a blue gown, and sat with a big bunch of American Beauty roses at her back, looking as if she had stepped out of one of Gainsborough's portraits—if the artists had thought to put in the roses. Despite a rough passage over and a troublesome half hour with the customs officers, Lady Warwick was cheerful and happy.

Some one brought up the remarks of William Watson, the English poet and author of "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue," who came to America recently to read his lines on Dickens. Mr. Watson said on Saturday morning in his lecture at the Hudson Theatre that in England the man of letters had no standing now, that he was neglected by the ruling classes, and especially by royalty. The Countess was very much interested in that.

"Oh, that is perfectly true," said Lady Warwick. "In America I believe it is quite different. Everywhere one goes here one meets the literary folks. Editors and writers are well-known public characters. In England they keep in the background. They are not generally known.

"Literary men and artists never will have the place and rank to which they are entitled," she continued, "under the present economic system. If Mr. Watson means that writers are not patronized by royalty as they should be, I think it should be pointed out that they do not want to be dependent on favor. But so long as there is the struggle for mere existence that they have to go through now, there cannot be any great art or literature. Those things require leisure. I'm all for work, but it ought to be of the right kind and suited to the artist. Under socialism it wouldn't be necessary to devote all one's time to making a living, and that kind of leisure is what we want.

"Take your own case," she added, addressing herself to one of the reporters, "what time do you have for working for the joy of it like the artist? Unless, of course, you happen to be a millionaire—I don't know."—

The reporter modestly replied that even in America not all the reporters were millionaires.

Just as every one was expecting to get some remarkably good copy on woman suffrage and the latest gossip of English court circles, Lady Warwick's obliging secretary, Mr. Taylor, came in to announce that the Marquis of Queensberry's secretary was on the telephone and wished to speak with her Ladyship. In this confusion of nobility and titled personages the interview was abruptly ended.

Lady Warwick will lecture on Tuesday at Carnegie Hall and will then go to Boston. She will return to New York the following Tuesday and after that will go to Chicago and St. Louis. She will visit the important cities of Canada also.

She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pulitzer at Sherry's for dinner last night. She will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness to-night at a dinner.

SEVEN DIE IN EXPLOSION.

Spectators and Firemen Caught by Falling Walls in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 10.—Seven persons are dead, one is possibly fatally injured, and a number suffered serious injuries as the result of an explosion late last night which followed fire in the rear of the Radford Wright wholesale sash and door factory. Capt. Dewitt and six of his men were training hose on the back of the building where the fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, had started in an annex, when the back wall and the great doors opening on a spur track, were blown out, the little party going down in wreckage, which also overwhelmed several spectators.

"I was standing on a plank directing operations," said Capt. Dewitt to-day, "and had a narrow escape. Firemen McPherson and Molyneux were killed at my feet, while not a man else of our squad escaped uninjured. Tons of brick and doors fell around us. The men were caught without a chance to escape."

The dead are: E. Molyneaux, fireman; Charles McPherson, fireman; Walter Rowley, teamster; Leo J. Bluett, bartender; Charles Chapman, 12 years old, a spectator; Clarence Winker, employed in the Canadian Pacific railway dining car department, and another Canadian Pacific employe named Connolly. The man fatally injured, is A. Naranuo, a spectator.

Until the explosion the fremen appeared to have the situation under control. For a time afterward it was a questiBon whether the adjoining buildings could be saved. The cause of the explosion has not been determined.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 10.—Fire that started early this morning in the store of the Union Paper and Twine Company raged all day, causing a loss of $250,000.

Mr. Disraeli used to say that men who marry for love either beat their wives or run away from them.

On this point we are not certain, but we do know that a printer who loves his work neither "beats" it or runs away from it. If yours is good printing—if it is yours, why don't we meet? Phone this morning for one of our Men—Worth 3792.

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Today's Calendar of Events

At GIMBELS

DRESS GOODS

The Annual Spring Sale presents many thousand yards of most desirable Spring and Summer Dress Fabrics in black and colors, topping the list with a very remarkable offering of $1 All-wool Storm Serge, 68c yard. Second Floor

COSTUMES

New styles are crowding in thick and fast. Prominent today are 1000 Tailored Suits, in reproductions of Paris models, at $25, $35 and $45, with others up to $350. Third Floor

BLOUSES

New Peplum Blouses from Paris are delightful, at prices up to $70. There is a special offering of Lingerie Blouses at $1, $1.50, $2, $3 and $3.95. Third Floor

SHOES

Women's Dainty Pumps and Colonial Ties for Spring wear, are $3.25 pair, though equal in quality to Gimbel $5 grade. Various leathers. Second Floor

TWIN SALES

The whole Rear Cross Aisle of the Main Floor is devoted to interesting Sales of Notions, Toilet Articles and Drugs; each with hundreds of timely and economical offerings. Main Floor

MARCH CHINA AND GLASS

Remarkable for the high character of the Wares offered, and for the way the March economies on the finest China and Crystals in our stock, are bring appreciated. A new $35 Limoges China Dinner Set, at $20, heads a strong list of offerings. Fifth Floor

HOUSEWARES

Every department of the *menage* is provided for with Utensils of the best quality. Of special importance is the "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Ware, with the special Saucepan Sets at $1.10 and $1.75. Fifth Floor

RUGS

A special purchase of finest Royal Wilton Rugs, 9 x 12 ft., is $35, regularly $45 to $55. Sixth Floor

SUBWAY STORE

Sale of Domestic Rugs rich in economies. Subway, Lower Floor

Visiting Dressmakers
are cordially invited to see the Spring Exhibitions of Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, and Dress Trimmings, many in designs exclusive with us, as well as to enjoy the displays fresh from Paris, of Costumes, Blouses and Millinery, which will be found in their proper Sections of the Store.

The Most Important Fashion Announcement of the Spring Season Will Be Made in Tonight's Papers WATCH FOR IT

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

TALCOTT WILLIAMS FOR PULITZER SCHOOL

Editor of The Philadelphia Press Chosen as Head Teacher of Journalism.

PROF. CUNLIFFE TO ASSIST

Columbia Department to be Under the Advisory Control of an Administrative Board of Nine.

Talcott Williams, associate editor of The Philadelphia Press, will be the Director of the Columbia University School of Journalism when it opens for students next September. This announcement was made at Columbia yesterday. It was announced also that the work of instruction will have to be carried on in temporary quarters, as the building now in course of erection on South Field will not be ready before the Summer of 1913.

The appointment of Mr. Williams as Director of the Journalism School is said to meet with the approval of the Advisory Board named by the late Joseph Pulitzer. He will direct personally the instruction in the history and ethics of journalism.

Mr. Williams is both a practical journalist and a scholar. He is the son of a missionary and was born in Turkey in 1849. After being graduated from Amherst College in 1873, he began his journalistic career with The New York World. Four years later he became the Washington correspondent of The New York Sun and San Francisco Chronicle. From 1870-81 Mr. Williams served as an editorial writer on The Springfield Republican, and since 1881 he has been with The Philadelphia Press. Mr. Williams holds honorary degrees from eight different colleges and universities. He is a Trustee of Amherst College and a member of the American Oriental Society.

Mr. Williams has twice collected anthropological material in Morocco for the Smithsonian Institution and the Archaeological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. He has published a number of papers on Morocco and its language, Arabic. Mrs. Williams shared in both archaeological expeditions to Morocco.

Another appointment made by the Trustees with the approval of the Advisory Board is that of John W. Cunliffe, now head of the Department of English at the University of Wisconsin. Prof. Cunliffe will be the associate director of the school, and will have personal charge of the training of the students in writing English. Born in England in 1865, Prof. Cunliffe comes of a family of editors. He began work as a reporter at the age of 17, and later completed his education at the University of London and at the University of Manchester.

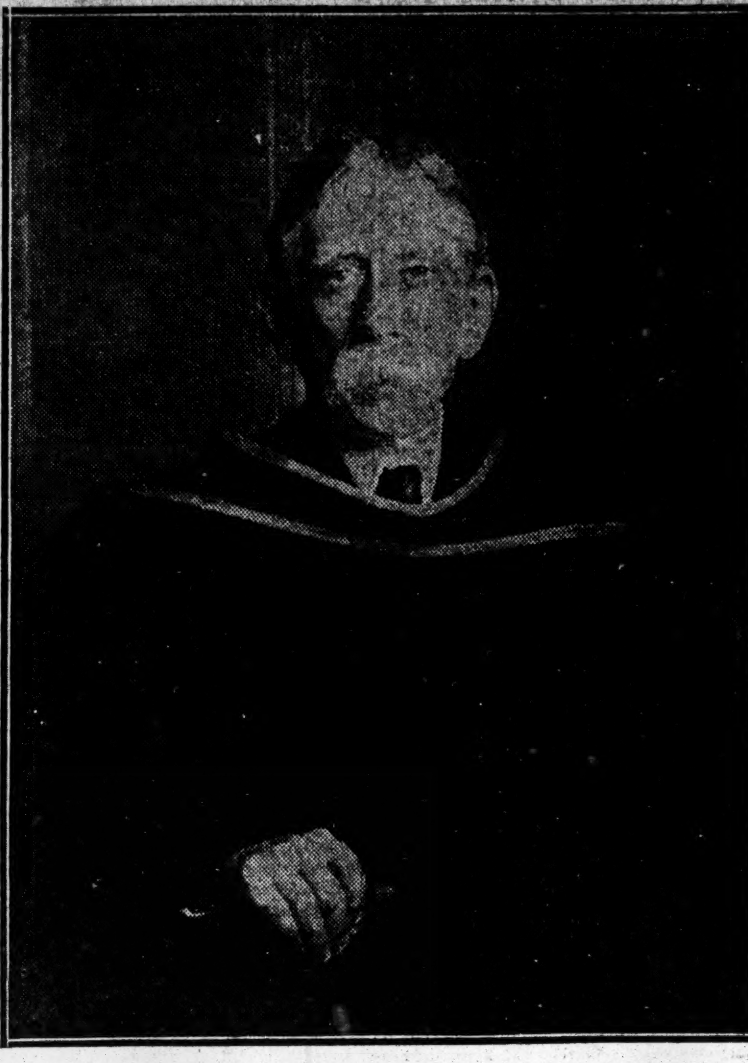
Prof. Cunliffe removed to Canada in early life, and while connected with the Montreal Gazette was also Professor of English at McGill University. He has been head of the department of English at the University of Wisconsin since 1906, and has gained a reputation as a teacher of written English.

An administration board of nine, it was announced, will direct the affairs of the school. This board will consist of President Butler, Dean Keppel, Director Williams, and Prof. Cunliffe, together with Profs. Trent, Seager, Shotwell, A. H. Thorndike, and beard of the present university Faculty.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Talcott Williams, who has been appointed Director of the School of Journalism at Columbia University, will not leave this city until next September. The new school opens on Sept. 12.

Talcott Williams



He Has Been Chosen Head of the Pulitzer School of Journalism.

CHURCHES HERE HAVE A FAMINE FUND DAY

Many Contributions Made for the 3,000,000 Who Are Starving in China.

NATIVES TELL OF CONDITIONS

Say There Is a Great Deal of Suffering and Much of the Country in Waste.

In response to an appeal sent out by the Chinese Famine Fund Committee in the early part of the week, "Famine Fund Day" was celebrated yesterday in many of this city's churches. Pastors made the misfortunes which have recently fallen upon the Chinese nation the subject of their sermons, and liberal collections were taken up to relieve the 3,000,000 Chinese who are reported to be actually starving at the present time.

The Rev. William Hiram Foulkes, pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, at Broadway and Seventy-third Street, one of the many churches in which Famine Fund Day was observed, happens to be delivering a series of lectures to a body of Chinese students at Columbia University. As a feature of his evening service yesterday he had two members of his Chinese class come to his church and describe the conditions in China in the last few years—poor harvests and disastrous floods—at first hand.

The students were A. T. L. Tsen, a representative of Boone University at Wuchang, China, and P. W. Kuo, President of the Chinese Students' Alliance here. Mr. Tsen, who spoke first, described conditions in China as they existed last year while he was there.

"The recent revolution in China is more important from a historical point of view than the famine, and hence has overshadowed it in the minds of Americans," said Mr. Tsen. "Americans have no idea of the terrible conditions under which a large part of the Chinese population are living.

"Every year the vast river Yang-tse overflows its banks for about 1,000 miles of its length. My own home happens to me near to it, and when I used to travel down it in times of flood I used at least to be able to see houses on land in the distance. But when I traveled down it last year the very houses themselves were in the midst of the waters.

"All the cities were flooded. For successive years there have been hardly any harvests. War, too, as it always does, has taken the laborers from the fields and has also caused spoliation. Many men have been killed and many towns destroyed. Cities in which the wealthier residents contributed to famine funds for poorer provinces in past years have been eight-tenths burned down and cannot furnish relief this year.

"Three millions of Chinese are starving, and thousands of square miles of country are waste. Through lack of harvests there are even no seeds to sow. The farm animals have been drowned. Jameson, an expert, who was sent over to study Chinese conditions, reports traveling along a highway and not seeing a single farm cart or vehicle of any kind, except a few wheelbarrows, for over 100 miles.

"Parents are actually giving away their children to keep them from starving. All the alms which is being given to the sufferers is in the form of wages for work. The recipients are made to build dikes, clear the fields of river deposits, and to do other things to prevent the flood and famine's recurrence. A contribution of $3 will keep a Chinese family for an entire month, and a contribution of $15 will keep a family until the June harvest is reaped."

Mr. Kuo said it was a question as to how far his fellow-countrymen were in a position to make a success of their new republic.

"China, however, has made a great advance in the last four years," said Mr. Kuo. "In the province I come from they have the telephone, telegraph, and railroad now, but didn't have one of these things four years ago. Twenty years ago there was not a single Government Post Office in the country. Now there are 2,000 of them.

"There were no newspapers twenty years ago either. But there are hundreds now. In Shanghai alone there are fifty different periodicals. A modern school system has only recently been established. There are 45,000 modern schools having an attendance of one and a half millions.

"Old and pernicious Chinese ways, the opium trade and the binding of women's feet, are being fought. National and provincial assemblies have sprung up in the last decade. These have prepared the way for a republican form of government. A Chinese Republic, too, would mean peace in the Far East, as it would put a stop to conflicts between Russia, Japan, England, and Germany for zones of influence. The exports of China to this country have tripled in the last few years. In order to carry out its work of self-reconstruction, however, China needs money, recognition by the powers, and the teaching in it of the spiritual truths of the Western world."

The congregation which heard the addresses of the two students made a generous collection for the famine fund.

AID WIDOWED MOTHERS.

Beneficiaries Not "Shiftless," as Has Been Charged, Says Founder.

The third annual meeting of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, founded by Mrs. William Einstein, was held yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's. Receipts of $21,500 and expenditures of $19,000 were announced. Addresses were made by Samuel S. Koenig, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, and Mrs. Einstein.

"That the work of caring for widowed mothers should devolve upon members of their own sex is only right," said Mrs. Einstein. "We still undergo a certain amount of criticism. Those who do things in this world always are criticised. A certain wealthy woman in this city told us recently that she would employ one of our widowed mothers in her country home. We sent one to her uptown city house. When she rang the bell the servant said the wealthy woman was at lunch and told her 'to come back later.' The widowed mother lives downtown and it was a cold day in January. She came back later and the wealthy woman explained that she only wanted to engage her temporarily to go out to her country place. 'This would have meant that the woman would have to take her children temporarily out of school and transport them to the country for merely temporary employment. She refused the work and the wealthy woman was greatly displeased and has since been going around saying that our widowed mothers are shiftless."

Mrs. Einstein said that the best proof that the Association's Widowed Mothers weren't shiftless was that eighteen of them in the last year had voluntarily stated that they did not want any more aid, their own children being old enough to go to work.

"Our association provides for each family more generously than any other charitable society does," said Mrs. Einstein. "We give the full rent, provide enough milk, food, and supplies of all kinds to keep every member of the family in good working condition. A poor public school teacher recently wrote in to us saying that she saw so many evidences of our good work that she wanted to give us $1 a month out of her small salary. Every other charitable organization in the city is now co-operating with us."

ARMY DISPLAY IN FRANCE.

President Fallieres Reviews Troops and Watches Aeroplane Manoeuvres.

PARIS, March 10.—The French people of late have been showing intense interest in the army. In this they have been encouraged by nightly torchlight parades and other evidences of activity on the part of the armed forces.

The enthusiasm reached a high pitch this afternoon, when President Fallières, in the presence of the members of the Cabinet and 200,000 spectators, reviewed the Paris garrison at the Bois Vincennes. The great crowds cheered on the appearance of ten military aeroplanes and two dirigibles, which went through a number of manoeuvres during the march.

SEEK WORK FOR THE DEAF.

A New Jewish Charitable Society Is Organized.

A new Jewish charitable society was organized yesterday at the Hebrew Charities Building, to be known as "The New York Jewish Committee of the Deaf." The purpose of the society is to furnish industrial education and obtain work for the unemployed Jewish deaf persons in New York and to promote their social and intellectual welfare. Religious instruction is also to be given.

About $4,000 has already been contributed for the current year's work, and it is expected that this sum will be doubled. The Rev. Dr. Barnett A. Elzas said that the number of Jewish deaf persons in this city was between 1,800 and 2,000. The headquarters of the new society are at 356 Second Avenue until a building is erected.

Steps in Front of Fast Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 10.—A. H. Hakes, a brakeman on the New York Central Road, living at 318 Baker Street, Corning, was killed to-day when he stepped in front of a fast freight train near East Rochester. His own train was at a standstill, and he stepped around the rear end on to the track as the fast freight came along.

Detective Seeks Mrs. Oelrichs's Dog.

The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station have been asked to look for a valuable Portuguese dog owned by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs of 1 East Fifty-seventh Street. One of the servants took the dog out at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and it slipped away. A detective was assigned to look for the animal.

HYDE WANTS EARLY TRIAL.

Withdraws In Person His Plea for a Change of Venue.

Ex-City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde, who is under indictment for bribery as a result of the Carnegie Trust Company disclosures, appeared in Part I. of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on Saturday and announced that he had withdrawn his appeal, now before the Court of Appeals, for a change of venue from New York County. He made a motion for an immediate trial. The motion is returnable before Justice Seabury, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, next Thursday morning.

This information was given out last night by Max D. Steuer, who will be in charge of the Hyde defense when the case comes to trial. Mr. Hyde, Mr. Steuer said, had made the motion on Saturday in person. Coming so soon after the reconciliation between Controller Prendergast and Mr. Hyde, many persons seemed to see in Mr. Hyde's change of plans the influence of the Controller. Mr. Prendergast, however, said last night that while he and Mr. Hyde had met and shaken hands, as reported, Mr. Hyde had not mentioned his decision to withdraw his appeal for a change of venue to him.

FOR SAILORS' LODGING HOUSE

Funds to Complete It Needed, Says the Rev. A. R. Mansfield.

"What Can We Do for Sailors in the Port of New York?" was the subject of the Rev. Archibald R. Mansfield's address yesterday morning at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Dr. Mansfield, who is connected with the Seaman's Church Institute, made a plea for financial support for the lodging house now being erected by that association for sailors.

He asked for an annual contribution to meet the yearly deficit of about $7,000 which the institute has to face. He said that the lodging house, which is to cost about $675,000, still needed $200,000 to complete it, and that this amount should be subscribed before May 1, 1913. This lodging house will provide a home for about 550 men. No more fitting memorial for a relative who had been in the navy could be devised then to endow a room, he said.

ARTILLERYMEN AID POLICE.

Still on Duty at Newport—To Bury Slain Soldier at Fort Adams.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 10.—Edward K. Jones, the artilleryman who was shot and killed by Patrolman Gentile in a disturbance on Friday night, will be buried in the soldiers' lot at Fort Adams. No one has come forward to claim the body. The address in Providence given by the man at the time of his enlistment was found on investigation to be fictitious. Jones was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Company of the Coast Artillery Corps.

Extra policemen were still on duty in the centre of the city to-night as they were last night. A detail of artillerymen was sent over from the fort to work with the police last night, but no trouble developed.

MAY SUE FOR SUGAR DUTIES.

Philadelphia Refineries Said to Owe Government $700,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—It was said to-night that sugar refining companies involved in customs irregularities brought to light here recently by a Federal Grand Jury have been notified that they owe the Treasury Department $700,000 in duties wrongfully withheld, and that unless the amount is paid forthwith proceedings will be brought in the United States courts to recover the money.

The claim of $700,000 is said to represent only a small part of the losses the Government is alleged to have sustained, but that the statute of limitation prevents recovery of a larger sum. The Government's claim is based on wrongful drawbacks, underweighing, and excessive allowances for tare.

Biggest State Grows Larger.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 10.—Sam R. Scott, who represented Texas in the recent survey of the Texas-New Mexico boundary, said to-day that as a result of the line being straightened Texas gained about 10,000 acres of land. New Mexico contended previous to the survey that the proper line was about one mile west of the original location. The monuments have been placed, and all that is left to be done is the filing of the official reports.

YUAN INAUGURATED, NEW REVOLT STARTS

Takes Oath as President of China—8,000 Soldiers in Canton Kill and Wound Civilians.

FOREIGN QUARTER GUARDED

Sheng-Yen Said to Have Captured Important Pass and Won Republican Troops Over.

PEKING, March 10.—In the new Foreign Office to-day Yuan Shi-Kai was formally inaugurated Provisional President of the Republic of China in the presence of a great gathering of delegates, provincial envoys, military and naval officers, and other prominent personages. Many foreigners attended the ceremony, but the legations were not represented.

Yuan Shi-Kai, who was in military uniform, read a declaration, promising faithfully to develop the Republic, observe the Constitutional laws, and retire when the National Assembly appointed a permanent President. The ceremony was solemn, almost pathetic, and typical of China's transition.

Most of those who assembled were attired either in uniform or European dress. The only touch of Orientalism was the presentation of the scarfs to Yuan by two yellow-robed llamas.

A report has reached Peking that Tung-Kwan, the famous pass on the borders of Shen-si and Honan Provinces, has been captured by Gen. Sheng-Yun, Governor of the Province of Shen-si. If the report is correct, the Provinces of Honan and Chi-li are now open country before him.

The report says that 1,000 Republican cavalry and infantry have deserted to the Imperials under Sheng-Yun, and that a large part of the Republican army in the north is showing strong symptoms of reaction and may be seriously affected.

If the report is true the differences between the north and south seem no nearer solution because of the inauguration of President Yuan Shi-Kai.

NANKING, March 10.—Yuan Shi-Kai privately took the oath of office on Friday, after which the assembly notified him of its acceptance of Tang Shao-Yi as Premier.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the ex-President, appears to have wearied of the strain during the last two months. He says that when the Cabinet is appointed he will retire to his old home at Kwang-Tung to rest.

LONDON, Monday, March 11.—According to a Peking dispatch to The Daily Mail, the Secretaries and Military Attaché of the American Legation attended the inauguration of Yuan Shi-Kai.

MANILA, March 10.—The transport Sherman will sail Friday with an additional force of 250 men of the Fifteenth Infantry, on orders of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, to recruit the battalion under Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root, which sailed on the Warren for Taku Saturday. The Sherman will proceed for Nagasaki, and the Warren will return from Taku to that port, where she will pick up the recruits. This will make the number of American troops dispatched from Manila to China more than 1,200.

REVOLT BEGINS IN CANTON.

Eight Thousand Soldiers Begin Outbreak—Many Reported Killed.

HONGKONG, March 10.—Eight thousand soldiers have revolted at Canton and serious fighting has ensued. All the shops in the old and new City of Canton were closed on Saturday. Many persons are reported killed or wounded, and thousands of civilians are fleeing.

The soldiers have refused to disarm, and barricades have been erected from the Admiralty as far as the Tai-Sha-Tow (East Gate) Station. Forty thousand troops are quartered in the city, and the loyalty of most of them cannot be relied upon.

A General proceeded this morning to Sha-Meen and notified the European soldiers of the revolt. The gates of the quarter were immediately strengthened and closed.

THINK RADFORD SAFE.

Ottawa Friends Doubt Indian Guides Deserted Him In North Canada.

OTTAWA, March 10.—It is believed here that the report that Harry V. Radford, member of the Arctic Club, had been deserted in North Canada by his Indian guides, and was in straits, is incorrect.

T. G. Street of this city, a companion of Radford on the expedition, in a letter received from him some time ago, said it had been arranged for their two Indian guides to return after the first stage of the journey, and for him and Radford to proceed from Resolution to Chesterfield Inlet.

The mounted police have heard nothing of the party being in trouble. Mr. Street has had a long experience in exploration work in North Canada and his friends express no fears for his safety.

WRIGHT WILL AID DAUGHTER.

Has Engaged Counsel to Investigate Suffragette's London Sentence.

ALBANY, March 10.—"I have not yet definitely decided whether I shall ask the Federal Government to take steps for my daughter's release," said J. R. Wright, father of Alice Morgan Wright, who is serving a two months' term in Holloway Prison, England, as a result of a suffragette window-smashing expedition in London last week. Mr. Wright, who with his wife was enjoying a Southern trip when news of their daughter's arrest reached them, arrived at his home here to-day after a two days' stay in New York.

"I think Alice is all right where she is now," said Mr. Wright. "She hasn't committed any crime. The Magistrate who sentenced her said that. She was simply caught in bad company. She was standing on the sidewalk when a window was broken, and was rounded up with the crowd and sentenced along with the others. I have not been able to communicate with her personally, but have heard from her through friends.

"I have been inquiring into my daughter's legal rights, but my counsel has not advised me definitely as yet concerning my future actions.

"The report that I shall cut off my daughter's allowance is absolutely without foundation. She will continue to have as much of my support and protection as she needs."

WHY THEY SMASHED WINDOWS

Mrs. Brannan Explains the Recent Suffragette Outbreak in London.

Before an audience which packed the Assembly Room of the Woman's Political Union, 46 East Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday, Mrs. John Winters Brannan told the story of events which led up to the recent window-breaking demonstration of suffragettes in London. She told of the complicated political situation which she said made such a measure a necessity.

It was the coal strike which forced the demonstration, said Mrs. Brannan. The suffragette movement was an older one and of more importance to the nation, but the Government was moving to settle the strike because of the damage to business. The suffragettes felt that it was the question which they raised and not that of the miners which ought to have precedence. So the women started out to make an issue of it.

Miss Alice Gray Perkins also spoke on the same subject, and Mrs. Caroline Lexow, Secretary of the Women's Political League, told of the efforts being made to have a bill passed in this State to give women the ballot and the work being done to prevent the bill from being passed.

W. & J. SLOANE

Preparatory to Removal to Our New Store, at Fifth Avenue & 47th Street

We Offer 5000 FULL ROLLS HIGH GRADE CARPETINGS

in a variety of patterns suitable for Parlors, Bedrooms, Offices, Halls, etc. Many of the designs have Borders and Stairs to match.

		Regular Price Per yd.	Sale Price Per yd.
125 rolls	All Wool Ingrain,	$ .85	$ .60
125 rolls	Tapestry,	.85	.60
250 rolls	Axminster,	1.00 1.25	.75
500 rolls	Velvets,	1.00 1.25	.75
1500 rolls	Best Axminster,	1.75	1.15
1000 rolls	Wilton Velvet,	1.50 1.75	1.00 1.25
500 rolls	Body Brussels,	1.50 1.75	1.00 1.25
1000 rolls	Best English and American Wiltons,	3.00 3.25 3.50	1.75 2.00 2.50

SPECIAL SALE Best Qualities of Linoleum 20,000 yds. at 45c. per sq. yd. And Upwards

Our Special Sales of Oriental and Domestic Rugs still continue

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"McCreery Silks" Famous over half a Century.

Complete assortments of the newest weaves and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins, many of which are identical to those used in Model Gowns and Millinery.

On Monday and Tuesday, March the 11th and 12th.

15,000 yards of Superior Quality Crepe Charmeuse, pebble back, double width. White, Cream or Black. 2.00 per yard
value 3.00

12,000 yards of Novelty Taffeta Silk in the latest changeable colors, Jacquard figures, stripes and checks. Especially adapted for tailor-made gowns. 75c per yard

Imported Black Dress or Millinery Taffeta. 75c per yard
value 1.25

DRESS GOODS DEP'TS. *In Both Stores*

On Monday and Tuesday, March the 11th and 12th.

4,000 yards of Wool Serge in Navy Blue, White or Black. 95c per yard
value 1.25

Wash Dress Fabrics.

15,000 yards of White and Colored Imported Ramie Linen Suiting, the latest Spring shades, also White or Black. 46 inches wide. 48c per yard
value 65c

250 pieces of 36 inch White English Long Cloth. piece 12 yards, 1.45
value 1.85

White Lingerie Batiste. 44 inches wide. 22c per yard
value 38c

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street 34th Street

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street 34th Street

On Monday and Tuesday, March the 11th and 12th.

DOMESTIC RUGS. *In Both Stores*

9 x 12 ft. Royal Wilton and Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs. 25.00
usual price 35.00

9 x 12 ft. Axminster Rugs in Oriental colors and designs. 19.50
usual price 24.50

Grass Rugs in a complete range of sizes from 27 x 54 in. to 9 x 12 ft. 75c to 7.00
usual price 1.00 to 8.50

BLANKET DEP'TS. *In Both Stores*

Blankets and Comfortables, below usual prices.

Fine California Wool Blankets. Full size. 3.50, 4.50 and 5.00

Comfortables.

Figured Silkoline Coverings....1.50
Figured Swiss Tops, plain borders....2.50
Japanese Silk Tops, "....4.00

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street 34th Street

Let us carry your account on our books

If you will call at any of our *three salesrooms* we will be very glad to demonstrate the wonderful possibilities of the **Victrola.**

You will readily appreciate how **many pleasant hours** you and your family can spend listening to wonderful grand operas sung by the world's most famous singers, to instrumental soloists, or, if you are fond of music of a lighter vein, to all the popular songs of the day.

Considering the **liberal terms** on which we will sell you a **Victrola,** why delay buying?

Call at one of our *three salesrooms* **to-day.** We can show you every model made by the **Victor** factory. We carry the widest assortment of **Victor** records to be found in this country.

Victrolas $15 up

Victor Records 60c up

Note Our Addresses Carefully

Landay BROS.

Authorized Victor Factory Distributors
27 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
400 Fifth Ave., at 37th St.
563 Fifth Ave., cor. 46th St.

R. J. Horner & Co.

Having removed from their 23d St. Store to their new building, 20 to 26 West 36th St., where they are now open with an entire new stock,

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PUBLIC AUCTION

the balance of their stock of

High Grade FURNITURE

of Every Description

for the Drawing Room, Library, Living Room, Boudoir, Dining Room, etc.,

which was carried in their 23d St. Store

To-day & To-morrow,

at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. each day,

Sale Takes Place on the Premises

61-65 West 23d St.,

Between Broadway & 6th Ave.

NOTE—The character, quality and immense variety of this stock which will be sold at absolute public sale afford a rare and very unusual opportunity to prospective buyers.

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$50.00 TO PACIFIC COAST POINTS

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Ticket Offices:
Broadway and Wall,
429, 1183 and 1465 Broadway,
505 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CHIROPODISTS URGE RADICAL REFORMS

Indorse a Pending Legislative Measure to Do Away with All Quackery.

DIPLOMAS AT 50 CENTS EACH

Leaders Say Many Are in the Profession Who Are Not Qualified for Its Practice.

The title of chiropodist is to become something more than a mere synonym for "corn and bunion doctor" in the future, if a bill which has been advocated by the leading members of the Pedic Society of New York and comes up for its second reading before the Assembly to-day is enacted into a law.

The provisions of the bill were explained last night by George Erff, President of the Pedic Society, and head of the School of Chiropody in this city.

"The new requirements will provide that every candidate seeking admission for a chiropody licensing examination must have had an academic education satisfactory to the Board of Regents, who will take over the examining power from the Board of Examiners of the Pedic Society. Under the present law, any one, regardless of educational qualifications or practical experience, who can meet the written examinations of the State Board of Examiners, can obtain a license to practice chiropody in any county in the State.

"In the future candidates must attend at least one full course of lectures in chiropody which maintains a standard satisfactory to the Board of Regents. The examination of candidates will be placed in charge of the State Board of Medical Examiners.

"This will insure the public of a class of efficient chiropodists who become quasi-practitioners of a branch of medicine, thus elevating the profession.

"The Board of Examiners of the Pedic Society has been lenient in the examination of students on the ground that facilities for a scientific training were altogether inadequate. Numerous incompetent tutors and schools had cropped up, whose work was fast making a mockery of the title 'chiropodist,' injuring the profession.

"Finding itself after sixteen years without a bona fide school, forty members of the Pedic Society organized the School of Chiropody under the auspices of the Chiropodists of America, offering courses in clinical chiropody, materia medica, therapeutics, physiology, chemistry, and minor surgery. The establishment of this school will permit ot a more rigid standard of examination by the Board of Examiners.

"For a long time incompetent persons have been turned out by the so-called schools of chiropody offering six-week courses of instruction. As a matter of fact persons have been prepared to pass the examination with only a parrot-like knowledge of old examination papers and with no practical experience whatever. The result is a lot of quacks, whose blunders have been a menace to the profession."

Mr. Erff said that the Pedic Society wished to relinquish the power of examining candidate to the Board of Regents inasmuch as it was not considered advisable from an ethical standpoint for the organization to conduct such examination while it is officially the sponsor for the School of Chiropody.

The efforts of the Pedic Society to elevate the profession of chiropody, it is understood, are welcomed by the chiropodists of the city, who do not happen to be affiliated with the organization.

"The work of the Pedic Society will have splendid results," said P. V. Senegas of 60 West Forty-fifth Street. "It will mean the elimination of the quack and the advancement of the profession. At present there are too many incompetent practitioners calling themselves chiropodists. The profession is purely a scientific one, and candidates who propose to enter it should be equipped with a scientific training. There are any number of men and women in this city who are practicing chiropody with only a bogus diploma, for which they paid 50 cents or $1, to show as their credentials."

As evidence of his statement about the fake diplomas, Mr. Senegas produced several blank diplomas which had been sent him by a Broadway firm of engravers. On the back of the sample were these instructions:

"Do you give personal or private instruction in hairdressing, scalp treatment, manicuring, facial or general massage, chiropody? We call attention to the diploma design illustrated on the opposite side of this sheet, which we can furnish in large size, including the student's name and courses of study, in fact, ready for your signature, as low as $1. A student would willingly pay you this and more. We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. In case you do not want any filling, such as student's name, courses of study, location, date, and signature lines, the blank diploma will be mailed for 50 cents. Will make a special rate for quantity."

HERBERT PARSONS NOT ILL.

Has Gone West Merely on a Business Trip.

Herbert Parsons left Saturday for a business trip of several weeks on the Pacific Coast. He will spend some time at Seattle, Wash., which his business interests require him to visit periodically.

It was said at his residence, 115 East Seventy-second Street, last night that he was slightly ill one day last week, but that his illness had nothing to do with his Western trip, as had been reported.

NEW $5 COUNTERFEIT.

Chief Wilkie Discovers a Crudely Executed Silver Certificate.

A new counterfeit $5 silver certificate, the check letter of which is D and the series of which is 1899, has been discovered by Chief John E. Wilkie of the Secret Service. A specimen of the new counterfeit in Chief Wilkie's possession bears the number "E64862735." These figures, however, on the new counterfeit, are about one-third larger in the lower left hand corner of the note than those in the upper right hand corner.

If other specimens of the counterfeit have figures of different sizes in the same way, it should be easy to detect, says Chief Wilkie, who has warned the banks, the Subway, and elevated ticket sellers, and other public places where bills are constantly passed.

The counterfeit bears the names of J. C. Napier, Register of the Treasury, and Lee McClung, Treasurer of the United States. It is a crudely executed etching, according to Chief Wilkie, made from zinc plates, apparently, and printed on a fair quality of paper. The silk fibre of genuine notes is imitated by red and blue lines. The workmanship of the counterfeit is so poor that it should deceive no careful handler of money, Chief Wilkie says.

SYNAGOGUE TO CELEBRATE.

East Side Congregation Will Hold Memorial Services This Week.

The congregation of the Synagogue Sons of Israel Kalwaria, 13 Pike Street, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding on Tuesday and Wednesday. There will be special services on Tuesday at which Rabbi Abraham Mann will preach and Cantor Echon Pamaslawsky and a special choir will sing. On Wednesday evening there will be a dinner at the Royal Lyceum, 14 West 114th Street.

The congregation, which started fifty years ago in one room in Baxter Street, is now one of the largest on the lower east side. The present synagogue was built several years ago at a cost of $200,000. Two of the founders of the congregation are still alive and will take part in the services. Israel M. Levy of 12 Ludlow Street, 83 years old, will tell of the early struggle of the organization. Rubin Rosenstein, 90 years old, will be a special guest of the synagogue.

HENS TELEPHONE FOR HELP.

This Vouched for by Their Sleeping Owner, Who Killed a Murderous Mink.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., March 10.—To catch an animal which had been killing his hens, B. E. Moore, a poultry raiser, who has a pen of hens taking part in the international egg-laying contest at the State Agricultural College, had a telephone installed in his hen house. The wire ran to his bedroom, where the receiver was fastened to a bed post, close to his pillow. The receiver on the other end was also off the hook, thus permitting any sound in the hennery to travel to Moore's sleeping room.

About daybreak yesterday Moore was awakened by the shrill cackling of his hens coming over the wire. Dressing himself hurriedly, he grabbed a gun and started for the hen house, where he shot and killed the thief, a mink.

Moore will not take the telephone out of the hennery because the crowing of the roosters coming over the wire in the early morning beats any alarm clock he ever heard.

FINES IMPOSED ON PUPILS.

Seven Ridgefield Park Youngsters Assessed 5 Cents Each for Trespass.

Special to The New York Times.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., March 10.—Seven pupils in School 3 of Ridgefield Park have been fined 5 cents each for trespassing on the lawn in front of the school. All except Arthur Fitzpatrick, 12 years old, paid the fine. Amelia Hawkins, 11 years old, happaned to have a nickel in her pocket and was not compelled to tell her parents of the unique punishment meted out to her and others in the school. The other defendants named in the charge were Margaret Anderson, 11; Lester Roehm, 13; Maurice Hamily, 12; Frederick Larsen, 11, and Irving Outwater, 10.

Miss Lenore E. Sullivan is Principal of the school, and it was she who inflicted the fines on the children. She says she warned them not to go on the front lawn of the school, and when they were seen to sink two inches in the mud and leave holes in the lawn she felt that something more drastic than "staying in" after school was necessary.

The matter was reported to the Board of Education last night, and the 30 cents collected was turned in to the Treasurer. The board not only approved of Miss Sullivan's action, but commended her highly.

It was said to-day that some of the parents were arranging to appeal to County Superintendent Wooster at Hackensack, not because of the amount of the fine, but to determine the right of a school Principal to impose monetary punishment on pupils.

GOVERNMENT TO EXHIBIT.

Patent Office Patents to be Shown at Inventions Show Here.

The United States Government will sent its loan exhibition from the Patent office to the inventions show, which will be held in the New York Central Palace April 18-20. This loan exhibition illustrates the inception, progress, and perfection of the greatest inventions by the actual models patented. The first sewing machine, the first automobile, and the first talking machine and electric lamps are among the features.

Another feature of the inventions show will be a demonstration of "hottest heat" furnace, which produces a temperature of 5,600 degrees. Thomas A. Edison will supervise personally the installation of his varied exhibits.

OLD BOWERY SPIRIT INVADES CLINTON ST.

Concert Halls, Dime Museums, Barkers, Beggars, and Pickpockets Cluster There.

SUNDAY IS HARVEST TIME

Its Wineshops and Noisy Street Life Reminiscent of Past Glories of the Greater Thoroughfare.

Some one has said, "The Bowery isn't what it used to be—it never was." Which is undoubtedly true, if one take the physical limits of the old thoroughfare literally. But the spirit which the Bowery was meant to typify—the glamour of dime shows, grandiloquent barkers, exaggerated "schooners," and daring pickpockets—is as active as it ever was. For a time its chief habitat was indeed the Bowery. Later on it shifted eastward to Allen Street. More recently still it was found in a less glaring form on East Houston Street. Just now it seems to have made another move and to have seized upon Clinton Street, between Grand and Houston, as the theatre of its activities.

Geographically, Clinton Street is by right the stamping ground of the great tenemental east side, which is forever shifting, and yet never has succeeded in overthrowing the Bowery as its western boundary, Cannon Street as its eastern limit, Chatham Square as its hedge from "downtown," and Tompkins Square as its limit on the north. Of this great section Clinton Street is the actual heart. It is not surprising, therefore, that it has at last come to embrace more theatres, more wineshops and cardrooms, and more of the old-fashioned noisy street life than any other street of the district.

The remarkable thing about the new Clinton Street is that it has no day off. On Saturday its museums and movable fruit shops are open for those who observe Sunday, and on Sunday they are open for those who keep Saturday as a holy day. As the neighborhood is largely Jewish, Sunday is Clinton Street's busiest day.

On Sunday more pickpockets are taken, protesting, to the Fifth Street Station than on any other day of the week. On Sunday Mr. Monahan, who runs the "Jungle Show" at 64 Clinton Street, where real dwarfs, boaconstrictors, and grizzly bears may be wondered at for a nickel, reaps his fattest profits; on Sunday a boy-sized "teddy bear" dances through the bewildered crowd and pushes you to the box office, where a frowsy girl takes your coin, and a dark-whiskered, shifty-eyed showman shoves you within the inclosure. Monahan himself, a red giant, in shirtsleeves, is at the moment holding a three-months-old bear cub by a chain and thwacking him with a yardstick. The bear howls and the crowd jams together for fear.

On the side of the museum is a painted woman, with a scarlet, spangled dress, who "feeds on snakes and devours fire"; and slumbering in a corner is the proverbial "smallest man in the world," snoozing inanely, with his head against the wall. Next to the woman in scarlet sits a lanky man, in a check suit, with a beacon for a nose and two slits for eyes. It is he who manipulates the snakes so that the lady may seem to have devoured them. In competition with the lady and the dwarf are three monkeys, a sloth bear, a mongoose, and a golden eagle—all in cramped cages. And every five minutes the showman exhibits the bear cub's face on the sidewalk in promise of more mysteries within, and the wavering ones produce their nickels and enter.

The best of the Clinton Street theatres is the Odeon, where "Oliver Twist" is to be played this week by favorites as well known on Essex Street as the all-star cast, uptown, is on Times Square. One theatre almost announces that Sirota is singing there; the hidden words "on the phonograph" save the lie. And everywhere the pushcart vendors sell their apples and "gurken"; for on Clinton Street only holiday wares are in demand. A butcher shop on the new Clinton Street would be like a butcher shop on Broadway.

To pass from the simple pleasures of the moving-picture show and the dime museum to card emporia and saloons, which are wet seven days a week, one has but to step off Clinton Street to one of the thoroughfares running east and west. Houston Street still retains its supremacy in the matter of cafés, but Stanton Street is a near rival. On every curb sits the beggar who knows where trade is good, and the hot-waffles man stands shouting his delicacy.

Rivington Street is the most crowded intersection of Clinton Street, but the quiet of Attorney Street to the east and of Suffolk and Norfolk to the west bears witness to the fact that Clinton is fast monopolizing all the "Bowery spirit" of the neighborhood and is leaving the nearby parts as strictly residential and mercantile as Clinton Street was itself when the Bowery was a little more "like what it used to be."

MANY PRINCETON LAWYERS.

The Most Popular Profession for Graduates of the University.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10.—Statistics showing the occupations followed by Princeton graduates have recently been compiled. They show that a surprisingly large percentage of graduates become lawyers.

The records obtained from fifteen of the twenty-six classes graduated from 1884 to 1909, give this summary for nine occupations: Business, 1,519; law, 674; engineering, 380; medicine, 288; ministry, 281; teaching, 260; Government service, 120; journalism, 97, and farming and ranching, 86.

These figures cover a sufficient number of classes to be thoroughly representative of Princeton men. Of late years the number of graduates choosing the legal profession has fallen off considerably, the earlier classes giving more men to law than to business in most instances. There is a corresponding increase in later years in favor of business. There has been a decrease in the number of men entering the ministry. In 1909 only seven men entered the ministry, while twenty years earlier, when the classes were much smaller, two or three times that many went to theological seminaries.

In recent years the number of men taking up engineering for their lifework has greatly increased—forty-five men in 1909. One-third of the total number of these graduates engaged in business are in banking.

INDORSES MORGAN MSS.

Noted Egyptologist Says the Coptic Collection is the Best Extant.

Considerable discussion having arisen concerning the value of the Coptic Manuscript Collection, part of which is now in J. P. Morgan's library, it was learned yesterday that the Catholic University at Washington, through one of its learned professors had put its stamp of approval on the collection. The university's Professor of Assyriology and Egyptology, Prof. Hyvernat, is the one who examined the manuscripts and indorsed them. He is now in Egypt finishing his work and is expected to bring the valuable manuscripts when he returns here in June.

According to the university bulletin, Prof. Hyvernat describes this collection as "the most complete, and from the point of view of Christian art, the most valuable yet known."

The university announces a donation of four volumes from Mr. Morgan giving an account of the rare manuscripts and books in his possession. They are bound in vellum. The library of the university contains now 75,000 volumes said to be the most valuable Catholic library in the United States. Among the principal accessions this year were the Berlin collection of Latin inscriptions and 250 volumes of the Rollo Series of mediaeval chronicles of Great Britain and Ireland.

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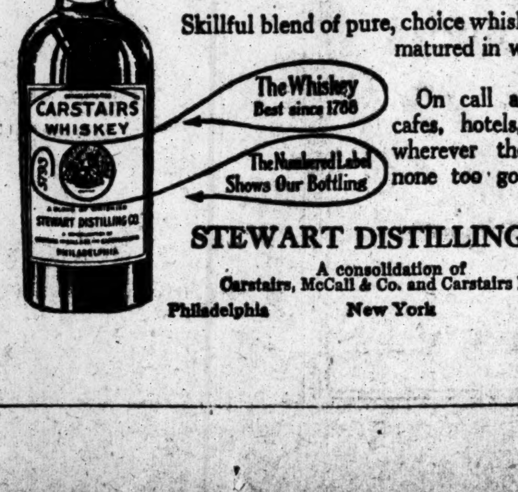
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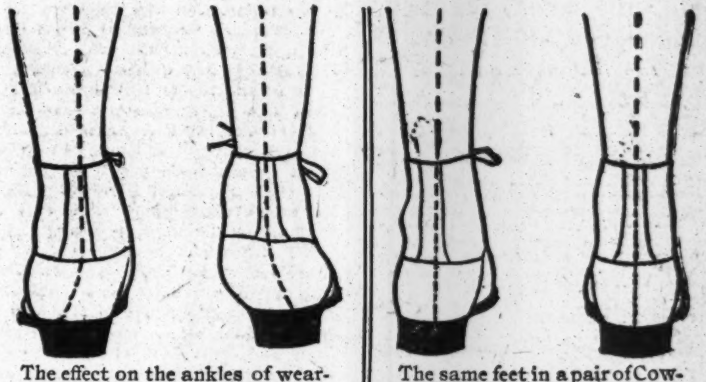

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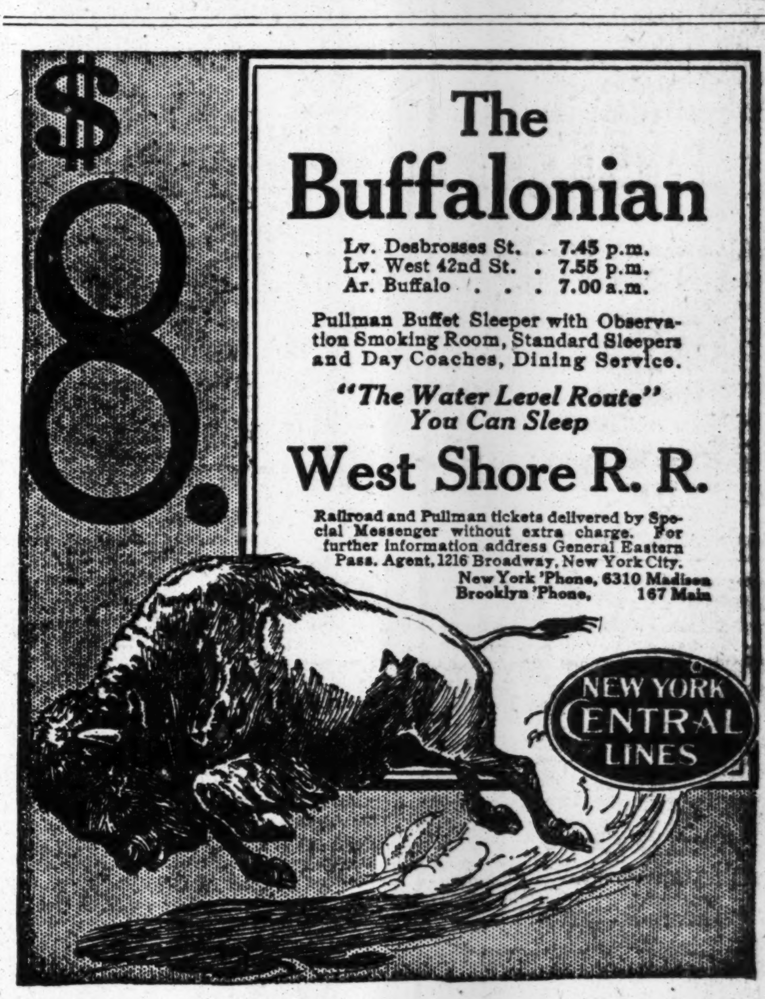

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BAD LAWS SAVED BOROUGH BANK MEN

But Report to Supt. Van Tuyl Also Reveals Laxity on the Part of the Prosecution.

MAHONEY SCORES LOOTERS

Suggests Legislation and Asks That Result of Investigation Be Considered by the Grand Jury.

Jeremiah T. Mahoney of 51 Chambers Street, who has been conducting an investigation into the affairs of the International Trust Company and the Borough Bank of Brooklyn for the State Banking Department, is ready to report to the State Superintendent of Banks, George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., who came to the city last night from Albany. Mr. Mahoney, it is understood, will hand his report to Mr. Van Tuyl some time to-day. A copy of the report also will be handed to District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County, and it is believed that with it will go a request that Mr. Cropsey submit certain parts of the report to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Mahoney's report charges the officials of the State Banking Department and the District Attorney's office of Kings County with laxity in their dealings with the closed Borough Bank, and the present State banking law is characterized as "inherently weak." Among those with whom he conferred Mr. Mahoney mentions United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise, at whose suggestion he recommends to Mr. Van Tuyl the passage of a law, based on the present National Banking act, classifying as felonies acts now classed as misdemeanors and making the penalties more severe.

In his report Mr. Mahoney places the blame for the failure of the Borough Bank on William Gow, Howard Maxwell, John Hill, who is alleged to have been used by Gow in some of his transactions; John S. Jenkins, an attorney for Gow; Arthur D. Campbell, and Robert W. Haff. Hill, who is the proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, is referred to as "a most reluctant witness," and the statement is made that he "obtained money at the Borough Bank through the presentation of unindorsed notes made by financially irresponsible persons." These persons were employes in his hotel, and the report goes on to say that Hill's power over them was used most perniciously, and "even now he has created in their minds the impression that the notes signed by them have been paid."

Criticises Former Prosecutor.

Of the conduct of the investigation made by the Kings County District Attorney's office, when Mr. Clarke was District Attorney, the report says:

> The former District Attorney of Kings County was supposed to have made a full investigation into the wrongdoings of those connected with the Borough Bank previous to Oct. 24, 1907. I may be wrong in my conclusions, but that investigation, it appears to me, in some respects, must have been most superficial, because in spite of the maladministration of the bank and the proved criminal acts on the part of its officials and Directors, not a single person was ever convicted or ever sent to jail.

Continuing, Mr. Mahoney says: "I believe it is your duty to find out where the laxity was—whether in the prosecution or in the law. Much evidence was presented at the public hearings which should have been obtained years ago by both the prosecuting authorities and by the officials of the Banking Department, all of whom must be accused of at least laxity in their official conduct."

Former Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Elder of Kings is mentioned as the person who had charge of the finding of the previous indictments, and who afterward moved for their dismissal. Mr. Mahoney says that he believes that the public is entitled to know why the indictments were dismissed on motion of the District Attorney in November, 1910.

"I am personally aware of no reasons or excuses," Mr. Mahoney adds, "that warranted a failure to obtain the conviction of those who aided and abetted in the looting of the Borough Bank."

Directors Too Trustful.

The reason the Directors failed to discover the weakened internal condition of the bank, Mr. Mahoney says, was, as far as he has been able to determine, because they trusted implicitly in the honesty of Howard Maxwell, the President, and Arthur D. Campbell, its cashier. He adds:

> Directors of our State banks will probably never take a businesslike interest in banks organized under the State laws until the penalty for laxity on their part is so severe as to compel due attention to the affairs of the bank. Our State banking laws are inherently weak on just this point.
>
> One great trouble with the penal law of the State, so far as it concerns banks, is that the punishment prescribed is either civil—forfeiture or fine—or a penalty under a misdemeanor law. Most of the crimes under the banking law, now laid down as misdemeanors, should be felonies.

Mr. Mahoney cites as one reason why the crimes referred to should be made felonies the fact that if they were felonies the statute of limitations would run five years instead of two years, as is the case with misdemeanors. Most crimes committed in a bank are not discovered until several years after they have been committed.

"Evidences of the possibility of wrongdoing of banking officials," Mr. Mahoney says in another part of his report, "without adequate punishment being provided by statute, as developed at the hearings, must lead to such legislation as will properly protect depositors and fully punish criminal banking officials.

"The hearings were 90 per cent. complete when the halt was called, and it is safe to say that no story of the looting of a bank has ever been told or written that at all compares with the evidence contained in the records of these hearings."

Eight Reasons for Failure.

Mr. Mahoney gives great credit to William S. Hurley, former Vice President of the bank, for his part in unearthing the internal conditions of the bank, and adds that the restitution by some of the officials of the bank is a basis for the hope that the bank may pay dollar for dollar when it is finally liquidated.

Mr. Mahoney states eight reasons why the bank failed. They are:

First—Improper management and failure to place proper checks on the doings of officials of the bank, in particular the President and Cashier.

Second—The use of the funds of the bank by Maxwell and Campbell to support stock gambling transactions.

Third—Forgeries of Campbell amounting to $100,000.

Fourth—Overdrafts permitted to Gow and Campbell, who were speculating in real estate financed by the bank.

Fifth—Diversion of the bank's funds into real estate schemes for the personal benefit of Gow, Maxwell, Campbell, Haff, and Hill.

Sixth—Discounting of notes signed by irresponsible employes of Gow, Haff, Hill, and others, which notes were unindorsed and unaccompanied by collateral.

Seventh—Diversion of the bank's funds to other speculations.

Eighth—Attempt to capitalize the International Trust Company by use of the funds and credit of the bank.

The formation of the International Trust Company Mr. Mahoney calls "most astounding, corrupt high financiering." The whole affair, he says, was one of "deceit and betrayal," and the rotten condition of the bank was kept from the knowledge of the Directors, whom Mr. Mahoney says he believes to have been perfectly honest.

SOME GODLESS CHURCHES.

Rabbi Wise Criticizes Those That Are for Privilege Against Man.

Rabbi Stephen Wise, preaching before the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall yesterday, resumed his series of addresses on the Decalogue. His special subject was the Third Commandment, and his theme "A Churchless God and a Godless Church." Dr. Wise said that the Church can be no more perfect and infallible than its members are faulty and erring humans, and, he declared, churches and synagogues alike may pass, as all institutions which are human and perishable may pass.

"That Church of God is Godless which has ceased to be the Church of man," said Dr. Wise. "In Russia to-day, one of the great nations tributary in name to Christianity, the Church is the uncompromising foe of the people in their struggle against political tyranny and injustice."

Continuing, Dr. Wise said:

"Nothing could be more significant, and to a true lover of the Church of God nothing could be more painful, than to note that within a few weeks the prelate of one of the churches of the land recorded himself in opposition to the introduction of every instrument of popular government which those of us who believe in our country and in democracy hold may yet reinaugurate an almost obsolete era of true self-government. Another illustration this of the Church arraying itself against democracy and placing itself by the side of the mighty foes of political progress and social advance.

"Instead of the Church of England, in the name of a God of justice and righteousness, mediating between the two contestants in the coal war, the Church, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, is satisfied merely to order the offering up of proyers for blessing upon the efforts of those who are seeking to bring about peace between the coal miners and the mine owners.

"Within two or three days a city missionary in the pay of the mill owners of Lawrence, after testifying in a committee room of the House of Representatives in exculpation of every deed of the masters who hire him, dared to defend the indefensible and damnable iniquity of child labor."

Dr. Wise said they are making for a Godless Church and are pointing to the time when God will be churchless, who are urging, as many men of power and place and privilege are to-day, that the chief business of the Church is to be a conservator of the order of things as they are. The Church of God, he said in conclusion, is to be the church that will spend itself mightily and everlastingly for the weal of the sons and daughters of the living God.

HOLLIS WORRIED BY A WOMAN

"Black Hand" and Scandal Letters Contain Threats and Demands.

Hollis, L. I., is all stirred up over threats of kidnapping and intimidations of scandalous doings contained in anonymous letters received by some of the well-to-do residents there. Some of these letters are signed "Black Hand"; others are unsigned. To judge from the penmanship one would suppose that all were by the same hand, and that the hand was that of a woman.

Letters of the "Black Hand" variety were received about a month ago by A. E. Fitkin of Hollis Avenue and Irving Fitzpatrick of Villard Avenue. Both families packed up their household goods rather suddenly and left town. Their neighbors express the belief that they moved away because of the threats contained in the letters that unless $200 was left under a church porch their children would be kidnapped.

Richard H. Days, who resides in the largest and most costly house in Hollis Park Gardens, got one of the "Black-Hand" letters signed by the mysterious woman writer. But Days, who is not a nervous man, made light of the matter.

William L. Nagle of Villard Avenue received a letter attacking the character of a friend. Another letter sent to the wife of a prominent man who attended a dance of the Hollis Field Club, informed the wife that her husband had danced with a girl whose costume was remarkable chiefly for its brevity.

One of the singular things connected with the case is the unaccountable reticence of the people who have received the letters. The chief cause of their reticence is believed to be a fear that the letter writer may be found to be one of their own intimates. Unlike the usual run of such missives the letters are all couched in language indicating that the writer is a woman of education, and the penmanship bears out that evidence.

FINDS TUG ADRIFT AT SEA.

Revenue Cutter Mohawk Picks Up the Hercules Off Sea Girt.

The seagoing tugboat Hercules, with Capt. McElwee of Clifton and a crew of seven men on board, was picked up off Sea Girt, N. J., yesterday morning in a helpless condition by the revenue cutter Mohawk and towed to Stapleton, S. I.

The Hercules left Stapleton on Thursday morning for sea in search of sailing vessels bound for this port. On Friday morning, while cruising between Sea Girt and Atlantic City she broke her shaft and the engineer was unable to repair it.

The tug drifted helplessly until Saturday afternoon, when the Captain of the oil tank steamer Eccone, bound for Bayonne, sighted her signal of distress and running alongside the tug offered to tow her to port. Captain McElwee declined the offer, but asked that the steamer notify a revenue cutter of his predicament. A wireless message was sent to the Mohawk, which put out to sea on Saturday night.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

Oil Man, Said Thieves Made Him Sign Checks—Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Ill., March 10.—H. L. Whitling of Bradford, Penn., well-known in oil-producing States, died at the City Sanitarium here this morning.

Mr. Whitling told of being captured by thieves in Terre Haute on March 1, drugged, and compelled to sign checks for a large sum and held until the checks were cashed. He came to Harrisburg in a dazed condition, and friends cared for him until last Friday, when he was taken to a physician. He became apparently insane, and attempted suicide by jumping from the second-story window of the doctor's office, but was saved by Miss Lena Collins, the doctor's assistant. He was sent to the sanitarium, but escaped, thinly clad, and contracted pneumonia, from which he died.

While here he obtained leases on several thousand acres of oil land.

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PURE IRISH LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS
Walpole Bros.' hemstitched Handkerchiefs in all the standard sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be found to be the best values ever offered.
Made in six different qualities of fine handkerchief linens, woven in their own looms and retailed at manufacturers' prices.
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Price list on application.
Walpole Bros.
PURE FLAX TRADE MARK
Irish Linen Manufacturers
Established 1766
373 Fifth Avenue
Corner 35th Street

URGES MORE SLEEP TO AVOID DIVORCE

Fewer Cases in the Courts if Our Brain Cells Had More Rest, Physician Says.

TOO LITTLE MUSCLE FATIGUE

Electric Signs, Auto Horns, Bridge Parties, and the Theatre All Come In for Attack.

The greatest pressing need of Americans is more sleep, according to the editor of The Medical Record. This is more especially true, he says, of the residents of cities, who get little muscular exercise, which is the natural indicator for the need of sleep. If the brain cells had more rest, he believes, the divorce courts would not be so crowded. Another reason why we get so little sleep is the general use of coffee, tea, cocoa, tobacco, and alcohol, the writer asserts. He also attributes lack of sleep to electric signs, auto horns, and the multifarious raucous sounds that herald the dawn. Bridge parties and the theatres also come in for their share of blame.

"Advance in our knowledge of the metabolism of the brain," says the writer, "the cord, and the autonomic system makes ever more easy of understanding the far-reaching injury that comes to us from having too little sleep. Dolley's work, for example, on the osmotic relations of the nuclei and cytoplasm of nerve cells, research concerned with the supply of the fatty-protein chromatin, and the more recent definition of the interdependence of euphoria, malaise, blood pressure, pulse rate, epinephrin, thyroidin, and the pituitary extract tend to make the reason for this harmful lack of sleep more plain, and so to appear more important. It rapidly becomes obvious that these relations between blood chemistry and brain metabolism are of the most fundamental kind.

"The whole world knows that fat people are most often good-natured above thin people; it remains for some 'neuro-chemo-histologist' actually to prove that the brain cells of the fat man contain a larger proportion of the lipoid protein on which the most perfect nutrition of the gray matter depends, both in the brain and in the sympathetic. Book's well-known research on the development of motor skill has shown us recently with renewed assurance that progress in skill can take place only when the learner 'feels good,' and not at all on 'off days,' when the circulatory metabolism is probably in some way a little out of order.

"The other, the external, aspect of this matter comes to us even more insistently from the statistics of the lunacy commissions and from reports of nerve sanatoria. More nerve cells than is proper are somehow in default, and the results reach far afield. One is inclined to think that even the divorce courts would be less overcrowded were these unrested brain cells returned to their primitive, natural vigor.

"No homily on the pace that kills, however, nor eulogy on the simple life, (though great the universal need of both,) is contemplated here, but only a simple physiological enumeration of the conditions that keep too many of us Americans, thoughtlessly or by compulsion, from sleeping our proper physiological allowance. It is not so much a matter of life and death, although every physician must realize how very many lives are shortened by needless nerve fatigue, not so much a quantitative affair or mortality statistics, as one of quality—the satisfaction in living.

"No moral philosopher can get behind or beneath this as the summum bonum of our mortal existence; we all seek it, and can by no hook nor crook help seeking it, as the forest trees seek the open sunlight above. That one, and, perhaps, the chief, cause of this qualitative defect, not measurable, but none the less immeasurable, is too little sleep, the deficiency accumulating slowly, year by year, becomes more and more obvious to those who best understand the delicacy and the complexity of the underlying bodily conditions.

"Civilized man has lost his natural indicator for the need of sleep, namely, abundant muscular exercise, pure and simple, unmarred by accompanying nerve fatigue. We are eternally to forget that our brains were evolved as organs of motor co-ordination, and that, lacking this kind of exercise, their metabolism may be deranged. We are apt to call Towser and Tabby lazy animals, but no physiologist doubts that they live more hygienically in respect of sleep than do their human masters or mistresses, although many of these domestic pets, too, that are city livers, get only a small fraction of the exercise they really require. But, like their wild brothers, in the forest and on the plains, they sleep much and oft.

"In the cities well-to-do multitudes live and die without experience of the 'pure delight' of unadulterated muscular fatigue, and of the sudden and deep sleep that normally follows a day of purely muscular work. Here, then, is one reason why we sleep too little and too ill, save when, perhaps, in camp on our vacations in the wild. Should not these experiences teach us something?

"Perhaps the second most efficient reason why we sleep too little is the genteel use of gray matter stimulants—coffee, tea, cocoa, tobacco, alcohol, all or one or more in a day. Largely because at times they have enjoyed good sleep immediately after taking these, many unmedical persons are firmly convinced that they are not kept awake by these stimulants, when in reality, as a rule, they are. Of course at times one may sleep in spite of them, for reasons that no one can as yet explain. More active bodily catabolism would rid the body more promptly of the alkaloids, &c., and so minimize their harm. As it is, throngs of sedentary people are kept from feeling normally sleepy at the proper time by these stimulants to the insistent association of ideas. Thus the physiological bedtime is ignored in favor of an artificial hour dictated by drugs more or less injurious, somnolently speaking.

A third reason obviously is the evening entertainment habit, despite the necessity of early rising for work. How numerous are the theatre-mad and the opera-mad and the bridge-mad in our day and generation needs no emphasis, and they unduly waste the sleep time.

"A last reason that may be recalled for our sleep deficiency is the vicious circle of nerve-cell exhaustion that makes sleep scanty and incomplete. The causes for this are both too trite and too numerous for proper discussion here, but among them are some that are underestimated. For example, the almost continual light and sound stimulation (rhythmic electric signs, milkmen, auto-horns, etc., etc.) to which dwellers of the large towns are now, day and night, subjected would wear out the strongest mechanism, while certainly the neurones are the most delicate of all known organs—unless it be the eye and the ear. Here we are the victims of a negligence of physiological health which a later age will look back upon as only just removed by a few years from the renaissance of common sense.

"Proper co-ordination by the nervous system underlies every essential thing in the body and in the mind, if not in the spirit; its vigor, therefore, is of preeminent importance; its rest is conditional by its sleep, adequate in quantity and quality—and withal, not unhappy."

WIRELESS TO GERMANY.

Station Going Up at Sayville, Not Napeague—Two Concerns Here.

According to reliable information obtained here yesterday there has been no attempt to build a powerful wireless telegraph station at Napeague Beach, near Montauk Point, L. I., such as was referred to in a cable dispatch from Berlin. It was reported in Germany that the German Wireless Telegraph Company was building a 325-foot tower at Napeague which would be used to communicate with the great German station at Nauen, near Potsdam. During the last six months work on a station has been going on at Sayville, L. I., for a transatlantic station, and it is possible that it was this that the German accounts referred to.

The German wireless investors behind the Sayville project were said to be the Telefunken Wireless Telegraph Company of the United States, which has a station in the tower of the Trinity Building at 111 Broadway, and a plant of sufficient strength to send out currents for about 1,000 miles. There is another branch of a German company at 90 West Street. This was said to be a part of the Deutsche Betriebsgesellschaft für Drahtlos Telegraphie, known also as the Debeg Company, which has the Nauen station.

Napeague Beach was once considered by the Marconi Company as the site for a station, but later abandoned as unsuitable. It is a deserted stretch of sand with an extraordinary number of mosquitos in Summer and a thriving factory for refining fish oil is its chief industry.

BREWERY FIRE WAS "DRY."

Thousands Disappointed When Beer Wasn't Used to Quench It.

The police estimated that 50,000 persons yesterday afternoon watched a fire which did $25,000 damage to the plant of the Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsner Brewing Company. The brewing plant occupies practically the entire block bordered by Convent and Amsterdam Avenues and 128th and 129th Streets. After the fire started the report spread that the 100,000 barrels of beer stored away in the brewery had been drained to quench the flames. The curious crowd which gathered proved a more serious menace than the flames.

Smoke and flames were seen coming from the hollow square inside the main brewery buildings at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. There were only a few watchmen on the premises, and before the firemen arrived a thousand persons had volunteered to help fight the blaze. Within half an hour the Sunday afternoon strollers from miles around were on hand to watch the firemen at work.

The fire was confined to the wooden sheds in the centre of the block, where some 150 of the company's beer wagons were lined up. The sheds included the machine shop, where the fire probably started; a cooper shop, and an auxiliary warehouse, where several thousand empty kegs were stored. The fire destroyed the wooden structures, but the flames were blocked by the high brick walls of the brewery itself and of the car barns of the Third Avenue Railroad, which adjoin the brewery. Two alarms were sent in and Fire Chief Kenlon took command for a short time.

The reserves of the West 125th Street and East 126th Street Stations prevented the crowds from surging in from Convent and Morningside Avenues on the east and from Amsterdam Avenue on the west. Surface car traffic by the brewery was tied up for two hours, but holders of transfers were sent through the fire lines by the police. When the crowds learned that proximity to the fire could be gained with a transfer many boarded the Amsterdam Avenue cars to avail themselves of the privilege. Those who had come to see the beer flow, however, were doomed to disappointment, for no beer was in evidence. Even the firemen complained that it was one of the dryest fires that they had ever fought.

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When beer in light bottles is exposed to light, the beer develops a disagreeable odor and "skunky" taste.
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See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."
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The Beer
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24

OUR CONSUL TELLS VALUE OF ESPERANTO

It's a Great Asset to Those Obliged to Use Foreign Languages, Diederich Says.

"KEYS" NOW OBTAINABLE

These Make It Possible for Those of Different Nationalities to Communicate with Little Trouble.

In making a report to the Government on the last International Esperanto Congress held in Antwerp, United States Consul General Henry W. Diederich, stationed at this Belgian port, gives it as his opinion that a knowledge of Esperanto is an invaluable asset to one whose work requires the use of foreign languages.

The countries represented at the congress were the United States, Nicaragua, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Guatemala, Hungary, Norway, Persia, Roumania, Russia, and Spain. Those who went to it from America were Edwin C. Reed, Secretary of the Esperanto Association of North America; Dr. H. W. Yemans, U. S. A., and E. C. McKelvey, as official representatives of the United States Government.

"The local Esperanto Society, of which Dr. Van der Biest is President," says Mr. Diederich in his official report, "made all arrangements for the reception of the congress at Antwerp, and the Royal Athenaeum, (Government Boys' High School,) was placed at its disposal to be used as headquarters. To the great satisfaction of the organizers and to the surprise of the committee there were 1,722 members enrolled at the opening session. During the last days of the convention others arrived, and at its close the enrollment was over 1,800. The congress was attended by 375 official delegates, holding 1,073 votes, representing 26,280 Esperantists.

"During the meetings personal experiences in the practice of Esperanto were discussed, many of which were conclusive in their demonstration of the utility of the language. Attention was called to the method now adopted by the Esperantists for corresponding with foreigners whose language they can not write. Esperanto keys, costing one cent each and weighing one-half ounce, are published in the different languages, so that if for instance, an American Esperantist desires to communicate by letter with a Russian who does not understand English, he purchases a Russian Esperanto key which he incloses in his letter written in Esperanto. With the aid of this key the Russian is enabled to translate the letter without difficulty. Keys are now ready in English, Welsh, German, French, Italian, Swedish, Spanish, Danish, Portuguese, Hungarian, Finnish, Polish, Roumanian, Dutch, and Catalan.

"Esperantists state that the merits of their language have been recognized by such eminent authorities as Prof. Max Mueller, Count Leo Tolstoi, and others; it has quietly and without ostentation conquered all obstacles and spread over the whole world. Its grammar has been translated into twenty-eight languages and dialects, and nearly twenty monthly journals are devoted to its propaganda. Its aim is not to displace existing idioms, but to be, as the Esperantists put it, a second language for all. It has shown, by practical demonstration, its humanitarian advantages when employed by the Red Cross, and it was with this particularly in view that the War Department at Washington delegated Dr. Yemans, who also represented the American Red Cross Society.

"It was the opinion of many who watched the labors of the congress that the study of Esperanto should be adopted by official school boards. Having examined carefully the Esperanto grammar, I am prepared to assert that a knowledge of Esperanto must be an invaluable asset to anyone whose work necessitates the use of foreign languages. While the Belgian authorities have not yet decided how far to encourage the new movement, private enterprise has undertaken the spreading of Esperanto and classes are now accessible to all."

FOUR MATCHES FOR SCOTT.

Larchmont Y. C. Gunner Carries Off Honors at Weekly Shoot.

Stuart Scott carried off the honors yesterday in one of the most interesting week-end trap-shooting contests that the Larchmont Yacht Club has had so far this season. Out of a total of nine matches decided, Scott was the winner of four of them. Except for a quartering wind that made some of the targets erratic in their flight, the conditions were all that could be desired.

The feature contests of the day were the 100-target handicap match and the 125-target scratch competition. Both of these were won by Stuart Scott. Sixteen men faced the traps in each. In the first Scott's total was 94 dead "birds," his handicap being 6, and in the scratch contest his total of "dead" ones was 113 out of the possible 125. The runner-up was G. J. Corbett, with 111. Scott also won the fifteen-target scratch contest, with a full score, and the leg for the monthly cup, breaking 24 targets, with a handicap of 2.

R. J. Jones was the second best man in yesterday's shoot, for in the fifty-target match for the Accumulation Cup he shot a full score and won the leg, and after tieing with T. J. McCahill and Stuart Scott, with 24 broken each, in the shoot for the Vice Commodore's Cup, he won in the shoot-off. McCahill proved the winner of the ten-target scratch contest, with a full score, and J. G. Batterson, in breaking all of his twenty-five targets in the Bemis Trophy match, won the leg for the prize.

Of the eleven who competed for the Take Home Trophy, Dr. A. E. Ranney proved high gun. He shot with a handicap of 2 and returned a score of 24 out of the 25.

OPEN STATE CANAL IN 1914.

Champlain Section the First to be Completed—Size of Boats.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—The Barge Canal Operation Committee will visit the Suez and Welland Canals in May to determine the size and type of craft to be used on the new canal. State Engineer Bensel says the Champlain Canal, eighty-one miles long, will probably be opened in May, 1914. This will be the first section of the new system to be placed in operation.

"The opening of the Champlain Canal," said Mr. Bensel, "will depend almost entirely upon the United States Government. The State has been led to believe that the Government is anxious to build the Troy dam. This is a very important part of the canal system, and I hope that there will be no delays upon the part of the Government."

The Canal Commission has decided to use a standard size of boat which probably will be 275 feet long by 30 feet beam, with a draught of 12 feet. These will be used in transporting ore along the Champlain Canal from Port Henry to Communipaw, in New York Harbor.

NO MONEY TO PAY FARMERS.

Claims for Cattle and Horses Killed by the State Now $194,632.

ALBANY, March 10.—Calvin J. Huson, Commissioner of Agriculture, has made a report to Gov. Dix concerning the slaughter of glandered horses and turberculous cattle, and the complaint of farmers that they are obliged to wait for months before receiving pay for the lost animals. During the fiscal year, Oct. 1, 1910, to Sept. 30, 1911, 3,000 cattle and 1,500 horses were put to death.

There was $238,029 available to pay the claims of farmers, but by Oct. 9, 1911, the fund was exhausted, and there are claims on file amounting to $194,632. Commissioner Huson says that George P. Whitney, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, has promised to insert a provision in the supply bill for $100,000 for present needs, and to introduce a special bill appropriating $200,000 to cover claims sure to be filed before the meeting of the next Legislature.

BOY KILLS HIS PLAYMATE.

Banker's Son in Beaufort, N. C., Shot at Target Practice.

BEAUFORT, N. C., March 10.—Fifteen-year-old John Forlaw, son of a banker, was accidentally shot and killed to-day by his playmate, John Jones, 13, the son of C. D. Jones, Collector of Customs at this port.

The lads were practicing with an automatic revolver.

Four Missouri Countries for Taft.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—Reports from five counties in the Fourteenth and Ninth Congressional Districts, where County Conventions or mass meetings were held on Saturday, show that President Taft was indorsed by four counties and Col. Roosevelt by one.

FORCED EDUCATION IS CRITICISED ANEW

Prococious Children Are Described as Being Merely Mechanical Memorizers.

LIKE MONSTROUS BLOOMS

Scientist Thinks They Are Inferior to Typical Children in Their Understanding of the Realities.

Physicians are constantly questioning the value of certain methods of education for children, and renewed discussion of the problem is always stimulated by the frequent reports of the discovery of remarkably precocious children. Some investigators declare that much of this precocity is simply to be attributed to mechanical memorizing, and that the "precocious" children are little better than parrots.

The subject is discussed anew in The Journal of the American Medical Association, special reference being made to an article in Science by M. V. O'Shea on "Popular Misconceptions Concerning Precocity in Children." The writer says:

"Accounts in history and in newspapers and magazines of the wonderful accomplishments of certain precocious children have caused much discussion as to whether present methods of education are correct in principle, an ddo as much as possible for the child. Examples are cited of children who are said to have mastered reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and grammar in infancy, and a little later had taken up geometry, astronomy, physics, chemistry, mechanics, and even history and political economy; in some instances, several languages, ancient and modern, have been said to be among the acquirements of these infant prodigies. It is asserted that these results are attained by proper intensive methods, and beginning at an early period in the life of the individual, and that such methods employed more universally would result in the saving of years of time in the education of the young.

"M. V. O'Shea is skeptical as to the desirability of this hothouse forcing of children in the educational line and also as to the substantial accomplishments of these precocious children. He has attempted to obtain from those close to some of these children precise and detailed accounts of jsut what they had accomplished in the various branches; but nothing but general and unsatisfactory statements have been secured. He asserts taht there are no reliable data of a sufficiently detailed and specific character to enable one to determine exactly what kind of ability these children possess.

"He believes that the real accomplishments of some of these children have been overrated, and that, put to the test, they would be found wanting in ability to interpret and apply what they have learned, and therefore not really educated. Some children, for instance, seem to be able at a very early age to read the works of profound thinkers. Such children have simply gained a certain degree of familiarity with a peculiar kind of visual object, which is an extremely mechanical sort of thing to do, requiring no very high degree of mentality.

"One may be able to recognize words so as to be able to pronounce them while one's experience is far from giving one the key to their contents, and thus enabling one to read in the true sense of the word. It is a simple matter of psychology that reading for content, instead of simply for verbal recognition, cannot go far beyond the individual's experience. No one would contend that a child with no experience outside of the nursery could read understandingly the Old Testament or Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' and this will apply to other branches of learning as well.

"In mathematics, for example, O'Shea ascertained by experiment that many children could without hesitation recite the words in problems in arithmetic and geometry which they could not interpret in terms of experience. The child who is able to enter college at an unusually early age does not necessarily give evidence of remarkable intellectual power, for college entrance examinations are 'mainly verbal, conventional, and symbolic; they concern the tools of knowledge itself.'

"The accomplishments of the much-talked-of precocious children, therefore, consist essentially of a more or less mechanical memorizing of symbols, and not of a true comprehension of principles. O'Shea finds by test that certain children who are precocious in familiarity with literature in foreign languages, in mathematics, are distinctly inferior to typical children of their age in their understanding of the realities and especially in effective reaction on the environment in making it over into new forms of patterns or directing the forces of Nature into new channels.

"The education that produced these infant prodigies, then, offers no new principles, nor do the results, however interesting, furnish a form for imitation; they are merely, like forced monstrous blooms, the evidence of what can be accomplished by persistent and systematic direction of all the energies in one direction. O'Shea feels that the study of living beings and of natural objects and forces should furnish the principal material for a young child's education; not books but realities—not words and symbols, but people and things—should constitute the earliest nourishment of the mind.

"The true test of education, after all, is the preparation which it furnishes for life; and it seems a sound principle that symbols ought not to be so early or so exclusively forced on the mind that they take the place of realities."

GATHER FOR DYNAMITE CASE.

Thirty Indicted for Conspiracy Report for Arraignment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—Thirty of the men indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for alleged connection with the dynamite conspiracy are known to be in the city now for arraignment before Federal Judge Anderson next Tuesday. Forty-six of the fifty-two men indicted are scheduled for arraignment on Tuesday, but Andrew J. Kavanaugh, former President of the union of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers at Springfield, Ill., may not attend on account of the serious illness of his wife. Arrangements have been made, it is said, whereby his bond will not be forfeited if he is not able to appear in court with the others.

The placing of the telephonic device in the office of Frank M. Ryan, President of the Iron Workers, it was reported to-day, may be the basis for a demand by the defense for the appointment of a new court reporter when the trials are called here. Rowland Evans, the official Federal court reporter, assisted in placing the device in Ryan's office, and it is said became familiar with the evidence which the Government contends it obtained in this way. The law provides that the official stenographer must not be biased or prejudiced, and on this, it is reported, the defense will ask a new reporter.

HOLD-UP IN A SALOON.

Police Think Masked Men Who Robbed Mrs. Sugar Used a Taxicab.

Three masked men entered the cider saloon of Mrs. Annie Sugar at 206 East Sixth Street a few minutes after midnight this morning, and while one of the men threatened Mrs. Sugar and two other persons who were in the place with a revolver, the two others proceeded to search Mrs. Sugar and the two customers. The customers were Bertha Sebobiski of 111 East Eighth Street and Charles Triesler of 26 Bowery. The robbers got $54 from Mrs. Sugar, $4.50 from Bertha Sebobiski, and a stickpin and $5 from Triesler.

After taking the money the men backed out of the place and escaped. A person in the neighborhood said he had seen a taxicab in the street about the time of the robbery, and the police are working on the theory that the case is another taxicab hold-up. A squad of detectives were assigned to the case.

DIES STANDING IN BATHTUB.

Rutland (Vt.) Lawyer's Body Found Grasping Electrical Fixture.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 10.—Standing in the bathtub partly filled with water, with his hands grasping an electrical fixture, Robert A. Lawrence, an attorney, was found dead at his home to-day a victim of accidental death by electricity.

The wires for lighting purposes are supposed to carry only 110 volts, not enough to cause death, but had apparently become crossed with another wire somewhere outside the house. The electric light company has not yet been able to trace the source of the trouble.

Lawrence was 33 years old, and had served as State's Attorney for Rutland County.

STEEL MEN ON FULL TIME.

Wages of Underground Workers in Corporation's Mines Unchanged.

Special to The New York Times.

ISHPEMING, Mich., March 10.—The Steel Corporation announces that the wages of all men employed underground will remain as at present and the working day be fixed at eight hours, beginning Monday, in all the company's mines in the Lake Superior region.

The announcement comes from the Oliver Mining Company, a branch of the corporation, and affects, roughly, 10,000 men employed on its properties in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

The change in working hours is a voluntary offer of the corporation and is well received, as in many mines the men have only been working on part time for months past.

RAIDS ROUGHS IN HARLEM.

Inspector Sweeney Arrests Twenty-eight Youths for Rowdyism.

Police Inspector Dennis Sweeney and six detectives attached to his staff made a trip through Harlem late yesterday afternoon and arrested twenty-eight young men, who were locked up in the West 125th and in the East 126th Street Police Stations on charges of disorderly conduct.

The trip was made in the Inspector's automobile, and the detectives in the party were McCrosson, Hughes, Rice, Moses, Robertson, and Cullum. A week ago, following his declaration that he intended to rid Harlem of the rowdyism which has been complained of by residents and merchants, the Inspector, accompanied by detectives, arrested twenty-five young men.

Most of the prisoners arrested yesterday had congregated on street corners and accosted and annoyed women, the detectives said. The arrests were made at Amsterdam Avenue and 131st Street, Eighth Avenue and 135th Street, in East 121st Street between First and Second Avenues, in West 129th Street near Lenox Avenue, Lenox Avenue and 116th Street, 129th Street and Third Avenue, and Second Avenue and 123d Street.

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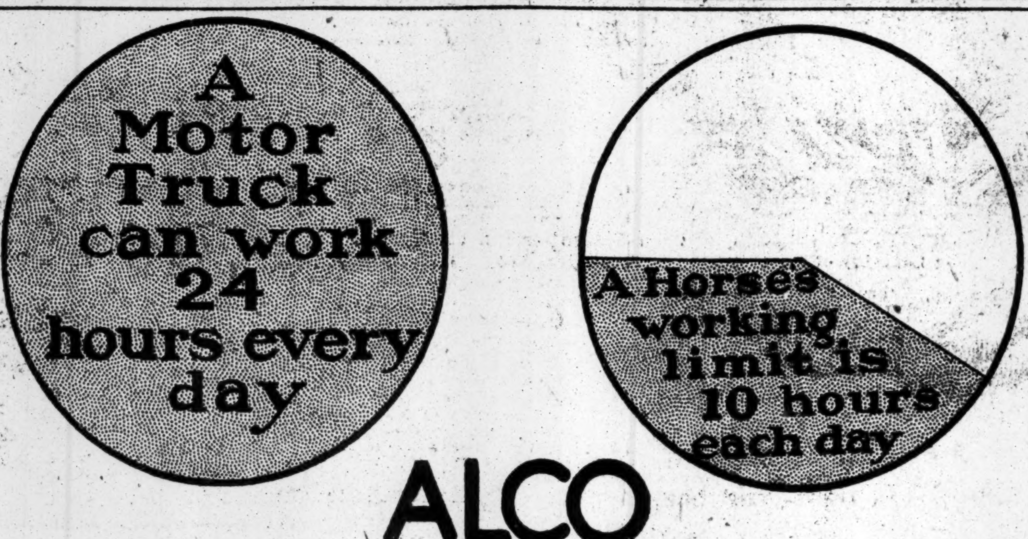
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Everyone knows that it is foolish to work a horse to death. Ten hours a day is a mighty long day for a horse. If you work a horse that long you ought to rest him one day out of every five. You get better results in the end.

But there are times in the year when it's rush work to make delivery—Christmas, Special Sales, Spring Seasons, Summer Seasons, The Fall, The Winter.

Every business has its seasons and at the top of each season the problem of delivery is difficult.

Now the solution is not by working the horses from dawn until midnight. That is false economy—and your horses under such pressure rapidly lessen their days of usefulness.

Consider Alco motor trucks. They can work twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, right through the severest rush of the severest season.

This has been demonstrated right here in Philadelphia. An Alco truck in the service of the Adams Express Company ran night and day for one hundred and forty-four hours. It was the week before Christmas. This truck delivered 450,000 pounds of merchandise.

There are many other similar instances. An Alco truck ran continuously in New York—three hundred and thirty-six hours without the motor stopping—for the United States Express Company.

Think this over and anticipate your next rush season by looking over the Alco truck now.

'Phone Columbus 5300 and a Transportation Expert will call on you. No charge.

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THE DOMINANT "SIX"

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Fastest getaway

60 miles an hour in 30 seconds from a standing start.

Smoothest starting and stopping

The clutch always engages without jerk. The brakes provide the maximum safety with the minimum effort.

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The Packard "Six" motor makes the least noise, whether running fast or throttled down—yet its power is amazing:

Six cylinders—Bore 4½ inches; stroke, 5½ inches
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At all speeds and regardless of road conditions.

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The Packard "Six" Touring Car, with a wheelbase of 133 inches, will turn around in Fifth Avenue in front of the Metropolitan Club, or in any street 44 feet wide.

Safest investment

Packard cars have the highest second-hand value.

The smoothest running motor and the easiest riding car, even at speeds from 60 to 70 miles an hour

These things have been made possible in the Packard "Six" by the cumulative experience of an unrivaled organization which for more than a decade has devoted its entire efforts to the building of motor cars exclusively of the highest type. Packard "Six" cars, including bodies, are built entirely in the Packard shops, which comprise 37 acres of floor space.

THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND 1912 PACKARD "SIX" CARS ON THE ROAD

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A square deal and Packard Service for every patron
Any kind of a demonstration on any kind of a road

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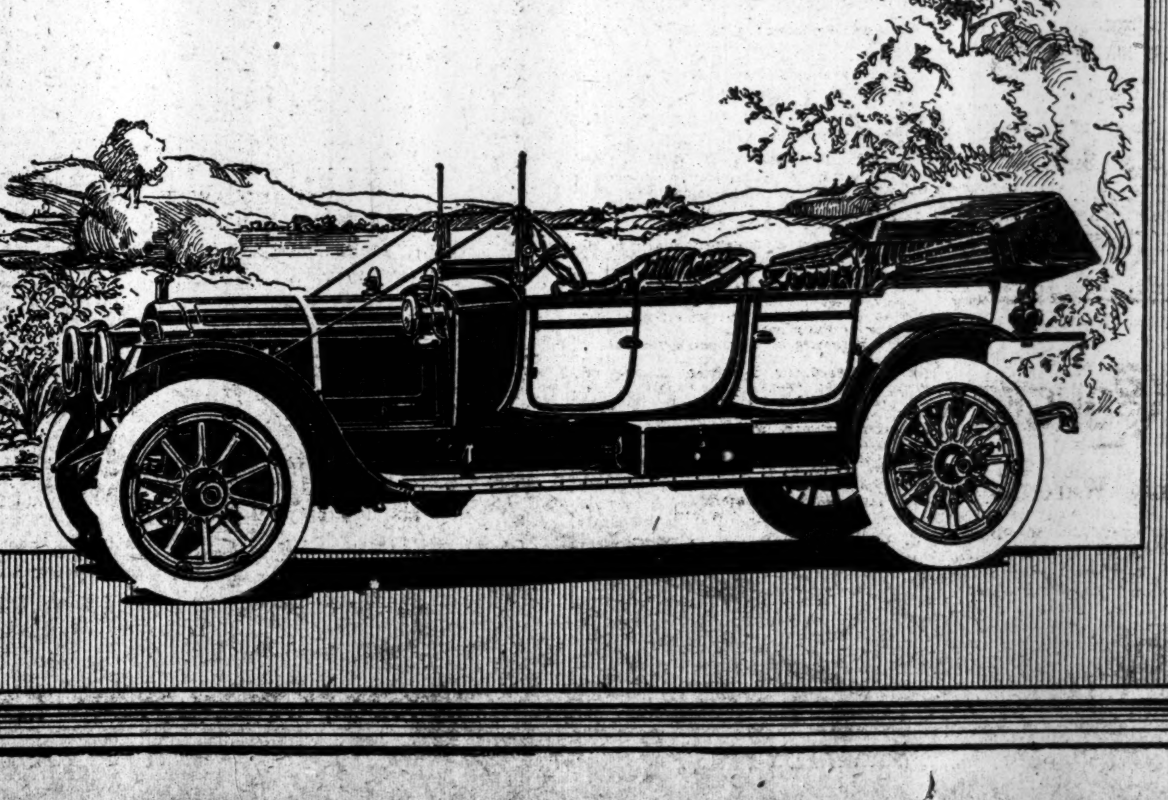

DALLAS GOES DOWN BEFORE THE GIANTS

McGraw's Outfit Win Close Game from Texas Club—Forsythe Lends Color to Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 10.—John McGraw's irregular regulars fought out a frosty matinée battle here this afternoon with the Dallas team, the same being mainly composed of a young man in a cerise jacket who answers to the name of "Cy" Forsythe, who was up before the McGraw examining board at Marlin one year ago and failed to take his degree, and this unfortunate circumstance has been rankling underneath the cerise jacket ever since.

Yesterday "Cy" had his first opportunity to get the rankle out of his system, and he starred himself throughout the afternoon, the sombre world's series uniforms of the almost Giants being no more than a background for the flashing activities of the cerise jacket, which was the storm centre of the afternoon's pastiming.

The Giants, with a rather mixed line-up, Devlin at first, McCormick in right field, Becker in centre, Wilson behind the bat, and a procession of squab pitchers in the box, lost no time in getting two runs over the plate. The first man up, J. Devore, poked out a nice single, took second on a bad throw to first, and came home when Doyle smashed out a hit. Becker followed suit, scoring Larry, and that was the end of the run getting, though McCormick poled a hard wallop to right.

Maxwell worked for three innings for the irregulars, with the result that the Texas Leaguers scored no runs, and then the Ironton avalanche, Jeff Tesreau, went into the box. All went well until the sixth inning, when Forsythe formed himself into the white light.

With two men on bases and two out Forsythe hit at a fast ball and chopped it over third base, catching Josh Devore acres and acres away toward centre. Two runs came coasting home, and the Dallas fans almost forgot the cold weather in their enthusiasm.

This so peeved Tesreau that in the next inning, with two men on the bases, he got all his immense bulk behind a swing and almost annihilated the cerise jacket in centre. Forsythe rallied, however, and by a terrific throw from deep centre, which came to the plate on an air line, caught Devlin; but Fletcher had scored and the game was practically over, though the Texas Leaguers threatened to tie matters up in the ninth, when Forsythe led off with a single. He got as far as third base, and though the Texans rooted hard to bring him home, Pierce, who finished the game for McGraw, shot in a straight ball for the last strike and left the Dallas boys flat on their spikes. The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Devore, lf.	3	1	2	2	1
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	2	2	3
Becker, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
M'C'm'k, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Herzog, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
Fletch'r, ss.	3	1	1	1	5
Devlin, 1b.	3	0	1	18	0
Wilson, c.	3	0	1	4	1
Maxwell, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Tesreau, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Pierce, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total	32	3	11	27	16

DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kel'm'n, ss.	4	0	1	8	4
M'K'ght, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
S'um'n, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
F'sythe, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
K'wles, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Tulles, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Eus, 2b.	3	1	1	2	4
Walden, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Gibson, c.	1	0	0	1	2
Bader, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Clemens	1	0	0	0	0
Pate, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Clarke	1	1	1	0	0
Broadus, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	8	27	15

*Batted for Bader in the third inning.
†Batted for Pate in the sixth inning.
Errors—Fletcher, 2.

Giants......2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3
Dallas......0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Forsythe, Tesreau. Three-base hit—Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Stolen base—Eus. Double play—Eus, Kellerman and Knowles. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Broadus, 3. Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; off Pierce, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau, 2; by Maxwell, 3; off Pate, 3; off Bader, 3; off Tesreau, 2; off Pierce, 1; off Broadus, 1. Umpire—Mr. Wilkinson. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

McGRAW'S BIG OFFER.

Wants to Buy Sensational Minor Leaguer from St. Louis for $8,000.

Word has been received from St. Louis that Manager McGraw of the Giants is trying to buy Derrill Pratt, the sensational young batsman who led the Southern Association last season, from President Bob Hedges of the Browns. McGraw's offer, it is said, is $8,000, and he may offer more if he can not get him at that figure. President Hedges and Manager Bobby Wallace are not very anxious to let the star get away, and have refused to consider McGraw's first offer.

Pratt played with the Montgomery Club last season, and led the league with a batting average of .316. He played second base, and took part in 139 games. Last year McGraw's scout, Mike Finn, saw Pratt, and was highly pleased with his work, but at that time the St. Louis club had already looked Pratt over. It isn't because McGraw is anxious to get a successor for Capt. Larry Doyle that he is so anxious to land Pratt, but because the youngster was exceptionally good for a minor league. He led the Southern Association in run-getting, scoring ninety-six tallies for Montgomery. This base-running performance attracted McGraw's attention. McGraw offered the high price for Pratt because the Browns have a good first baseman in Frank Laporte, the former Yankee. He played in St. Louis better than on the Hilltop, and hit last season for .314, so it isn't likely that a youngster will be put in his place. President Hedges has decided to hold out for a high price for Pratt, since he found that McGraw wants him. If he is purchased McGraw will probably try to make an outfielder of him.

The fate of Bill Bergen, the veteran catcher of the Brooklyn Club, has finally been decided. All the major league clubs have waived on Bergen, and Joe McGinnity has landed him for his Newark team of the International League. Bergen has been with Brooklyn for eleven years, and in 1908 he was the sensational backstop in the National League, leading such backstops as Bresnahan, then with New York, and Kling of Chicago. Another Brooklyn player who is very much in the limelight at present is Doc Scanlon, the pitcher. Scanlon was traded to Philadelphia for Pitcher Stack. Scanlon maintains that he has a claim against the Brooklyn Club, but this is denied by President Ebbets. Scanlon has flatly refused to sign a Philadelphia contract until the Brooklyn matter is adjusted. Horace Fogel of the Phillies says his club can get along very well without Scanlon, and he has refused to have any further correspondence with him. And speaking of the Phillies, Capt. Larry Doyle of the Giants says: "Charley Dooin's Phillies will bear watching during the coming season, and I really believe that is the team we will have to beat to win the pennant."

The truth is out. The origin of the now famous bat used by Frank Baker of the Athletics in the world's series against the Giants is known. This same club which Baker swung on the curves of Mathewson and Marquard with such deadly effect was originally made for Bush, the Detroit shortstop. It was so heavy that he couldn't use it, so he gave it to Baker. The first time Baker used it was when he slammed Bill Donovan for a two-bagger, and he has used it ever since.

Dahlen Wouldn't Take Chances.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 10.—Dahlen and [illegible] spent their second Sunday here [illegible] quietly. Much as he would have liked [illegible] refused to take any chances [illegible] by sending his men to [illegible] ball grounds in uniform. The day was an ideal one for the National pastime, [illegible] thermometer reach the 40 [illegible] there was nothing in the [illegible] Phillies would recall Pitcher [illegible] reported to them at once. [illegible] that Stack would remain with [illegible] general impression is that [illegible] but not in the South. The [illegible] said to be negotiating to [illegible] on their way North.

YANKEES SPEND IDLE DAY.

Manager Wolverton Selects Teams for To-day's Practice Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 10.—This being Sunday, a fine day for baseball practice slipped by unused. Ideal weather prevailed for a change, and it was the hope of all the Highlanders that it continue. If it does this will be a far more business-like week for the Yankees than last. Manager Wolverton put in part of the day arranging his alignments for the first practice game to-morrow, and finally hit upon the following distribution of the material for the battles which are expected to give him better knowledge of the worth of the youngsters and oldsters than he has been able to obtain.

Regulars, Daniels, cf.; Wolter, rf.; Dolan, 3b.; Chase, 1b.; Hartzell, ss.; Osborn, lf.; Gardner, 2b.; Williams, c.

Second team, Kauff, cf.; Zipp, rf.; Stump ss.; Simmons, 2b.; Coleman, 3b.; Priest, 1b.; Curry, lf.; Street, c.

Gardner has had only two days' work and may be kept out of the game a day or two longer, in which case one of the youngsters will be conscripted for the regulars. Osborn will play the outfield for the first team until the arrival of Cree. He had lots of big league experience when with the Phillies. The first team differs little from the makeup of the Yankees of last Fall, and the same general arrangement of the batting order prevails.

Whether Sweeney will show up at all during the Southern trip or during the season is doubtful, and it would appear that Williams and Street are to be relied on for first call catchers. However, all the youngsters in the squad will get a chance before the team leaves Atlanta. The arrangement of the second team is tentative and such changes as suggest themselves will be made.

Giants' Colts Get Trimming.

Special to The New York Times.

FORTH WORTH, Texas, March 10.—Wilbur Robinson led the New York Giants' Colts into a neat trimming this afternoon when the Fort Worth (Texas) League team took the game with a score of 2 to 1. Jacobson scored the Colts' only run when he stole home. Groh, at short, played a brilliant game. Fort Worth landed on Munsell and Ferrell for nine hits to all parts of the lot. The Panthers started the scoring by putting a runner across in the first inning, but were unable to repeat until the eighth, when the winning run was made. Score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Fort Worth	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	2	9	4
New York	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1	5	2

Batteries—Fort Worth: Hiett and Windham and Belew; New York: Munsell, Fullenwinder, Ferrell and Paulette. Umpire—Mr. Deardorff.

New Orleans Down Club Youngsters.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—The first exhibition baseball game of the season here ended to-day with a 1 to 0 victory for the New Orleans Southern League team over the Chicago National youngsters here for Spring training. The pitching honors were about even until the eighth inning, when a double and a single let in the run. Moore of the Chicago team made the only error. The Cleveland Americans will arrive here a week from to-morrow for an exhibition series.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 10.—The second section of the Chicago American League team against defeated the Galveston (Texas League) team to-day, 12 to 0.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 10.—The Austin (Texas League) team defeated the Philadelphia American League second team to-day, 2 to 1.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 10.—With "Cy" Morgan, Krause, and Houck pitching, the Philadelphia Americans won from the San Antonio (Texas League) team this afternoon. The final score was 7 to 6. Goodwin, pitcher for the locals, knocked a home run while Morgan was in the box.

Tri-State Baseball Schedule.

ALTOONA, Penn., March 10.—The schedule of the Tri-State Baseball League for the season of 1912 was made public to-night by Charles F. Carpenter of Altoona, President of the league. The schedule calls for 112 games. The season opens May 1, when Johnstown will play at Altoona, York at Harrisburg, Lancaster at Reading, and Wilmington at Trenton. The season will close on Sept. 4.

YALE'S PROMISING MATERIAL.

Eli's to Get Twenty "Prep" School Captains Upon Graduation.

In a canvass recently made among twenty preparatory schools to learn just where the available athletic talent of those institutions would continue their scholastic work when they graduate next June, divulges the fact that Yale will profit materially in the matter of selection, as the New Haven university is scheduled to draw by far the larger share of the Captains of the school teams.

Seven football leaders, seven track, and six baseball Captains have chosen Yale as the goal of their studies, and Harvard comes next, with six football Captains and four track and three baseball. Princeton is to get three Captains each in football and baseball and two in track, while Williams gets one in each of the three sports. Of the others, two baseball Captains are going to Dartmouth, while Lehigh gets one football Captain and Columbia and the Navy each come in for one track Captain. Two baseball and two track and football Captains have decided that they are not going to college.

REGAINS POLO TROPHY.

Pasadena Defeats England for Cup by 8¼ to 7 Goals.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 10.—The All-American polo trophy was brought back to the United States this afternoon when Pasadena defeated England, 8¼ to 7.

The Britishers did not make an error. Pasadena was penalized four times. The trophy was presented to Pasadena by England at a banquet to-night. It was won by England two years ago.

Big Scores in Soccer Games.

By defeating the Clan McDuffs by the one-sided score of 10 goals to 0, the Brooklyn Celtics now share first honnors with the Clan McDonalds, the latter team losing its league contest to the Yonkers F. C. by 1 to 0. Both were championship games in the New York and District League.

In the replayed game in the second round of the Amateur Football Association the Arcadia Thistles eliminated the German F. C. from this competition by the score of 6 goals to 2 at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday. Welsh at inside left for the winners displayed remarkable form, and secured half of his team's points.

At Macomb's Dam Park the St. George F. C. defeated the Sheffield eleven by the score of 5 goals to 1 in a New York and District League contest. E. Newman secured the first tally for St. George five minutes after play started, but Stanley of the Sheffields soon tied the score. Before the half closed, however, Finley again put the St. George team in the van. Upon resumption of play in the second half, the St. Georges found it easy sailing, and E. Newman, Garland, and Burns each secured a point.

By their victory over the Hungarian F. C. at Jasper Oval yesterday the New York Celtics annexed their fourteenth consecutive victory out of as many games played. This is a record for victories in the metropolitan district, and a mark which is not likely to be surpassed or even equalled in some time to come. A feature of the game was the playing of Glover at centre half, formerly a member of the famous Glasgow Celtics of Scotland. He easily excelled all the players on the field, and in his dexterous way of handling the ball kept the spectators on edge throughout the game.

At McNulty Field yesterday the Newark F. C., strong contenders in the New York and District League, found the McKenzies just to their liking, and secured a decisive victory over them by 9 goals to 0.

In a second section league game the Eureka F. C. disposed of the Britannia contingent by 2 goals to 0 at Macomb's Dam Park. The losers played a hard game in the second half, but were unable to get within scoring distance.

The Yonkers F. C. sprung quite a surprise on the Clan McDonalds, the league leaders, by defeating them by 1 goal to 0 at Blatt's Oval, Brooklyn. The game was scheduled to take place at Yonkers, but through a misunderstanding it was transferred to Brooklyn.

Bertida Wins Ice Boat Races.

Traveling at the rate of thirty miles an hour over the smooth ice on Port Washington Bay, the ice boat Bertida, handled by R. B. Hutts and E. Willis of the Port Washington Club, won the first of two races sailed yesterday afternoon. The wind blew a gale from the northwest, compelling the yachtsmen to put "reefs" in their main sails and to carry a "bob" jib. The start in this first race was made at 4:45 P. M., and the Bertida covered the course of ten miles in 20:30, elapsed time, beating the Manhasset of the Manhasset Club nine seconds. In the second race, which started at 5:30, the Bertida was again the winner; she covered the course in even faster time, 19:02, defeating the Knickerbocker by two seconds. This was the second of a series of five races to be sailed by these clubs.

PASTIME LAD LEADS IN BRADHURST RACE

J. Gleason Wins from a Field of 333 Runners Over Four-Mile Course in Harlem.

With the record number of 333 runners in the handicap road race of the Bradhurst Field Club yesterday, all previous figures in the matter of competitors in such an event were swamped by this army of distance men, who helped form an interesting spectacle for thousands all along the route of the race, which was centred between 126th Street and the viaduct at 155th Street.

J. Gleason of the Pastime Athletic Club, a youngster racing from the "one-forty" mark, was the first runner home after covering the four-mile journey, his actual time for the distance being 21:45 3-5. Less than five seconds behind him followed R. Rigby, Putnam Athletic Club, off the same mark, while ten seconds later J. Halligan, Glencoe Athletic Club, showed in third position.

J. J. McNamara of the Irish-American Athletic Club, in receipt of 10 seconds from the scratch man and cross-country champion, Willie Kramer, managed to account for the fast-time prize by covering the route in 20:46, a sterling performance, and one which lowered the course record, made by Al Roth last Sunday, of 21:17. Kramer required 21:28 to travel the four miles, thereby gaining second fast-time prize.

Team honors went to the Morningside Athletic Club quintet, with a total of 117, the five runners finishing 10, 12, 23, 32, and 40, respectively. The Long Island Athletic Club five finished 16, 17, 39, 41, and 44, for a tally of 157, and the New York Athletic Club lads landed in third place with 159, with the men finishing as follows: 4, 8, 20, 45, and 82.

The prize for the first Catholic Athletic League man to finish was won by J. McGarity, Paulist Athletic Club, from the 1:40 handicap position, when he got home in twenty-third place. J. Halligan, the third man to finish, proved to be the first novice past the line, and he led the previous non-winners, for whom eight prizes had been set aside. The others to corral these trophies were B. Botiritsais, Greek-American Athletic Club; J. Kiley, Morningside Athletic Club; H. Lucas, Morningside Athletic Club; H. Rein, Long Island Athletic Club; A. Crowley, Mercury Athletic Club; L. B. Welsh, Trinity Club, and A. Fochler, Knights of St. Antony. These prizes, however, were all held by the order of the referee, Herman Obertubessing, pending investigation as to the eligibility of the men to qualify for them.

The route over which the army of runners traveled for the score of trophies offered carried the men west on 126th Street to Broadway, up Broadway to the 155th Street viaduct, to Seventh Avenue, to 126th Street, to start. From end to end the men trooped through lanes of people who vied in doing homage to the thinly clad runners. It was estimated that fully 100,000 persons witnessed the competition. The quarters in and about the start were so congested that a half dozen policemen found themselves almost unable to handle the surging mob.

At the end the officials had their work cut out in trying to get the numbers of the men, so great was the rush to the tape after the first three men had passed the finish. The runners came rushing through the narrow lane opened up in the middle of the street and fairly hurled themselves toward the finish line. After the first hundred had finished, they came in droves, and the checkers found themselves unable to do the work assigned, and no end of confusion resulted.

This caused numerous errors, all of which were eventually straightened out. Roth of the Mohawks, in the first reckoning, was credited with having finished in fourteenth place, and in time which would have given him second best time prize, but the error was discovered and he was set back to the place in which he really finished, according to his own admission. W. Rozette, Pastime Athletic Club, originally placed as tenth at the end, with his time 21:50, said to be well inside his capabilities, was finally given a place toward the end of the list checked.

Of the 333 starters nearly half of them were sent away from the 2:00 handicap mark. Then came a like number starting from allotments down to 30 seconds, when there was quite a thinning out as each division was sent away. Willie Kramer, who has been doing some great running this Winter in indoor events, was given a great ovation when he got the word.

The ultimate winner, J. Gleason of the Pastimes, was running freely and strongly throughout, and duplicated his winning performance when, as a novice, he scored in a recent Yonkers race. His performance of shading 22 minutes for the distance was distinctly creditable, and on all sides he was credited with being a "comer." He won with something to spare, and will probably be heard from in future races of the kind. The summary:

Comp. No.	Name.	Club.	Hdp.	Actual Time.
81	J. Gleason	Pastime A. C.	1:40	21:45 3-5
87	R. Rigby	Pastime A. C.	1:40	21:50
238	J. Hallijar	Glencoe A. C.	2:00	22:20
144	O. Gibbons	N. Y. A. C.	1:50	22:11
246	B. Botiritsals	G.-A. A. C.	2:00	22:22
262	J. Costello	None	2:00	22:30
319	S. Ost	Morris A. C.	2:00	22:32
50	M. Hughes	N. Y. A. C.	1:20	21:52
66	H. Jamison	Glencoe A. C.	1:30	22:04
317	G. Kiley	Morn. A. C.	2:00	22:35
3	J. McNamara	I.-A. A. C.	0:10	20:46
188	H. Lucas	Morn. A. C.	1:50	22:30
53	H. Honohan	Franklin A. C.	1:20	22:02
71	M. Foster	Putnam A. C.	1:30	22:14
300	J. McGill	Putnam A. C.	2:00	22:50
88	S. Leslie	L. I. A. C.	1:00	21:51
326	E. Ryan	L. I. A. C.	2:00	22:53
102	A. Crowley	Mercury A. C.	1:45	22:39
76	J. F. O'Connor	Morris A. A.	1:30	22:25
17	G. Critchley	N. Y. A. C.	0:40	21:38
196	W. Saol	I.-A. A. C.	1:50	22:47
58	C. McCann	Morn. A. C.	1:20	22:19
79	J. McGarity	Paulist A. C.	1:40	22:40
16	F. Dwyer	Mohawk A. C.	0:40	21:41
64	J. R. Manning	H. E. H. S.	1:30	22:32
49	S. Rosenbaum	unattached	1:15	22:18
127	T. Carroll	American A. C.	1:45	22:49
92	R. Richards	Mercury A. C.	1:40	22:45
61	T. Porpora	Mohawk A. C.	1:30	22:36
271	L. B. Welsh	Trinity Club	2:00	23:07
35	J. Williams	Morn. A. C.	1:00	22:08
124	A. Fochler	K. of St. A.	1:45	22:54
70	M. Taub	Pastime A. C.	1:30	22:40
90	H. Fleige	Mohawk A. C.	1:40	22:51
188	T. Lally	U. S. A. C.	1:50	23:02
220	R. Lawless	U. S. A. C.	2:00	23:18
249	W. Gordon	Claremont A. C.	2:00	23:14
324	E. McCarthy	L. I. A. C.	2:00	23:15
75	J. Meyer	Morn. A. C.	1:30	22:46
223	L. Vaughan	L. I. A. C.	2:00	23:17
20	A. Ahlgren	Glencoe A. C.	0:45	22:03
54	H. Kramer	L. I. A. C.	1:20	22:39
9	D. Noble	N. Y. A. C.	0:30	21:50
105	J. Clancy	Domin. Lyceum	1:45	23:06
304	T. Horan	National A. C.	2:00	23:22
41	C. B. Hellar	K. of St. A.	1:05	22:28
26	W. S. Fokeley	Fanw'd A. C.	0:50	22:14
193	H. Berrman	L. I. A. C.	1:50	23:15
13	F. Joyce	Mohawk A. C.	0:40	22:05½
86	J. Paravano	Trinity Club	1:40	23:06
122	J. Cullen	Morn. A. C.	1:45	23:12
1	W. Kramer	L. I. A. C.	Scratch	21:28
32	W. Burke	Mott Haven A. C.	1:00	22:30
321	W. Leslie	L. I. A. C.	2:00	23:31
290	R. Brand	St. Anslem's A. C.	2:00	23:32
151	J. Bedell	Glencoe A. C.	1:50	23:23
200	G. Mazucca	Glencoe A. C.	2:00	23:34
93	H. Backer	Morris A. A.	1:40	23:15
210	E. Hamel	West Harlem	2:00	23:36
172	W. Hartnett	unattached	1:50	23:27
301	J. C. McGill	Putnam A. C.	2:00	23:38
14	E. C. Carr	Xavier A. A.	0:40	22:19
125	E. C. Staley	I.-A. A. C.	1:45	23:25
258	J. H. Brown	Xavier A. A.	2:00	23:41
84	F. McCullagh	Glencoe A. C.	1:40	23:22
6	M. D. Huysman	I.-A. A. C.	0:20	22:03
126	C. Davis	I.-A. A. C.	1:45	23:29
82	T. Hogan	Holy Cross Ly.	1:40	23:45
299	V. Schwartz	Putnam A. C.	2:00	23:46
52	C. Burriss	Glencoe A. C.	1:20	23:07
72	F. Wilson	Mohawk A. C.	1:30	23:18
23	O. Nelson	Moon A. C.	0:45	22:34
265	F. Zuna	T. H. B.	2:00	23:50
25	J. McCabe	Dominican Ly.	0:50	22:41
18	F. Hellar	K. of St. A.	0:40	22:32
85	W. Neilson	Glencoe A. C.	1:40	23:13
259	V. Bertalli	Xavier A. A.	2:00	23:54
30	W. Rosette	Pastime A. C.	1:00	22:54
31	H. Jensen	Pastime A. C.	1:00	22:55
56	F. Staros	unattached	1:20	23:16
5	H. Hellowell	N. Y. A. C.	0:20	22:17
239	J. Arzolone	Glencoe A. C.	2:00	....
15	J. Stack	Pastime A. C.	0:40	22:40
49	T. Hayes	I.-A. A. C.	0:50	22:51
80	T. Long	Holy Cross Ly.	1:40	....
73	S. O. Miller	Mercury A. C.	1:30	23:33
211	H. Reitz	Pennant A. C.	2:00	24:05

TEAM STANDING.

Morningside A. C.	10	12	23	32	40—117
Long Island A. C.	16	17	39	41	44—157
New York A. C.	4	8	20	45	82—159
Putnam A. C.	2	14	15	63	71—165
Glencoe A. C.	3	9	43	58	59—172
Mohawk A. C.	25	30	35	42	51—183

Roller to Wrestle Two Men.

Dr. Benjamin F. Roller of Seattle, who is matched to wrestle Karla, who is the first mat artist of his race to appear in America, will try conclusions with the local heavyweights at the Harlem Music Hall to-morrow night. The athletic physician has traveled more extensively than any athletic before the public, and comes direct from an extended tour of Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas, showing in Chicago, en route to the East, on Saturday night.

CONDEMNS MUFFLER CUT-OUT

Favorable Action Expected on Ordinance by Board of Aldermen.

Favorable action, it is expected, will soon be taken by the Board of Aldermen on the ordinance recently introduced by Alderman John H. Boschen of the Washington Heights district to prohibit the use of the muffler cut-out on automobiles in the city streets.

The ordinance is now pending before the Committee on Laws and Legislation, of which Alderman Courtlandt Nicoll is Chairman, and it is understood that many communications have been received indorsing the proposition, which has the support of the automobile owners, who admit that the cut-out is unnecessary, as the best makes of cars are equipped with modern mufflers which do not cause any perceptible loss of power.

The plan has the indorsement of the Touring Club of America, which has for over a year consistently advocated municipal regulations and State legislation to prohibit the use of the muffler cut-out. Alderman John H. Boschen, who introduced the ordinance, has written to Secretary F. H. Elliott of the club expressing his appreciation for the interest the club has taken in the matter, and says that the co-operation of influential bodies is very helpful in matters pertaining to local legislation.

Alderman Boschen stated that the ordinance could be amended in such a manner as to effectually carry out the provisions therein, and the Technical Committee, of which Joseph Tracy, the consulting automobile engineer and technical expert is Chairman, has suggested important changes, which have been forwarded to Alderman Boschen with the request that the ordinance introduced by him be amended accordingly.

WOLGAST AS AUTO PILOT.

Champion Pugilist to Drive Car in Santa Monica Race.

Ad. Wolgast, world's champion lightweight fighter, who is just now recovering from an operation for appendicitis in the sunny clime of Southern California has been hit by the speed bug and wants to become a second Barney Oldfield. Wolgast would sooner feed gasoline to a racing car than do anything else in this world, and "Ad" has tried everything from playing a hand organ to knocking the heads off aspiring young ring artists.

Wolgast's latest racing announcement is to the effect that he will be seen at the wheel of one of the Case racing cars in the Santa Monica race meet which is to take place over the world's record course, near Los Angeles, May 4.

With Wolgast at the wheel of one of the cars this will give the Wisconsin car three great characters as drivers. Harvey Herrick who holds the world's road record, will be at the wheel of Car No. 1; Louis Disbrow, the racing king, who holds the world's records for 150, 200, 250, and 300 miles will be at the wheel of Car No. 2, and Ad Wolgast will be the third driver. And if Wolgast can be induced to go to Indianapolis he may act as one of the relief drivers for the Case car in the second running of the great International Sweepstakes.

Mrs. Cuneo on Highway Improvement

Mrs. Joan Newton Cuneo, who has driven a racing automobile faster than any woman living—at a rate of 112 miles an hour—has been asked to deliver a couple of addresses at the Woman's Industrial Exhibition which opens in the New Grand Central Palace Thursday. She will urge the co-operation of women in the good roads propaganda, which is interesting thousands of women motorists at present. Mrs. Cuneo says that women can do a great deal to promote highway improvement, which is not of benefit merely to automobilists, but to society at large. At the Woman's Exhibition there will be a number of automobile accessories and motoring apparel displays, which will interest many women who motor.

MUD RUNNERS AT JUAREZ.

Sebago Defeats 7 to 20 Favorite in Chapultepec Stake.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 10.—The mud runners had an inning at Juarez to-day. The constant rain of the last twelve hours made the track muddy. The card was ruined by the many withdrawals. The surprise of the afternoon came in the running of the Chapultepec Selling Stake, when Sebago was returned the winner over the 7-to-20 favorite, Arasee. Sebago took the lead at the start, and won, eased up, by ten lengths. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Gilbert Rose, 108 pounds, (Gross,) 6 to 5, won; Gus Hartridge, 98, (Selden,) 4 to 1, second; Light Knight, 108, (Grand,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:16 2-5. Stafford, Decesarion, Lady Stalwart, Transparent, and Judge Walton also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; four-year-olds and upward; one and one-eighth miles. Onatasa, 111 pounds, (Buxton,) 8 to 1, won; Jim Caffera, 108, (Keogh,) 6 to 5, second; Figent, 106, (Molesworth,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:59 3-5. Misprison also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. Thistle Belle, 102 pounds, (Buxton,) 4 to 1, won; Kootenay, 108, (Keogh,) 11 to 5, second; Closer, 115, (Murray,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Chapultepec also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Chapultepec Stake; selling; 3-year-olds and upward; one and one-eighth miles. Sebago, 110 pounds, (Hill,) 5 to 2, won; Arasee, 106, (Carter,) 7 to 20, second. Time—1:58 2-5. Only two starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Oxer, 109 pounds, (Gross,) 5 to 2, won; Cross Over, 110, (Buxton,) 8 to 5, second; Eve White, 101, (Carter,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:30 4-5. The Hague also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. Gift, 105 pounds, (Henry,) 6 to 1, won; Hugh Gray, 105, (Taplin,) 15 to 1, second; Marli, 100, (Carter,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:12. Isom, Royal Dolly, Dromi, Rainuette, and Thistle Rose also ran.

Juarez Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, two-year-olds, 4 furlongs. Rose Rable, Santa Calla, Moss Rose, Maggie Cunningham, Queen of the Turf, I See It, Debutante, 102 pounds each; Peter Honce, 105; Little Birdie, 107; Casanova, Maud McKee, 112 each; John Hurle, 115; Province, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. *Nadamas, 91 pounds; Yvonne, 96; Calethumian, First Fashion, 98 each: Cry Baby, Iwalani, 107 each; Juarez, Santalene, 109 each; Mauretania, Suda Clem, 110 each; Brighton, St. Joe, Tom Franks, Swede Sam, 112 each; Billy Mayhue, 115.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, one mile and a furlong. *Heart's Relief, 99 pounds; *Yankee Pooh, 100; Charles Green, Greenbridge, The Bailiff's Daughter, 115 each; Tapoe, Rake, 107 each; Marigot, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, five and a half furlongs. Sidney Peters, 99 pounds; John H. Sheehan, 105; Ilex, Metropolitan, 108 each; Angelus, John Griffin II., 109 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Booger Battle, 101 pounds; Marsand, 103; Yo Solo, 105; Prince Winter, 106; Regards, Annual Interest, Boy Lynch, 108 each; Antigo, 111.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Free Will, 96 pounds; Florence Kripp, 96; Jim Mc., 104; Dottie B., Rosey Posey, 107; Granger Twist, 109; Minneolette, 110; Gramercy, Belella, Fort Johnson, Kid North, Sam Barber, Pedro, 112 each; High Range, Traveler, 115 each.

*Apprentice allowance.

Chicago Leads National Billiardists.

Three-cushion billiard enthusiasts will have their innings this week at Doyle's Forty-second Street room, when the Pittsburgh Club of the National Billiard League will play the locals. The teams meet in a three-game series, beginning to-night, when Charles McCourt of Pittsburgh will cross cue with Sam [illegible] New York in a fifty-point match. [illegible] added interest in this set of games [illegible] serve to break the tie for third place [illegible] isting between Philadelphia and [illegible] Alfred De Oro will referee the match. [illegible] ing is the standing of the clubs [illegible] tional Billiard League to date:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	21	6	.777	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	26	13	.666	Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	12	12	.500	St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	18	18	.500	Boston	12	27	.307

Moore Wins Billiard Match.

H. B. Moore won the progressive billiard match at the Morningside Billiard Academy last night, taking a three-handed game from J. Prager and I. Rosenbaum to decide first place. Twelve players figured in the competition. They started in with six tables, scheduled to go fifty points, but matches were called off as soon as any one player reached this mark and the players who were ahead at the different tables moved along to the next tables. At the close of the regular games Moore, Prager, and Rosenbaum were tied, each having five victories and one defeat. A three-handed game of twenty-five points was then played and Moore ran out while Prager was at 24 points and Rosenbaum at 22. Others who competed were J. Prager, A. Ben[illegible] Murphy, C. Coleman, H. B. Moore, A. [illegible] A. Williams, I. Rosenbaum, W. M[illegible] Dumahaut, J. Donohue, and E. Wilson. Progressive matches will be played at the Morningside Academy every Sunday night.

Sutton Has Average of 23.

George Sutton, the Chicago billiardist, who is to play Willie Hoppe at the Hotel Astor on Friday night for the 18.1 balk line championship, displayed his best form in a practice match with Maurice Daly at the latter's billiard academy yesterday. Sutton won by a score of 500 to 280. His high run was [illegible] and his average was 23. Sutton had [illegible] runs of 75 and 61. Daly had a high [illegible] and his average was 14.

HOGAN-CROSS BOUT BOXING LEADER

Lightweights to Box at Madison A. C.—Moran and Moore Billed at the Fairmont.

The ten-round bout between One-Round Hogan of California and Leach Cross of this city at the Madison A. C. next Wednesday night, is the big event of the week for local boxing enthusiasts. While there is no Packey McFarland and no Mike Gibbons on the week's card to delight the New York cranks, the bill is in no way lacking of boxers who rank high in the fistic game, and some interesting bouts are likely. All the big clubs except the Empire A. C. will be in operation, and several shows are carded for every night except Friday, which will be decidedly dull for boxing lovers.

Hogan's decisive defeat at the hands of Packey McFarland last week cost the Californian considerable of the prestige which he has enjoyed locally, but it is not taking away any of the interest in the Cross-Hogan match. Cross is far from being a McFarland, and Hogan is likely to go against the east sider with the confidence he displayed in his bouts against Brown and Nelson, rather than in the condition of nervousness which was so apparent when he faced the stock yards champion. Then again Hogan has shown in the past that he can come back and put up clever exhibitions after being decisively trounced. He was regarded as a fourth-rater after his miserable showing against Ad Wolgast, and he regained his lost prestige by fine exhibitions against Knockout Brown and Battling Nelson. Both Cross and Hogan are regarded by close followers of the game as closely matched. They are both hard hitters, with considerable cleverness. Cross is going at his best just now, and it will be necessary for Hogan to show the best he has yet exhibited here if he gains the popular decision over the east side dentist.

Another bout which carries enough class to pack the club house is that between Pal Moore and Owen Moran, which is scheduled for to-morrow night at the Fairmont A. C. It will be Moran's first appearance at a New York club since his defeat by Packey McFarland at the Fairmont A. C. a year ago. As with Hogan, defeats by McFarland are not held against a boxer. They are expected. Moran showed all of his old time cleverness at a Brooklyn club two weeks ago against Joe Bedell, whom he defeated handily. Moore is also a top-notcher as regards cleverness, but in his recent bouts here he has taken matters so easily that he made the bouts disappointing. He will be forced to show all he has in his bout with Moran, and this should bring out one of the best boxing bouts of the month.

With Joe Jeanette being held up as Jack Johnson's most dangerous rival for heavyweight honors, there is considerable interest in the bout at the Long Acre A. A. Wednesday night between Jeanette and Nat Dewey, a Southern heavyweight. Dewey is a stranger to local followers of the fistic game, but is credited with having given the Hoboken negro a hard fight a few months ago in Chattanooga. Jeanette has not fought here since his defeat by Sam Langford at Madison Square Garden last Summer, but he has kept busy and is in the best of shape. Less than two weeks ago he stopped Andy Morris of Boston in six rounds, and if Dewey is as good as the advance reports would indicate, he will have no trouble finding work at local clubs.

At the Olympic A. C. in Harlem to-night Young Wagner, the local featherweight, will hook up with Tommy Buck of Philadelphia. The latter sprang into popular favor at the Harlem club two weeks ago, and looks like a comer. The winner of this bout will be matched with Johnny Dundee for the featherweight elimination tournament to be staged at the Empire A. C. on March 27.

Brooklyn's two leading lightweights, Joe Bedell and Willie Howard, are booked for the feature bout at the Royale A. C. of Brooklyn to-morrow night. This bout is attracting unusual interest on the other side of the bridge because of the rivalry between the two boys.

At the National Sporting Club Thursday night the headliners will be Joe Coster, the Brooklyn featherweight, and Billy Marchant, the English lightweight, who recently defeated Louis De Ponthieu at the same club. On the form shown recently by the two boys the Brooklynite rules a slight favorite. This bout was substituted for the Jeff Smith-Freddie Hicks bout, which was called off owing to a ruling of the State Athletic Commission.

Two Brooklyn clubs will stage shows to-night, and in each a Brooklynite will be one of the contestants. At the Irving A. C. Sailor Burke will hook up with Charley Victor of Hoboken—a bout first arranged for last Wednesday night at the Long Acre A. A., and called off because of the small crowd. At the Brooklyn Beach A. C. the headliners will be Harry Powers of Brooklyn and Frank Loughery, a brother of Young Loughery of Philadelphia.

Charley Harvey, the Philadelphia bantamweight, and Joe Wagner of the east side, will be the principals in the star bout at the Sharkey A. C. Wednesday night. At the Malvern A. C. of the Bronx Mike Carroll and Dan Cleary of Springfield will do the honors.

The Fordon A. C. will put on a double star show Thursday night with two ten-round bouts as the feature. One will bring together Packey Hommey of New York against Chicago Tommy Murphy, and the other will introduce Jimmy Murray of New York vs. Teddy Murphy of Boston.

The usual week-end stags will be held at the Fairmount, Olympic, Sharkey and Long Acre clubs of New York, and at the Royale, Gowanus, National, and Standard clubs of Brooklyn, also at the Liberal A. C. of Staten Island.

HOCKEY LEAGUE TITLE.

Wanderers and Crescents Will Play on Wednesday Night.

The Amateur Hockey League championship tournament has narrowed down to a final and devisive battle between the Wanderers and Crescents. This game will take place Wednesday night at the St. Nicholas Rink, and will be a fitting termination to the closest and most interesting season of amateur hockey in the local history of the game. From the very beginning of the tournament the St. Nicholas, Wanderers, New York, and Crescent teams fought for the lead in keen spirit of rivalry, all four of the clubs being so equally matched in skill and playing ability that the best judges of the game were unable to discriminate between them, especially when the first half of the series of games ended with all four tied for the lead. Then the elimination of the St. Nicholas and New York Athletic Club teams followed, and the Wanderers and Crescents alternated in the lead until last week, when the unexpected defeat of the former by the St. Nicks and the Crescent victory over the rejuvenated Mercury Foot seven in the final games brought the series to a close with the two leaders tied for the championship, which the game on Wednesday will decide.

This game will be the preliminary to an interesting season of Canadian hockey, which will begin on Saturday night with a game between the Victorias of Winnipeg, the amateur champions of all Canada, and the Crescent Athletic Club. The visiting team is not to be confounded with the Victorias of Montreal, who visited here early in the season and defeated the New York A. C. team. The Winnipeg Victorias are the undisputed title holders, and the best aggregation of expert puck chasers in the Dominion of Canada. They are the holders of the Sir Montagu Allen trophy, which is emblematic of the amateur championship, and they have successfully defended this trophy against every strong rival aggregation in Canada, and it is conceded that none of the professional teams would have any walkover in a contest with them.

When the match between the Victorias and Crescents was made the latter were leading the local amateur race, and the indications were that they would win the championship, and this game with the "Vics" would involve the international title. This may yet eventuate if the Crescents beat the Wanderers in the deciding game on Wednesday night.

The annual series between the Canadian professionals will begin next Monday at the St. Nicholas Rink, and four teams, including the winner of the Stanley Cup, will participate. A purse of $2,500 will be hung up by the rink management, to go to the winner of the series. The four teams comprise the Ottawas, Quebecs, Wanderers, and Les Canadiens, the French professional team of Montreal which has been a strong contender for the Stanley Cup. This promises to be the most interesting series of professional games ever held outside of Canada.

NOTES OF THE GOLFERS.

Matches have been arranged by Princeton's golf team for this Spring, but because of the fact that the team will be largely composed of seniors the schedule will have to be finished earlier than usual so as to not to conflict with the examinations. A start will be made on April 27, when the collegians will play Baltusrol on the latter's links.

On the following Saturday, May 4, Princeton will try its luck at the Philadelphia Country Club. After the college championship over the university links on May 6, Princeton will have a match with Cornell, probably on May 18. It had been expected to meet Yale on May 11, but this has been canceled. The annual match with the alumni will take place, as usual, on the club links, June 7 being the date chosen.

Although Yale has been the winner of the Intercollegiate championship for three consecutive seasons, Princeton appears to be hopeful of calling a halt to this sequence of Blue successes. For the Spring the 1911 team remains intact. There are Albert Seckel, who won the intercollegiate title in 1909 and the Western championship last year; D. W. Houston, Jr., A. G. Kay, and C. P. Eddy, all seniors, who will be unable to represent the Orange and Black in the intercollegiate meeting in the Fall because of graduation.

Besides the players mentioned other candidates on hand are E. M. Barnhart, B. D. Benson, L. D. Blair, G. W. Bunn, B. Harris, and C. M. Tyson, other 1912 men. Then there are L. M. Donaldson and W. N. Rothchild, 1913, and H. A. P. Carter and J. N. Stearns, 3d, 1914.

Twenty-second Regiment Games.

The Twenty-second Regiment Engineers will have everything in readiness Wednesday evening to hold their last set of games in their old armory. This meet promises to be one of the most successful ever held. The regiment was the first organization in the United States to start regimental athletics, and their meets furnish high standard competitions. Col. W. H. Hotchkin, commanding officer, who is President of the Military Athletic League, will lead the guests of the evening, who will be Col. Robert N. Thompson, James E. Sullivan, Gen. George W. Wingate, Patrick J. Conway, Reginald Doull, and Lieut. Col. John G. R. Lilliendahl.

Hamilton Institute Meet.

The Hamilton Institute games, to be held Saturday afternoon at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, give promise of proving the biggest interscholastic event of the season, even surpassing those of Barnard and Columbia, held last month. Over 400 entries have been received, and some of the schools represented are: Brooklyn Prep, Bryant High, Collegiate, Commerce, Curtis, East Orange, Eastern District High, Englewood High, Erasmus Hall, Freeport High, Hackensack High, Harlem Evening High, Heathcote Hall, Heffley School, Horace Mann, Jersey City High, Mackenzie, Montclair High, Mount Vernon High, Orange High, Rutherford High, Sachs, Stuyvesant High, Trinity, Yonkers High, P. S. 5, Manhattan, and P. S. 115, Manhattan.

Good Season for Mt. St. Mary's.

Special to The New York Times.

EMMITSBURG, Md., March 10.—Joseph Letter of Philadelphia has been elected Captain of the Mount St. Mary's basket ball team for next season. This is Letter's first year on the team, and his remarkable speed and floor work at forward made him the popular choice among his teammates. The new Captain will be fortunate with his material for next year, as he loses only one man through graduation, and with the team going as it had been during the latter part of the season Letter should have a pretty fast aggregation when the time comes to open up. The season closed Friday with a victory over Bucknell, and on the whole proved a rather successful one. Some games were dropped that there seemed very little excuse for. The local boys were much pleased with the games played with the Maryland colleges. Not a game was lost to any of the State institutions played, and this more than offset some of the other defeats.

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Easter edition The New York Times, Sunday, March 24. Beautiful reproduction in actual colors of Edwin A. Abbey's fifteen famous mural paintings, "The Quest of the Holy Grail," now in Boston Public Library. The greatest achievement in modern pictorial art. Order of your newsdealer to-day as edition is limited.—Adv.

NEW DREADNOUGHT FIRST TO BURN OIL

Plans for the Oklahoma and Nevada Show Many Innovations in Battleship Construction.

ARMOR SYSTEM IMPROVED

Protective Belt Will Be So Applied as to Do Away with a Seam at the Water Line.

The designs for the dreadnoughts Oklahoma and Nevada, which will be the most powerful battleships ever built, and the first ones to burn oil for fuel, have been made public. Each of these ships will carry as its main battery ten fourteen-inch guns. The plans show that they have four turrets, and a single funnel. The ships will displace 27,500 tons, and when going at full speed will make more than 20 knots an hour. The turrets are placed two forward and two aft, and the arrangement is such that each of the fourteen-inch guns can be fired in broadside from either port or starboard, while with a little manoeuvring all of the guns can be fired almost dead ahead or astern.

These two ships, which are 500 tons heavier than the New York and Texas, represent the last word in American naval construction. In speaking of them The Scienfic American says in its current issue:

"The Oklahoma and the Nevada represent, to a greater degree than any of their predecessors, the unied experience and thought of the various branches of the naval service, and the officers of both line and staff unite in the belief that these two ships are the most powerful vessels under construction to-day."

The following table compariing the Oklahoma and Nevada with the other modern American battleships in commission or building shows the steady progression in battleship construction in this country:

Ship.	Tonnage.	Guns.	Laid Down.
South Carolina and Michigan	16,000	8 12-inch	1906
Delaware and North Dakota	20,000	10 12-inch	1907
Utah and Florida	23,003	10 12-inch	1909
Arkansas & Wyoming	26,400	12 12-inch	1910
New York & Texas	27,000	10 14-inch	1911
Oklahoma & Nevada	27,500	10 14-inch	1912

Weight of New Fleet's Broadside.

The weight of the projectiles fired in a broadside from these twelve ships would be 124,000 pounds, of which the forty fourteen-inch guns would hurl 56,000 and the eighty twelve-inch guns 68,000 pounds.

"The principal interest of the new ships," The Scientific American says, "lies in their great defensive power. Not only will they carry a much greater weight of armor than has been carried, or is to be carried, by any ship built or building, but the armor will be disposed to greater advantage. The chief duty of a warship is to maintain her stability and her mobility, and at all times present a completely protected emplacement for her guns. In other words, she must not only carry her guns into the fight, but she must nurse them through all its savage hammering so effectually that they shall be able to pour shell into the enemy until they have silenced or sent him to the bottom."

In the case of the Oklahoma and the Nevada the armor belt is thirteen and one-half inches thick, and the casing of the barbettes thirteen inches. In the turrets the armor varies from nine to eighteen inches in thickness, and the armor of the conning tower and tube is sixteen inches. The covering of the gun deck is three inches thick, and that of the protective deck two inches.

An important feature of the side armor of the Oklahoma and Nevada is the way in which the plates will be attached to the ships. In the older ships the armor is arranged horizontally in two strips, with a continuous horizontal seam, which is slightly above the water line, between the upper and lower strips. This arrangement presents a continuous point of weakness near the water line at a most vulnerable point. In the new ships the armor plates are laid vertically and extend the whole depth of the belt.

"The battle of the Sea of Japan," The Scientific American says, "showed how important it is to thoroughly protect the positions from which the fighting of the ship is controlled."

Nothing about these great ships will attract more attention among naval men that the fact that they will be he first large battleships ever built in which oil will be used exclusively for fuel purposes.

Better Protection for the Machinery.

"It will be noticed," The Scientific American says in this connnection, "that the new ships have but one smokestack—and thereby hangs a tale. The ships will burn fuel oil exclusively. This has enabled the designer to dispense entirely with coal bunkers—the oil being carried chiefly in the double bottom of the ship. The omission of bunkers sets free a large amount of space below decks, which has enabled the designer to concentrate all of the six boiler compartments at the centre of the ship, where they occupy only sixty-five feet of her length. Hence it was possible to use a single smokestack, placed immediately above the boiler rooms, and hence, again—and this is the important point—it was found possible to place around the whole of the uptakes a massive redoubt of inclined armor, with walls everywhere thirteen inches in thickness.

"This redoubt extends from the upper protective deck to the spar deck, and that portion of the smokestack and uptakes which contributed largely to the colthe ship will be completely protected against perforation. The importance of this construction will be appreciated when we bear in mind that in the Japanese war it was the perforation of the uptakes whic contributed largely to the collapse of the Russian ships. The poisonous gases, escaping between decks, were drawn down and disseminated throughout the ship, frequently driving the crew from its quarters."

The ten fourteen-inch guns in the main batteries of these ships will be placed in four turrets. In two of the turrets, the one most forward and the one in the stern, there will be three guns. Each of the other turrets will contain two guns. The ships will be 583 feet long.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

8,317. REFRIGERATOR CARS AND MACHINERY.—An American Consular officer in Africa reports that a local syndicate interested in the transport of chilled beef has expressed a desire to be supplied with information regarding the most improved methods of transportation. The syndicate also desires to be furnished with the names of American manufacturers of refrigerator railway cars for carrying this product. It is also possible that American machinery and appliances for the refrigerator plants will be required.

8,318. CASH REGISTERS, SAFES, AND AUTOMOBILES.—A report from an American Consul in an Asiatic country states that a firm in his district desires to receive catalogues with lowest cash prices and export discounts with shipping weights covering cash registers, safes, and automobiles. The attention of automobile manufacturers is invited to the fact that the country in which these automobiles will be used is very mountainous and the roads very poor.

8,319. MOTORCYCLES AND CHEAP AUTOMOBILES.—A business man in Siberia informs an American Consulate that he desires to receive catalogues with prices and export discounts covering motorcycles and cheap automobiles. He is also interested and would be glad to receive catalogues on small motors that can be attached to the stern of small boats.

8,320. COTTON GOODS AND FURNISHINGS.—One of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor reports that a business man in a European country desires to represent American manufacturers of cotton goods, such as sheetings, shirtings, prints, and ginghams, and cotton yarn. He is also anxious to get in touch with manufacturers of cheap knit underwear and hosiery and men's shirts and collars, and is of the opinion that a good trade can be obtained in all of these lines.

8,321. MARINE MOTORS.—An American Consul reports that he has been requested by a business man in Italy to place him in communication with American manufacturers of marine motors. The particular kind of motor desired should have cylinders of not less than twelve horsepower, and quotations should include screw and shaft. Manufacturers not already represented in Italy will be given preference, as the person desires to secure such general agency. A large fashionable bathing resort nearing completion in the region in which he is located will undoubtedly create a demand for motor boats and small pleasure craft during the coming season.

8,322. NOVELTIES AND PICTURE POST CARDS.—A report from an American Consular officer in Mexico states that a concern in his district, retail and wholesale, dealers in novelties and picture post cards, desires to receive samples and prices from American manufacturers and exporters.

8,323. PRINTING MACHINES.—A business man in a Mediterranean country informs an American Consular officer that he desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers of machines for printing black mourning borders on writing paper and envelopes.

8,324. COTTON GOODS AND YARNS.—A report from a commercial agent states that a resident of a European country desires to get in touch with manufacturers of cotton goods, particularly sheetings, bleached shirting, cheap printed and colored goods, and cotton yarns in Nos. 14, 16, and 20.

8,325. PLANTS FOR MAKING JAM, SAUCES, AND PICKLES.—A report from an American Consular officer states that inquiries have been received for small plants for the preparation of jams, sauces, and pickles, especially pulping machines.

8,326. TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT.—A telephone company which has been operating in a Latin-American city for several years with overhead wires is making arrangements to install an underground system. It is to be modern and up-to-date in every way, and an American Consular officer writes that manufacturers of equipment in the United States should correspond without delay with the company.

8,327. REPRESENTATION IN THE NEAR EAST.—An American Consular officer reports that a firm has been organized in his district which is particularly interested in the sale of American goods in the Near East. It is stated that the members of this firm enjoy an excellent reputation in that region and should make active and reliable representatives for firms in the United States desiring such connections.

8,328. WATER PIPE.—The American Consul General at Vancouver, B. C., reports that William McQueen, City Clerk of Vancouver, will receive tenders until March 20 for pipe for the distribution extensions of the city water system.

8,329. COTTONSEED OIL MACHINERY.—A report from an American Consul in a Latin-American country states that it is rumored that the proprietor of a cotton mill in the country in question will install machinery for extracting oil from cottonseed.

8,330. OSTRICH FARMING.—A young man who has been engaged in ostrich farming in South Africa for a number of years informs an American Consular officer that he is prepared to join an American company in establishing and conducting this industry on a large scale in California or other suitable locality in the United States. It is stated that he is an expert in this line.

8,331. DENTAL APPLIANCES AND SUPPLIES.—An American Consular officer reports that an inquiry has been received from a local firm for an agency of some first-class concern manufacturing or dealing in high-grade dental appliances and supplies.

8,332. TELEPHONE APPARATUS.—In reply to an inquiry from the United States an American Consul reports that telephone lines in his district are owned and operated by the Government. The demand for apparatus is very small, being supplied mostly by home production, but if some special and superior apparatus were offered from abroad it is possible that it would find a ready market.

8,333. GRAPE VINES.—An American Consul in a European country states that he has received a request from a resident of his district to be placed in touch with nurserymen in the United States who can furnish large quantities of grape vines. Each nurseryman should indicate the scientific name of the vines he can supply.

8,334. SHOES.—A general merchant in a European country has written to an American Consulate that he desires to correspond with manufacturers and exporters of shoes in the United States.

8,335. PLATE GLASS.—A report from an American Consular officer in England states that a request has been received from a local firm for the names of American manufacturers of plate glass.

8,336. FORAGE AND HAND PRESSES.—An important firm in France dealing in agricultural machinery informs an American Consular officer that it desires catalogues and price lists of forage presses with a capacity of four to five tons per hour; also hand presses of the same description for bales of 170 to 180 pounds.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Monday; rain Tuesday in western and Tuesday or Tuesday night in eastern portion; warmer; moderate northeasterly to easterly winds.

South Carolina—Fair Monday; Tuesday rain and warmer; light to moderate northeasterly to easterly winds.

Georgia—Fair Monday; Tuesday rain; warmer in eastern and southern portions; light to moderate northeasterly and easterly winds.

Florida—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair in central and southern and rain in northern portion; light to moderate northeasterly to easterly winds.

Alabama—Increasing cloudiness Monday; rain at night or Tuesday; moderate easterly to southeasterly winds.

Mississippi—Rain Monday or Monday night or probably Tuesday; warmer Monday in the interior; colder Tuesday in western portion; moderate easterly and southerly winds.

Louisiana—Rain and warmer Monday; Tuesday probably clearing and colder; moderate southeasterly and southerly winds, becoming northwesterly Tuesday.

Eastern Texas—Rain Monday; warmer in the interior; Tuesday colder and generally fair; moderate southeasterly to southerly winds, becoming northwesterly Tuesday.

Western Texas—Fair in western and rain in northern and eastern portions Monday; Tuesday fair.

Utah—Fair in southern and rain and colder in northern portion Monday; Tuesday fair.

Oklahoma—Rain and colder Monday; Tuesday clearing and colder.

Arkansas—Rain and warmer Monday. Tuesday clearing and colder.

Tennessee—Rain Monday in western and Monday or Monday night in eastern portion; warmer. Tuesday rain; colder in western portion.

Kentucky—Rain or snow Monday in western and Monday or Monday night in eastern portion. Tuesday rain or snow; colder in western portion.

Ohio—Increasing cloudiness Monday; snow or rain at night and Tuesday; moderate variable winds, becoming easterly.

Indiana—Snow or rain in northern, rain in southern portion Monday. Tuesday snow or rain.

Illinois—Snow or rain in northern, rain in southern portion Monday; warmer. Tuesday snow or rain; colder at night.

Lower Michigan—Fair in northern, snow Monday or Monday night in southern portion. Tuesday snow; moderate variable winds, becoming east and northeast.

Upper Michigan—Fair Monday; local snows at night or Tuesday.

Wisconsin—Snow Monday or Monday night, except fair in northeast portion. Tuesday snow; moderate variable winds, becoming east and northeast.

Minnesota—Local snows Monday. Tuesday generally fair.

Iowa—Snow Monday. Tuesday fair in Western, clearing in eastern part.

Missouri—Rain or snow and slightly warmer Monday. Tuesday clearing, somewhat colder.

North Dakota—Local snows Monday, except fair in northwest portion. Tuesday fair.

South Dakota—Snow Monday; colder in central and eastern portions. Tuesday fair.

Nebraska—Snow Monday. Tuesday fair.

Kansas—Snow or rain Monday, probably rain. Tuesday fair and somewhat colder.

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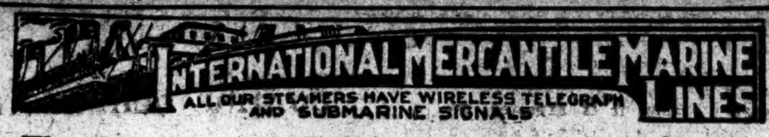
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St. Louis.... Mar. 16, 9:30 A. M.
Vaderland... Mar. 16, 10:00 A. M.
Lapland..... Mar. 23, 10:00 A. M.

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
St. Louis........Mar. 16 | St. Louis........Apr. 13
St. Paul..........Apr. 6 | Philadelphia..April 20

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct, Pier 58, N.R.
Minnetonka.Mar. 30, 8:30 AM | Minnewaska.Apr.13
Minnehaha.Apr. 6, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis.Apr. 27

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Vaderland.....Mar. 16 | Kroonland......Mar. 30
Lapland.........Mar. 23 | Finland.........Apr. 6

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
OLYMPIC (new).Mar. 23 | Olympic (new)...Apr. 13
Oceanic....Apr. 6, noon | Titanic (new)...Apr. 20
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic...Mar. 14, noon | Laurentic (new).Mar. 30
Celtic....Mar. 28, noon | Adriatic.........Apr. 4
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CANOPIC..Mar. 19, 11 AM; Apr. 27, June 8
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Thousands of tourists have visited the Panama Canal this Winter.

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To give those whose time is limited an opportunity to see the Canal and visit Cuba and Jamaica, we have arranged two short cruises of sixteen days each, the first by the

S. S. MOLTKE
From New York March 26, 9 A. M.
Arrive HAVANA.......Mar. 29, 5 P. M.
From " .... " 31, 4 P. M.
Arrive COLON.......Apr. 3, 8 A. M.
From " " 4, 5 P. M.
Arrive KINGSTON " 6, 7 A. M.
From " " 7, 4 P. M.
Arrive NEW YORK " 11, 4 P. M.

the second by the

S. S. VICTORIA LUISE
From New York April 6, 11 A. M.
Arrive HAVANA......Apr. 9, 5 P. M.
From " " 11, 4 P. M.
Arrive COLON " 14, 8 A. M.
From " " 15, 5 P. M.
Arrive KINGSTON " 17, 7 A. M.
From " " 18, 4 P. M.
Arrive NEW YORK " 22, 4 P. M.

Tourists in FLORIDA and other southern resorts may join these Cruises at Havana.

The S. S. VICTORIA LUISE (16,500 Tons) is the largest cruising steamer visiting the West Indies this year.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:18 | Sun sets..6:04 | Moon rises..2:18

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:24	2:09	7:59	7:57
Governors Island	2:04	3:12	9:08	9:10
Hell Gate	3:54	5:02	10:43	10:45

Arrived—Sunday, March 10.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, Feb. 29.
SS Provence, Havre, Mar. 2.
SS Julia Luckenbach, Porto Rico, Mar. 2.
SS Santona, Guantanamo, Mar. 2.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Mar. 7.
SS Malden, Boston, Mar. 9.
SS Koranna, Boston, Mar. 9.
SS Honorius, Boston, Mar. 9.
SS Galileo, Boston, Mar. 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Dartmoor	Shields	Feb.	20
Aros Castle	London	Feb.	22
Caroline	Havre	Feb.	25
Brantwood	St. Lucia	Feb.	27
St. Louis	Southampton	Mar.	2
Columbia	Glasgow	Mar.	2
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Mar.	2
Birchtor	Gibraltar	Feb.	22
Le Coq	Rouen	Mar.	25
Exeter City	Swansea	Feb.	25
San Juan	San Juan	Mar.	6
Oceana	Bermuda	Mar.	9
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar.	9
Altai	Inagua	Mar.	7
Comal	Mobile	Mar.	5
Comus	New Orleans	Mar	6
El Oriente	Galveston	Mar.	5

DUE TO-MORROW.

Vedra	Rouen	Feb.	26
Havana	Havana	Mar.	9
Overdale	Barbados	Mar.	4
Carrillo	Bocas del Toro	Feb.	28
Cristobal	Cristobal	Mar.	5
Brazos	Galveston	Mar.	6
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar.	9

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Vaderland	Antwerp	Mar.	2
Mesaba	London	Feb.	28
Prinzess Irene	Palermo	Mar.	2
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Feb.	29
Main	Bremen	Feb.	2
Alice	Palermo	Feb.	28
Cairnhill	Glasgow	Feb.	28
Niagara	Havre	Mar.	2
Seneca	Havana	Mar.	8
Magdalena	Antilla	Mar.	9
Grenada	Trinidad	Mar.	5
Advance	Cristobal	Mar.	6
Yumuri	Guantanamo	Mar.	6
Prinz Sigismund	Colon	Mar.	4
El Dia	Galveston	Mar.	7

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Coppename, Paramaribo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.
Sibiria, Haiti	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Jose, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ikaria, Montevideo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Topajoz, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ocean Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Dochra, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Matanzas, Havana	———	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Mauretania, Liverpool	———*	1:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.

*Mail closes 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAR. 10, (MARCONI.)

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, 793 miles E. at 6:15 A. M.; due 11th, late, or early 12th. Holland America Line.

SS St. Louis, Southampton to New York, 330 miles E. at 3 P. M.; due 11th, noon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, (UNITED.)

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, 35 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M. Morgan Line.

SS Cristobal, Cristobal to New York, 830 miles S. at 8 P. M. Panama R. R. & S. S. Co.

SS Brazos, Galveston to New York, 420 miles, S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.

SS Advance, Cristobal to New York, 792 miles S. at 8 P. M. Panama R. R. & S. S. Co.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, 755 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, 293 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.

SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, 51 miles S. of Overalls at 8 A. M.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, 311 miles S. at noon. Morgan Line.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, 340 miles S. at 8 P. M. Savannah Line.

SS Iroquois, Jacksonville to New York, 230 miles S. at 8 A. M. Clyde Line.

SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, 365 miles S. E. at 8 P. M. Quebec S. S. Co.

SS Oceana, Bermuda to New York, 397 miles S. E. at noon. Bermuda-Atlantic Co.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Southampton, Mar. 10.
SS United States, at Christiansand, Mar. 10.
SS Carmania, at Madeira, Mar. 10.
SS Berlin, at Gibraltar, Mar. 10.
SS Vandalia, at Port Said, Mar. 10.
SS Caronia, at Alexandria, Mar. 9.

Sailed.

SS Lapland, from Dover, Mar. 10.
SS Lusitania, from Queenstown, Mar. 10.
SS Potsdam, from Boulogne, Mar. 10.
SS California, from Moville, Mar. 10.
SS G. Washington, from Southampton, Mar. 10.

Passed.

SS Rochambeau, New York for Havre, signaled Brow Head.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.	
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands—(via Seattle)—Minnesota	Mar. 11	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria	Mar. 14	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Panama Maru	Mar. 15	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia (via Vancouver)—Makura	Mar. 15	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Protesilaus	Mar. 15	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulan	Mar. 15	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Sado Maru	Mar. 21	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru	Mar. 22	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan	Mar. 29	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Australia, New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Tahiti	Mar. 29	6:30 P.M.
Guam and Philippine Islands via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Mar. 31	6:30 P.M.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan invites attention to the fact that by agreement with the Postal Administration of Curacao the parcel post mails from the United States for Curacao may contain parcels originating in the United States and destined for any place in the Dutch West India Islands, and the parcel post mails from Curacao for the United States may contain parcels originating at any place in those islands and destined for the United States. The Dutch possessions referred to are Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Saint Eustatius, and the Dutch part of Saint Martins.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1912.

THE THIRD TERM.

In the thorough study of the "Third Term" in our political history, published in The Sunday Times, it was very clearly shown that the only two Presidents who had sustained the limitation of the Presidency to two terms, as a matter of high expediency and, in a measure, as a principle to be respected, were Thomas Jefferson and Theodore Roosevelt. The candidate for nomination to a third term who really posed the question before the public and got an emphatic negative was Gen. Grant, whose services to the country were quite unprecedented, and whose personal popularity, at its height, quite exceeded that of either of the two referred to. It will be recalled that the third term he aspired to and was refused was not consecutive.

When Mr. Roosevelt pleads that his renunciation referred to a consecutive term only, he must be left to reconcile his plea with his own self-respect, but he cannot expect his countrymen to take the same view he now professes to hold, either as to his own consistency or as to the risks of a third election. Upon the latter they have passed a judgment which they are not likely to reverse. They will hardly concede to the restless agitator, the irresponsible innovator, the bellicose civilian the confidence they withheld from the peace-loving soldier. But the decisive element in this matter is not the expediency of a third term; it is the condoning of a broken pledge. Mr. Roosevelt may explain the infraction of the pledge to his own satisfaction; he may allege the most beautiful mental reservation; he may profess the purest motives, but in the mind of the people the pledge, made and repeated, and now repudiated, sticks and stands. "Paint you an inch thick, to this complexion it comes at last."

GERMANY AND PEACE.

It has frequently been intimated by careless critics that the Carnegie Peace Foundation was an unpractical enterprise which could have little influence upon the chances of peace or war in any given case. But the Foundation has a definite aim, namely, to incite candid and careful thinking about war as a means of settling international differences, and its managers have adopted practical measures to attain this aim. The possibility of war between Germany and Great Britain has within the past year been a distinct menace to the peace of the world. The Carnegie Foundation has dealt with it in a manner which every man of sense acquainted with the facts can see is clearly effective.

Last Summer, Viscount Haldane, Secretary of War in the Government of Great Britain, made an address at the University of Oxford on the relations between his country and Germany, in which he argued that peace was entirely possible; that there existed no serious grounds for an armed quarrel, and that war, whatever its issue, would be an incalculable calamity. With that tendency to report chiefly what is sensational and exciting, which is one of the weaknesses of modern journalism, neither the British nor the German press paid much attention to this really important utterance. But when the address reached this country, President Butler of Columbia, the head of the Carnegie Foundation, saw its value and the influence it might exert on public opinion in Germany, and it was arranged to have it translated and widely circulated in that country. As reported in The Times's Berlin wireless dispatches, an edition of a quarter of a million copies was printed.

The distribution has been very widely and very judiciously made. Copies have been sent to all branches of the Government service, to thousands of military officers, to Judges and lawyers, to every grade of teachers, to civil and military libraries, to trades unions, to bankers and business men, to the clergy, to physicians, and to Consuls at foreign ports. It is safe to say that every class of German citizens whose opinion would affect the policy of the Government has been reached. The response has been remarkable. Hardly a ripple of dissent has been aroused, while there is a constant demand for the address, especially from teachers and from workingmen's societies. Herr Fried, the translator, who is directing the work, declares to our correspondent that "the immense correspondence discloses in "a moving and incontrovertible manner the wish of overwhelming masses "of the German Nation for peace and "friendship with England."

Meanwhile, Lord Haldane, with the concurrence, of course, of the British Government and with the co-operation of the German authorities, including the Emperor himself, visited Berlin and had a series of informal conferences with the Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, and with the Emperor with reference to the possibility of an understanding between the two Governments. This highly unusual proceeding has attracted much attention in both countries. It can readily be perceived that the very wide distribution of Lord Haldane's pacific address must tend practically and powerfully toward the success of the War Secretary's mission. It creates a general atmosphere of good-will, of which the people on both sides were hardly conscious, and is thus a substantial public service.

AMUNDSEN AND SCOTT.

The story told in a cable dispatch to The New York Times from Hobart, Tasmania, (and printed exclusively in The Times Sunday morning,) of the arrival of the Fram at Hobart and the refusal of Capt. Amundsen to talk about his voyage, conclusively proved the falsity of the report that Amundsen had spoken of Scott, or that some news of Scott and his fellow-explorers had been transmitted to Europe from Tasmania since Amundsen's arrival. Capt. Amundsen spoke not a word to anybody concerning his own discoveries until yesterday and did not mention Scott. The newspaper reporters at Hobart were not permitted to board the Fram. No member of the crew, and not one of Amundsen's fellow-explorers, went ashore. Therefore the "belief" in London, cabled hither, that "one of the members of the expedition probably revealed the news of Capt. Scott's success without realizing that he was "breaking a confidence" was shown to be a "belief" absolutely without foundation. Of course, the report scarcely required denial as authoritative. The report that Amundsen had mentioned Scott was clearly a baseless invention. It was dated Wellington, New Zealand, and the Fram has been nowhere near Wellington.

This morning The Times publishes a report of an interview with Capt. Amundsen at Hobart, in which he states that he found no trace of Capt. Scott's party in his journey to and from the south pole. That the English explorers may have reached their goal he thinks not unlikely. Amundsen, in this interview, sets forth many minor details of his journey and his discovery which are both interesting and important. They help to round out and complete the thrilling tale of adventure and achievement. Each day the work was systematic, with a rest of two hours for eating and for feeding and caring for the dogs after six hours of marching, then eating again and sleeping after another six hours' advance.

Amundsen has a striking polar dog story to match Shackleton's tragic tale of a pony. At 82 degrees latitude one of the female dogs was killed. A degree further on three of the male dogs deserted and returned to find their companion. Having found her they ate her, and as Amundsen gives us his word that dog meat is very palatable when there is nothing better at hand, we cannot blame the hungry dogs. They were lost in the limitless antarctic. They dug into one of the cachés on the line of march and fed plentifully, too, on pemmican. Then they passed into oblivion. Amundsen and his men did not need the pemmican. Although they were on short rations on the poleward trip, and had no better delicacy for Christmas dinner on the way back than extra biscuits made into a porridge, the stores of provisions along the line of march back to the Winter camp served them well. Neither men nor dogs were hungry when they returned, but only eleven of the dogs survived. The comments of the two great polar explorers, Nansen and Shackleton, on Amundsen's narrative are sympathetic and illuminative, and lend an added interest to this remarkable story of human achievement.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

The latest news from Mexico is moderately reassuring. Troops are being sent rapidly to the rebellious State of Chihuahua, and President Madero still feels confident that the new rebellion will soon be crushed. The recent utterance of Mr. H. C. Creel, who was one of the ablest advisers of President Diaz, and an influential member of the so-called Cientificos, may be taken as assurance that the tide of affairs is turning in Madero's favor. Creel urges support for the new President. Nevertheless, the account of conditions in the sister republic sent from the capital Feb. 22 and printed in The Sunday Times, is somewhat disturbing. The discontent among the working people, it seems, is largely due to the neglect that has followed the downfall of Diaz. Public improvements then under way have been abandoned, and with less money in the Treasury there is naturally less employment for the peons.

As to the increased dislike for Americans, that may not be so alarming as the correspondent infers. Americans have never been liked in Mexico. They have, thus far, held their own very well, though few Americans would care to make a trip to Mexico merely for pleasure in these days. If the ignorant Mexicans still believe there is danger of an American invasion, it is because certain newspapers in Mexico maliciously keep them misinformed. Nobody in Mexico who has followed Ambassador Wilson's course can doubt that he tries to do his full duty day by day, and that rumors that he is trying to bring about intervention are utterly baseless.

The aspect of affairs has changed somewhat, however, since this interesting letter was mailed. The rebellion has made little, if any, headway, and though the troubles continue, there is more ground than there was a fortnight ago for hope that Madero will be victorious.

THE SUBWAY ARGUMENT.

When it was proposed that the city should put a quarter billion into the dead and buried Triborough plan, in which private capital would not venture a dollar, no lawyer rose to object that the plan was unconstitutional. It was merely impracticable and a waste of public funds and of a great opportunity, and every eloquent friend of the people was anxious that the city should commit itself to it. Then the city substituted the dual plan, in which the city advanced half as much money and the traffic possibilities were much greater, and now the court is filled with lawyers to prove that the plan has every fault from a lawyer's standpoint. The courts must pass upon that, and it is to be remarked that the lawyers kept close to the legal argument. It was not for them to discuss the matters not in their brief, which has nothing to say regarding collateral advantages to the city.

It is a dreadful thought that if this plan be defeated we may revert to the plan under which, according to the figures reported by the Public Service Commission's engineer on Commissioner Cram's requisition, the city would expend $206,000,000 and would realize 2.4 per cent. if operated with the efficiency of the present Subway. But it would be necessary to operate under the eight-hour law if the road were a city road, and therefore it would be necessary to enlarge the operating expenditures of $12,870,000 by one-third. In other words, instead of a possibility of profit under the dual plan there would be a certainty of loss under the Triborough plan. The lawyers had nothing to do with that, and had still less to do with the facts that the dual plan gives a ride for 5 cents that would cost 10 under the Triborough plan, not to mention the nuisance of changing cars, and that the dual plan would diffuse the blessing of better transit over a territory several times as large as the Triborough plan, with beneficial results alike to the city treasury, the private property owner, and the nickel payer.

None of these things was in the lawyers' briefs, but each of them has its share in forming public opinion as to which is the better plan. The reason that the city postpones its profits to the operators' profits under the plan which the lawyers denounce is that the city seeks to increase the tax valuations for itself and to halve the nickel payments for the riders. It is the reduction of the Interborough's collections from the farepayers which necessitates the so-called "guarantee" of its profits, and it is the desire to spread the tax increase throughout the territory of the Brooklyn elevated system that makes it necessary to secure the benefit of that system by assuring its present profits in advance of the city's. These benefits could be had in no other way, and in advance of the decision it will be assumed that this way is as good constitutionally as it is financially. In any case the alleged constitutional merits of the Triborough plan will not heal its financial defects. The horror of the alternative will support the hope that the lawyers are merely talking to earn their fees and do not really believe what they contend.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION?

We seem in the way of having another investigation of labor conditions at Lawrence. Why not? If anything ever resulted from these investigations there might be some reason for objection, but when was Congress ever known to act on anything it discovered? Has it acted on the Immigration Commission's discoveries? Has it acted on the inquiries of the Bureau of Labor into child and woman labor? Has it acted on the Aldrich Monetary Commission report? Have all these reports even been printed? Or has it even been proposed to do anything whatever with the Steel investigation disclosures, or the serials of the Bureau of Corporations?

It is reason enough for ordering another Lawrence inquiry that one elaborate report has just been concluded, and that there is nothing unknown except the secret thoughts of men. There is no hidden thing that ought not to be dragged to light, but it is time for Congress to be getting busy with the cooking of the broth from the materials already provided. There is danger of some of the provender spoiling if something is not done with it, and if a stop is not put somewhere to the piling up of the supplies.

PERNICIOUS ACTIVITY.

We trust that the Senate will undertake an impartial and thorough inquiry into the political activity of office holders, and that the President will encourage and aid the inquiry openly and vigorously.

It is not a matter of much consequence whether the investigation goes back to 1908, or 1904, or is confined to the present situation. The evil is notorious and it has had sway for a long time. It is a really serious evil, because it affects very seriously the selection of candidates for the Presidency. The method has not always decided the nomination. Sherman used it hard in 1880 and lost. Arthur used it in 1884 and did not win. But the use of patronage has long been a nuisance and a demoralizing one. It ought to be stopped.

Naturally it is worst in the Southern States. There there are lots of delegates and very few votes. The office holders can exert a controlling influence, and in the past it has been generally believed that they have done so. It is now asserted by Mr. Taft's opponents and rivals that office holders are being used in his interests. We do not really know if they are or not, or, if they are, to what extent. We do know that they ought not to be, and we believe that they need not be, that the use of them does little good and a great deal of harm.

It is contrary to sound public policy and it is not required to secure Mr. Taft's nomination. It would be a good thing if he would say to the Senate—Regulars, Progressives, Democrats—"Go ahead with your inquiry. Make "it fair and make it searching. If "you find any man with my signature "to his commission, or subject to removal by me, who is perniciously "active in my behalf, I will promptly "dismiss him from the service." That would be fine, and it would be good politics. It would secure more gains in the North than any loss it might cause in the South. It would confirm the confidence of sensible men everywhere in the President.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Property Rights Involved. At the north pole the question of territorial ownership, so far as it is raised at all, is purely academic, for at that end of the earth a motive for the continuous occupation which must follow discovery to establish possession is hardly conceivable, much less known. Nobody will ever want to stay where, as Peary made certain—it had long been held more than highly probable—there is nothing that anybody wants, but merely sea covered by storm-swept ice. At the south pole, however, conditions are entirely different.

The Antarctic Continent is, indeed, a dreary land, with a climate somewhat worse than any in which men have ever attempted to set up permanent habitations, but, bad as it is, living there would be easily possible, and it would take nothing more than the finding of gold among those desolate mountains to bring a rush of eager treasure-seekers to them. That the gold is there is far from improbable. The antarctic mountain range is an evident continuation of the Andes, and scattered along every known part of that great chain of volcanoes are deposits of the precious metals. The presence of gold in Terra del Fuego warrants the expectation that it exists on the other side of what is, after all, rather a strait than an ocean.

Life would be hard in the interior of the Antarctic Continent, but it is the most notable of man's superiorities that he can conquer any climate, and what a few men have endured for short periods for little more than the glory of having gone where none had been before, other men would gladly risk for months or years if inspired by the hope of getting rich in what is perhaps the most attractive of all ways. Amundsen's story of his journey, so far as it has been told, reveals only by implication that hardships were suffered. They were doubtless such as only travelers with something of the remarkable strength and endurance of him and his companions could face with any approach to safety, but the facilities of supply and the means of shelter could be improved until they were not much inferior to those of the Yukon country. That, not long ago, was considered no less worthless than the Antarctic Continent is now, but with the discovery of gold there came the knowledge, derived from hard experience, that low temperatures and nights six months long are not insuperable obstacles to the founding of cities or to the equipping of them with most of the comforts and many of the luxuries characteristic of urban life in lower latitudes.

And where value is, there will ownership be, surely.

A Flattening Not Easily Realizable. It would be most shockingly heretical to question the accuracy of statements made by such high authorities as—among others—the geographies we studied in school. They all agreed in declaring that while the world is "round, like an apple or a ball," its sphericity is not perfect, there being a certain amount of flattening at each end.

This was beautifully explained as the inevitable result of the rapid whirling of a slightly plastic mass, and, of course, what is well explained must be true. It is just a little difficult, however, to reconcile the flat-ended theory with terrestrial conditions as they have been found to exist at the south pole. Nobody ever claimed that the flattening was very great, but the difficulty for the amateur geographer is to see how there can be any flattening at all when he hears of a lofty mountain chain and a great plateau standing more than 10,000 feet above the sea level.

The maintenance of his long-held belief—than the abandonment of which nothing can be more painful—probably depends upon some such expedient as assuming that, were it not for the terminal depression, the mountains and the plateau would be higher than they are. He should also keep in mind the fact that the sea level from which he measures is itself depressed by the whirl which draws the water away from the poles and toward the equator.

Certainly He Trusts the Aeroplane. Perhaps the most convincing proof that aviators now have in their machines a confidence not much less than the trust reposed, say, by automobilists in theirs, is to be found in the almost daily flights around the harbor by Mr. Coffyn.

It is not that he stakes his own life on the perfection of his engine and his planes. Men willing to take even greater risks for money, for glory, or even for pure joy in the excitement that danger gives, are far from rare, and the "birdman" is by profession as well as nature a taker of chances. Quite different, however, is it when the aviator takes with him as a passenger, first his wife and then his little son.

To do that he must be something pretty near to sure that the aeroplane in its present state of development is a more than fairly safe vehicle. His ideas of safety may be peculiar, according to ordinary standards, but he has at least satisfied himself that flying is not near-suicide, and that the carrying of passengers is not near-homicide.

It would be interesting to know how many people in this city would be willing to take a ride in an aeroplane if they had a chance, and how many would be willing to pay for a chance, and how much. Probably in each case the number would be surprisingly large. There would be interest, too, after this division of the population had been made, to institute an inquiry as to the relative merits, virtues, and abilities of those who would make the aerial venture and those who couldn't be hired to go aloft.

Buying Coal for Fear Of a Strike. People in whom the quality of caution is well developed have been so much impressed by the talk of another great struggle between the owners of the coal mines and their employés that a good many of them are already laying in their supply of fuel for next Winter, and all the rest of them are indulging in self-criticism for failure to do so.

Yet it is not pleasant to buy coal now. For one thing, this is the month when the highest price of the year is normal; for another, not everybody cares to invest a not inconsiderable number of dollars in something that will return nothing until a time sufficiently far in the future to remind one that life is uncertain and moving days frequent episodes in American life.

Of course, dwellers in flats and apartments—that important distinction really must be kept up, even though the tenement house landlords were disappointed in their recent efforts to extend it—are spared a good part of this anxiety, but out in the suburbs, where people live in houses, it is very keen. There memories of the last strike, with the high prices it created and the trouble it made, still linger, and as a result many a coal pile that was at its last gasp has grown large and vigorous again as the result of a much-begrudged expenditure.

AN HONEST MAN'S PISTOL.

Confused by Law's Working, Fears to Declare That He Keeps It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On "The Registering of Pistols" you state: "The nearest Magistrate will issue a permit without charge, and an honest man is put to no more trouble than that of securing a dog license."

If I, an honest man who wants to obey the law, could feel assured of that I would "come into camp" with my lawfully acquired but illegally held weapons, and ease my conscience with a permit, instead of standing as I do now, unwillingly, in the "tall timber" fearful that a "showdown" would lead to my apprehension as a "lawbreaker."

When I read in the newspapers, for instance, that some one has been foolishly frank enough to go into a police station and surrender his "gun," and has been held for his pains, is it unreasonable of me, an honest man, as I say, who has acquired his arms lawfully, to seek to avoid such an embarrassing predicament?

Our Magistrates, with more discretionary powers than our policemen, interpret this law with differing views. Suppose my application for a license should be made to a Magistrate of rigid views. Would not something like this be likely to follow:

Magistrate—Mr Applicant, have you this pistol in your possession?

Applicant—Your Honor, my pistol is at my home, where it has been for five years past.

Magistrate—Don't you know that such possession, despite the questionable ruling of a Supreme Court Judge, has been held to be possession within the meaning of the law? And don't you know that what you should have done was to apply before the first day of last September for a permit to retain your pistol?

Applicant—Yes, your Honor, I suppose so, but before this law went into effect, and even afterward, there was great doubt expressed on its status; its constitutionality was even questioned, and from what I read in the newspapers I was led to believe that no less an authority than the District Attorney himself had construed "possession" as physical possession—the bearing of arms on the person—and as I didn't wish to carry a pistol my failure to apply for a permit then may be attributed to what I gathered from the newspapers. And let me state here, your Honor, that I read none but the most reliable newspapers.

Magistrate—Don't you know, as an intelligent citizen, with probable benefit of experience of service as a juror, that you must take your law from the courts, not from the newspapers or other irresponsible sources? Don't you know, moreover, that the learned District Attorney has since changed his mind with respect to this question of "possession," and intends appealing from the decision of the aforesaid Judge of the Supreme Court? Mr. Applicant, I am sorry, but I must hold you for trial. Next case!

New York, March 3, 1912. J. W. E.

THE BICYCLE'S DAY.

Predicts That It Will Come Again with More Good Roads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The medical profession used, almost as a unit, to give public approval to the bicycle as a health restorer. The medical men went so far as to advocate the use of the bicycle not only by those whose systems needed exercise, but by the men and women of the country who wished to gain health and add to the pleasures of life. The bicycle was in those days what the automobile is to-day. I am of the opinion that the bicycle did more for the health of the people and did more to keep down the rate for tuberculosis a decade ago than all the medicine that has since been found to be an aid to those suffering with that dreadful sickness.

In the good old days of bicycle riding, when Judge Charles E. Simms was President of the Associated Cycle Clubs of New York and I was Secretary of the same organization, and there was a membership of more than 10,000 bicycle riders, the enthusiasm throughout the United States for the bicycle was such as to compel the establishing of some of the largest wheel-producing factories in the world. Without any good cause, however, except the fact that our legislators could not pass laws whereby good roads would be built and maintained, the craze for bicycle riding gradually lost its hold, and before long the wheel passed into innocuous desuetude. Only the other day I had the pleasure of meeting ex-Magistrate Simms, who never used to waver when a member of the organization was brought before him for speeding, and the Judge told me how pleased he would be if the 10,000 enthusiastic bicycle riders of the City of New York would again decide to begin a bicycle era, and so again bring into prominence an old industry. Strange, indeed, is fate! The bicycle superseded by the automobile, the automobile compelling attention to the necessity for good roads, and with good roads throughout the country we may again see the bicycle coming into its own. Who will make the first move among the big manufacturers?

LOUIS M. FISHER,
Former Secretary of the Associated Cycle Clubs of New York.
New York, March 3, 1912.

A "Foreigner."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you beat this? In a letter received from Mr. E. M. Philip, English Secretary to the Syrian Metropolitan of Malabar, South India, he says:

You ask me whether I am an Englishman by birth or a native of India. I am a native of India by birth, but I have a claim to foreign blood. A colony of Syrians from Edessa settled in Malabar in A. D. 345. I belong to that sect, and as such I have reason to claim foreign origin and foreign blood.

For 1,567 years his family has been living in that place, yet he claims foreign blood!

IRWIN TUCKER.
New York, March 5, 1912.

CASH PRESENTS BY FATHER.

Should the Wife Refuse Them for Her Husband's Sake?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to your contributor's letter on a "Married Couple's Problem" I should say it is a rather delicate subject. Any man with self-respect believes, I am certain, in the Diderotian philosophy, "Always to give; never to receive." My idea is that a girl, after she is married, and if she is in fairly good circumstances, should not accept any cash presents from her parents, no matter how well-to-do they are.

She should know before her marriage what the earning power of her future husband is and act accordingly. There is nothing like independence, and you cannot be independent if you are partly supported by your wife's parents. Also, cash contributions for current expenses from your father-in-law will tend to paralyze the ambition of the young husband to do better and try to rise in the world. Quarrels of financial character may ensue between husband and wife. The latter sometimes throws it to her husband's teeth that without the father's contribution he could not support her comfortably enough, and that may be the first link in a long chain of quarrels.

Believe me, ye married couples, I am speaking from experience. It is, of course, different if the young couple receive occasionally presents or invitations to dinner, theatre parties, etc., from her folks. And again: it is different if the husband fail in business, or lose his position while married, and is penniless. Then, of course, the father-in-law's aid is justified, for a good man has to be backed under such circumstances, and helped so as not to let him lose courage. And the man should accept assistance readily in a case like that for his wife's sake first of all. AMICE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Keenly appreciating all the manly motives that prompt the husband in feeling that all the family responsibilities should be assumed by him and him alone; realizing the sincerity of feeling that prompts his suggestion that the assistance of any outsider, though it be the wife's father, is an encouragement; and assuming that there is no trace of false pride in the matter whatever, let me remind this dear friend, that:

The walk of life from the cradle to the grave is a mighty short, and ofttimes, rough one; too truly he will find that each bed of roses has its hungry thorns; verily he will learn that teardrops often, ah, so often, intersperse the dying smiles. To those we love and cherish our hearts should go out in full accord, to live the noble lives we lead for them, to give them our all, our might and main, our very best, for this alone can bring them happiness, and find for us the joy of living in its broader and truer sense.

His wife, very fortunately, has a father who loves her to-day as much as he did the day she entered this world. Though she is now a wife, she is no less his daughter now than ever before. His kindness and little gifts are very natural expressions of his innate desire to make her happy, and surely enough you both have that factor in common: her happiness.

Of course it is the duty of his wife to side with him, wrong or right, but a man as big as he, a man capable of the finer sentiments, is beyond holding down the woman of his choice to the senseless dogmas of centuries past. JOSEPH K. MATHEWS.

New York, March 8, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Suppose we answer "One Who Will Welcome Advice," by asking him to inquire of his wife whether or not she has a protest due when the husband's dad contributes from time to time. Between ourselves, are not these really "foolish questions," Nos. 3,004,999 and 3,005,000? What has an honest source of income on either side to do with the "ideal family relation"?

New York, March 8, 1912. C. F. G.

"Square Deal" to Mr. Taft.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What kind of square deal has Theodore Roosevelt given Mr. Taft? He solemnly declared that Mr. Taft was the best equipped man for the Presidency that the country had. When the time for a renomination comes round he bends all his energies to prevent it, and is begging the country to nominate himself. This deal seems the reverse of square, and shows that it is much easier to preach about square deals than to give them. S. D.

New York, March 6, 1912.

Information Gratefully Received.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to say how much I have enjoyed your editorial article entitled "Initiative, Referendum, and Recall." To be frank, while I have understood to some extent the recall, the initiative and referendum have been like a closed book to me, and I do not think I understood them until I read your articles.

JOHN McK. CAMP.
New York, March 9, 1912.

AS TO YOU.

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of Man
And bearing about all the burden he can.
Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and blue
And the smile would have helped him to battle it through.
Did you give him your hand? He was slipping down hill
And the world, so I fancied, was using him ill.
Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road,
Or did you just let him go on with his load?

Did you help him along? He's a sinner like you,
But the grasp of your hand might have carried him through.
Did you bid him good cheer? Just a word and a smile
Were what he most needed that last weary mile.
Do you know what he bore in that burden of cares
That is every man's load and that sympathy shares?
Did you try to find out what he needed from you,
Or did you just leave him to battle it through?

Do you know what it means to be losing the fight
When a lift just in time might set everything right?
Do you know what it means—just the clasp of a hand
When a man's borne about all a man ought to stand?
Did you ask what it was—why the quivering lip
And the glistening tears down the pale cheek that slip?
Were you brother of his when the time came to be?
Did you offer to help him or didn't you see?

Don't you know it's the part of a brother of Man
To find what the grief is and help when you can?
Did you stop when he asked you to give him a lift,
Or were you so busy you left him to shift?
Oh, I know what you meant—what you say may be true—
But the test of your manhood is What Did You Do?
Did you reach out a hand? Did you find him the road,
Or did you just let him go by with his load?

J. W. FOLEY.

SOCIALISTS ADVISED TO STUDY HOLY GRAIL

Father Vaughan Glad That The Times Is to Reproduce Abbey's Wonderful Pictures.

HUMANITY'S GREATEST IDEAL

When Women Cease to be Women, He Says of Window-Smashing Suffragettes, They Become Wild Beasts.

Father Vaughan, the English Jesuit, preached yesterday morning the third of his Lenten sermons on Socialism, and the crowd that flocked to St. Patrick's Cathedral to hear him was so huge that the late comers did not even find standing room. "Socialism and the Individual" was the subject, and Father Vaughan started by lodging against socialism, with its "soulless state," his complaint that it sets up no ideal to stir a man and to vitalize a people.

"All noble and lofty human actions presuppose the influence of some high ideal," he said, "for no healthy life can be borne up unless sustained by some such uplifting force. All men of great action have been actuated by an ideal. It was so with George Washington. It was so with Napoleon, with Cecil Rhodes, Roald Amundsen, Scott. They were all driven and set in motion by their ideal.

"I am delighted to see that The New York Times is to present the story of the Holy Grail as told in the wonderful pictures by the great painter, Abbey, who was a personal friend of mine. I am glad that they are to be lifted up for all to see. I hope that all my Socialist friends will get hold of a copy and study the ideal set forth in those pictures and pursue that ideal.

"For since my earliest days I have studied the tales of the Knights of the Round Table, and I held up before me as my boyhood, my great ideal, that splendid knight Sir Galahad, 'whose strength was as the strength of ten because his heart was pure.' How wonderful, how beautiful, a thing—a heart that is pure."

Perhaps Father Vaughan looks with special interest into the misty days of good King Arthur, for in the life of his brother, the late Cardinal Vaughan, their ancestry was traced back to the Knights of the Round Table.

He went on to point out, in his sermon, that in dealing with men it must never be forgotten that man is an end in himself, and must not be made a mere means to the welfare of others. Man is no cog or screw in state machinery. The upshot of putting before democracy an ideal which offers no true and immediate satisfaction was pretty sure to end in "a policy of grab."

Hard to Hold in Check Even Now.

It would demand a present installment of justice—even at the cost of a "Reign of Terror." Taught that they had a right to all private productive property, they might press for the immediate possession of it as the original and legitimate owners. Even now it was no easy matter to keep some of them back. "Can they be altogether blamed for being so anxious to enter into possession of their would-be heaven?" he asked.

"A policy of grab—what else does this that we see and hear about us mean? This Milwaukee business, the street strikes, and the things stirring—shall I say astounding—my own country? Over there the people are saying, 'All this is ours,' and all politicians are bowing down and offering incense to the workingman, and the workingman has put them to the right about.

"Oh, brethren, my country has turned loose forces which it cannot control. She has learned now how to handle the militant suffragettes. It has taken time, but the lesson has been learned. Women, when they forget to be women, become wild beasts. Let woman be woman and man be man, and each go forward arm in arm in the great march to victory. England might have learned the lesson long ago. She may learn how to handle the strikers. But she has been afraid. You're all afraid. Your Socialist Congressman says that next year will see twenty-five Socialists in Congress. It's because you're afraid.

"My complaint is not merely that socialism would subordinate man to the State, but that it would subordinate him to some future state, with a very problematic existence of a very doubtful character, and which might prove to be the most cruel tyrant that ever ground an individual into the dust. Clearly it might be so. Socialism seems so absorbed in man's material well-being that it loses sight of the fact that there are other prizes beside bread. Man craves for something which no socialism pretends to offer him—union with God by faith here and by sight hereafter."

Father Vaughan scouted the Positivism of Comte and the teaching of the Socialist who says, "Your career is to provide a career for those yet come; your reward must be to labor for generations not yet born."

"'No one,' says Bebel, 'has a right to consider whether he himself, after all his trouble and labor, will live to see a fairer epoch of socialism.' For a moment note the inconsistency of the Socialist's position. He rails at Christianity for 'dealing in futures' and deluding the people with a 'draft on eternity,' yet he himself speculates in future of a far less assured character than the Heaven which even a shoeless child selling an evening paper in a slum knows to be the one grand end for which God made him."

Father Vaughan denied fervently the charge that other-worldliness begets a lack of interest in the very material well-being of man in which socialism is so absorbed. No power on earth, he said, had helped so much in material progress as the Catholic Church. It was never indifferent to the squalor and stagnation of the slums, and he bade the doubters read the "Key to the World's Progress." But he pointed out that envy, gluttony, robbery, and sloth had been set down as among the deadly sins, and he bade the "minimum wage man who wants to be paid for doing nothing" to consider that.

Life Like a Game of Chess.

"Remember, too," said he, "that we all may have the use of property, but not the control. The man who possesses wealth is a steward, and God will exact an account of his stewardship. When this is recognized more generally we shall have passed many milestones on the road to the solution of the question between capital and labor.

"And labor is fine. It is dignified. Have we not the picture of Christ standing knee-deep in the sweet-scented shavings with the perspiration on his brow?

"This life is like a chess game. There must be upon the board pawns as well as bishops, knights as well as kings. The Catholic Church sees these little distinctions, knows that they must be, and she says to you. 'Play the game! Play up!' But the Catholic Church says to you that after the game is over, all the pieces—pawns, bishops, kings, knights—all must go back into the same box."

Father Vaughan informed his hearers that during the past week he had been the appreciative recipient of veritable budgets of letters, which he found divided roughly into two classes, budgets of advice and budgets of abuse, for each of which, he avowed himself equally thankful. He took occasion to emphasize the fact that he was preaching his own views, and that he could not very well preach those of anybody else. He certainly was not going to preach the views of the Socialists, and he was by no means sure that he would know how. Judging, he said, from what he had read and seen, they do not know how themselves.

The fourth and last of the Lenten conferences will be preached next Sunday at the Cathedral. "Socialism and the Family" will be the subject.

Admiral Peary and Amundsen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not fitting that when Capt. Amundsen reaches San Francisco the American to welcome him officially on behalf of the Nation should be Admiral Peary? C. S.

New York, March 9, 1912.

GADSKI WOULD BE HEARD AS CARMEN

Prima Donna Hopes to Sing Role Next Year, Despite Her Husband's Protests.

ART OF SINGING IN PERIL

Voice Subordinated to Orchestra in Modern Opera, She Says—Came Here at 19—Only 34 Now.

If Mr. Gatti-Casazza adheres to his intention of reviving "Carmen" next season at the Metropolitan Opera House, Johanna Gadski will be one of the first to throw her hat into the bull-ring. She admitted as much yesterday in a conversation with a TIMES reporter, while her husband, Hans Tauscher, stood by protesting. Mr. Tauscher does not believe that Carmen is a rôle for his charming wife.

"Why shouldn't I do Carmen?" asked Mme. Gadski. "I could sing it, surely, and I think I could act it. Lilli Lehmann has sung Carmen."

"Every artist has his limitations," said Herr Tauscher. "Each one is bounded by what he has in his own soul. What the public, critics, or managers decide, after all, is not so important as what the artist must decide for himself. Can he find the response to the character in his own nature?"

"All that you say is very true," said Mme. Gadski, "but I do not see why Carmen should be portrayed as a disagreeable character. I do not find that interpretation in the music. I should make Carmen rather a nice woman. And if Mr. Gatti-Casazza would put on 'Carmen' with a good cast I should be very glad to sing the rôle."

"They would say," continued Herr Tauscher, "that you were too German, that you sang it well, but that you were not Carmen."

"But that would be no disgrace, even if it were true, and I should like to try.

Understood "Versiegelt" Rôle.

"On general principles, however, I agree entirely with my husband in this matter. I do not think an artist can sing any work which he does not understand without study and planning. This season I sang a comedy part in 'Versiegelt.' If I had been obliged to think what I should do to be funny, to plan it all out in rehearsals, I never could have done it. But in reading the part I understood it. I knew that I could be that woman. I knew that I could be funny.

"In rehearsals I did nothing, as usual. I cannot feel at rehearsals. That comes later, during the performance; then is when I give myself to a part. Now, I understood the comedy of 'Versiegelt,' probably because before I came to this country I had sung the comedy operas of Lortzing and Marschner. Before I sang in America I had a répertoire, in fact, of forty operas, with only two Wagner rôles, Elsa and Elisabeth, each of which I had sung exactly once!

"Some parts that I do not understand at once, that I have no feeling for, that do not seem to be a part of my life, later I grow into. Isolde is one of these. Mr. Grau was always asking me to sing Isolde, but I did not want to. It did not seem to be a part for me. It was the same with the Brunnhildes. I was satisfied at that time with singing Sieglinde. I had no desire to sing Brunnhilde.

"It is very different now. At last the understanding of Isolde came to me, and it is now my favorite rôle. If I had sung it before I had understood it, if I had been coached in the part, and had learned automatically how to express the emotion contained in it, I would have been transcending the limits of my talents, and I should doubtless have failed in convincing the public.

Kundry a Puzzle to Her.

"There are many rôles to-day which do not seem to be a part of my personality. Kundry is one of them. The music of Kundry lies in my voice, and I could sing it easily, but I do not understand the character. Why, therefore, should I attempt to sing it? And Salome is a part which is far beyond my ken."

"Don't you believe that a good woman can sing a part like Salome?"

"I think," she said, after a moment's hesitation, "that the understanding of the character must be complete. It may come from personal experience or what not. That is unimportant. My own experience has not been such that I would dare attempt a part of that nature.

"There are many other reasons why I should not sing 'Salome' or any other work of Strauss. I have often told him so. It is not music for the voice; it is music against the voice. What will it all lead to?

"The modern operas are written entirely for the orchestra. The voice is nothing, unless it may be considered simply as an instrument of the orchestra. Naturally, the conductors like this sort of thing. They have their fine orchestras and they play upon them with delight, but the public—is the public pleased? I think not, if I may be permitted to answer that question. The public would much rather hear voices.

"The tendency is a dangerous one, because our young people are no longer learning how to sing. Why should they? They don't have to. Suppose Caruso should sing Pélléas, for instance. He would have no use for his voice or his vocal method. And the public, naturally, would not go to hear him in that part.

Wagner Got Bad Singing.

"It would go, instead, to see beautiful acting and beautiful posing and to hear beautiful diction, qualities which the work requires. The public would wish to hear Caruso sing in another kind of opera. If the composers continue to write this kind of music there will be no art of singing in a little while. The composers had better turn their attention to pantomimes like 'Sumurun.' What is the use of the voice at all when everything is expressed in the orchestra?"

"Were not these things said of the works of Wagner at one time?"

"Yes, but that is a different matter. Singers at that time did not have technique enough to sing the Wagnerian music dramas. They refused to do so because they couldn't, and Wagner was forced to put up with some pretty bad singing. He would have much preferred that his works had been well sung. They are seldom sung well in Germany to-day, but they are here, and Wagner would be surprised could he hear them as they are performed in New York.

"I contend that there is no national school of singing, no Italian school, no French school, no German school; there are two divisions only—the good and the bad schools. Here, luckily, we have had much of the good school, and many of us have taken advantage of it. I have listened to Lilli Lehmann, Marcella Sembrich, and Jean de Reszke at the opera, and learned much from them. Doubtless others have had similar experience.

"I have also learned much from bad singing. Sometimes I hear a singer do something of which I make a mental note to avoid at my next performance. There is much to be learned from bad singing!

"My mention of Lilli Lehmann and Jean de Reszke reminds me that I am constantly meeting people who exclaim, 'Why, Mme. Gadski, how young you look! I supposed you must be at least fifty.'

"The reason for this is the fact that I have been in this country seventeen years. Now, it is generally supposed that a singer begins her career no earlier than her twentieth year and that she pursues it for ten or twelve years in Europe before coming to this country. Naturally, those who know how long I have sung in America are inclined to believe me older than I really am.

"Practically all of my operatic career has been made in this country, as a matter of fact. I was 17 when I went on the stage, and I had sung two and a half years in Europe before I came here. So you see that I am not yet 50!"

SUNDAY AFTERNOON MUSIC.

Concerts by the Philharmonic and New York Symphony Orchestra.

Both the Philharmonic Society and the New York Symphony Society gave concerts yesterday afternoon, in Carnegie Hall and the Century Theatre, respectively. It was the last of the Philharmonic's series of Sunday performances. Mr. Stransky's programme was made up of compositions that he has recently played in the week day concerts—Berlioz's overture "The Corsair," Strauss's tone poem "Death and Transfiguration," and Tschaikowsky's fourth symphony. The new feature of the programme was offered in four songs by Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari. These were sung by Mme. Alda, with orchestral accompaniments transcribed for her by the composer. They are singularly charming compositions, written, especially the first two, in the vein of the "Vita Nuova," with a little suggestion of mediaeval quaintness. Mme. Alda also sang an air "Depuis le jour," from Charpentier's "Louise."

Mozart's symphony in C major, called the "Jupiter symphony," was substituted on Mr. Damrosch's programme for the "Ocean" symphony of Rubinstein, originally announced for this concert. The other orchestral number was Richard Strauss's symphonic poem "From Italy," the first of the series of such works that marked his departure into the domain of "programme music." It is rather a mild form of this art, and is concerned not at all with details of the sort that he later endeavored to express in music, but rather with moods and in its tone movements preserves the outline of the symphony. It is agreeable and interesting music, but it shows considerably less power both in invention and in orchestral writing than the later symphonic poems that have forced themselves into so much prominence in the musical world of to-day and that are so much more familiar to concert goers. The popular song, 'Funiculi Funicula,' is ingeniously made the basis of the last movement entitled "Neapolitan Folk Life." Mr. Damrosch omitted the second movement in the performance.

Mr. George Barrère, the first flautist of the orchestra, played with delightful skill and delicacy two solos for flute with orchestra accompaniment, Saint-Saëns's romance, Op. 37, and a Scherzo by Widor. The French are almost the only modern composers who write solos for the flute, not an edifying solo instrument, even at its best; and these compositions have only a superficial grace, which gave a momentary pleasure.

SIROTA SINGS AGAIN.

Enthusiastic Audience Hears Famous Cantor's Third Concert.

In spite of the fact that the prices for places had been increased considerably, Cantor Sirota's third appearance in New York last evening at the New York Hippodrome was almost a repetition of the former occasions, on both of which the auditorium, in one case Carnegie Hall, in the other the Hippodrome, had been completely sold out. Last night there were a few empty seats, but not many, and enthusiasm was maintained at a high pitch.

The programme included many traditional Hebrew melodies. Cantor Sirota was assisted by the Cantors' Association of America, Leon M. Kramer, conductor; a chorus under the direction of L. Loew, and Nahan Franko's Orchestra, conducted by Vittorio Podesti.

MOVING DAY FOR THE CIRCUS.

Barnum & Bailey Rehearsals Begin on Thursday at the Garden.

Barnum & Bailey's Circus will leave its Winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn., for New York this afternoon, and will have all its animals and paraphernalia housed in the Madison Square Garden by 10 o'clock this evening. As many of the artists of the aggregation are still in Europe or on the water, rehearsals will not begin until Thursday, and the first performance will take place on Thursday night, March 21.

The great feature of the show this year will be a pageant-hippodrome number entitled "Cleopatra." It will enlist a ballet of 300 girls, and more than 350 horses will take part in the chariot and other races in the piece. This feature will take up the entire floor space of the Garden.

"Ready Money" Opens in Milwaukee

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 10.—"Ready Money," a comedy by James Montgomery, was produced to-night for the first time on any stage at the Shubert Theatre, here, before a full house. William Courtenay plays the leading rôle, and others in the cast include Joseph Kilgour, Ben Johnson, Henry Miller, Jr., Ivy Troutman, Ida Darling, James Bradbury, J. R. Hutchinson, Gwendolyn Piers, Regina Connelli, Leo Donnelly, Scott Cooper, and Guy Nichols. The audience's verdict was favorable.

Setti's "Ave Maria" at Metropolitan.

The programme of the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening was a repetition of one which had been given two or three weeks ago. It included much choral music, with Miss Destin, Mrs. Mattfeld, and Messrs. Didur and Murphy as soloists. One of the principal features was the performance of Giulio Setti's "Ave Maria" for mixed chorus, unaccompanied. Mr. Setti conducted this, as he did the other numbers on the programme.

MUSIC NOTES.

Miss Esther Swainson, assisted by Miss Dorothy Swainson, pianist, and Miss Constance Purdy, contralto, will give a conference on Debussy at the Hotel Plaza at 11 A. M. on Monday, March 18.

The Women's Medical Association of New York will give a concert at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday afternoon to increase the funds of the Mary Putnam Jacobi Memorial Fellowship.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Incoming Liners.

Two transatlantic liners arriving yesterday, and some of those who got in on them were:

BALTIC (Liverpool)—H. S. Albright, R. W. Bayliff, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Bernard, Miss A. K. Bernard, Miss I. J. Boyce, S. J. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Cox, Cyril Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Douglas, H. H. Elmer, A. W. Guard, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey W. Harper, Mrs. Anna Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hill, H. S. Humphreys, Mrs. M. James, K. S. Jobson, James M. Judge, Norman C. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lumsden, Miss P. Lumsden, J. Stuart Maddock, the Rev. J. Gregory Mantle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Milvain, J. Monypenny, Miss M. S. Moseley, Miss Mary Mulling, F. E. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Osler, W. W. Potter, Miss S. M. Ratcliff, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Rutt, Mrs. F. E. Shearn, W. G. Strickler, Mrs. G. P. Sweet, I. K. Taylor, D. D. Jonny, Miss E. Tunning, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Moseley.

PROVENCE (Havre)—M. Aldutor, Francis Amory, Mrs. K. G. Braker, Miss Nina Cuten, J. S. Durham, J. C. Fawcett, Mrs. P. V. Harligran, Miss Palm Hansen, Miss H. Key, A. Le More, M. S. Mallonte, Miss E. Rooney, M. Seidle, James F. Sullivan, and W. Winston.

WHERE DO YOU BORROW MONEY?

WE stand ready to make any good mortgage loan in Greater New York. We should like to consider your application.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital . . $ 4,375,000
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ZOO LABOR PROBLEM SOLVED BY A BABOON

Or How an Overworked Engineer Had a Chance to Smoke His Pipe in Peace.

IVAN JUST CRAVED WORK

Cured of His Indisposition by the One Thing He Needed to be Quite Human.

Down in the basement of the Arsenal in Central Park, where the fires blink through the grates under the boilers, Bud Blacket, when on duty, can be found usually with a short-stemmed pipe in his mouth. The plant is not large, and for a man who is stoker, oiler, fireman, and engineer, all in one, there is just enough work to keep time from hanging on his hands. Blacket is a good worker, and as the plant supplies steam heat to the animal houses in the Zoo, he has come to know something of animals.

Within the last week Billy Snyder, keeper of the Zoo, noticed that Bud had plenty of time for a chat when he passed through the basement on his way to the room where the animal food is prepared. There was no let up in the steam supply and Snyder, after noting that his friend found work so easy, thought it passing strange, but remarked to Bob Hurton, his assistant, that Bud was "some fireman." Also he noticed that Blacket had developed a tendency to discourage any one from entering his domain.

It was Patrick Keenan, the veteran keeper of the monkey house, that first suggested some strange influence at work to lighten the labors of Bud.

"Bud was standing at his door, the other day, when I stopped to exchange the top of the mornin' with him," he said to Snyder. "I thought he was alone, but as I moved away I heard the rattle of coal in the boiler room.

"'What's that?' says I to him.

"'Oh, nothing,' says he, indifferent like, and I peeped over his shoulder, but devil a one did I see."

And so the mystery grew and the work of the man in the boiler room grew lighter. Bud smiled knowingly and wagged his head.

The others on the shift got the benefit of Bud's excellent work, for they found the plant in good condition when they went on duty. Snyder's opinion that Bud was "some fireman" began to be held by many. But on Friday Snyder decided to investigate after he heard Andy Smith, one of the policemen stationed at the Zoo, say he wondered whether any of the animals was helping Bud out. Like a flash it came to Snyder that that must be the solution.

The Mystery Investigated.

He waited until Blacket went to work and then after taking much time in cutting the meat for the animal's dinner he approached the boiler room. Blacket met him at the door, the inevitable pipe in his mouth. His broad shoulders blocked the way. Snyder said he thought he would come in, as he had some time to pass. Blacket exhibited no great enthusiasm to allow his friend to enter. Snyder insisted.

"There is no one here but Ivan," he said with some hesitation. "You know he was taken out of the monkey house because he was feeling bad, and as he and me are friends, Keenan told me some time ago that I could look after him when I was on duty.

"Of course," he added, with visible embarrassment, "I know I ought to have left him in the big box in the feed room, but I have been bringing him in here when on duty. It's so much warmer in here."

Snyder started to follow him into the room, but Bud asked him to wait a minute. Snyder had no intention of waiting, though he stopped, apparently to wait for the other to call him. Instead he followed softly after Bud.

He started back in surprise, for there, with an oil can in one paw and a bit of waste in the other, was Ivan, the blackfaced baboon, alleged hospital patient, industriously polishing a section of brass pipe.

"Ain't Ivan sick!" commented Snyder as Blacket with his shoulder tried to shut off his view of the animal. Ivan, scenting something wrong, glared at Snyder and began to jabber as the oil can went rattling to the floor.

"Ivan was sick," corrected the fireman.

After the baboon had been carried back to his hospital cage Blacket led Snyder back into the boiler room.

"Me and the old fellow 're friends," he began after motioning the interested Snyder to a seat on a bench away from the heat of the furnace. "The baboon was sick for a little exercise, and in helping myself I also helped him. Some weeks ago I was mending a radiator in the monkey house when I saw him. We were just naturally glad to see each other. We became good friends, and I often went into the monkey house on the excuse that I was looking after the steam pipes. I knew that old baboon like a book, and I knew that he was as smart as a human and smarter than some men I know. Besides, he had no bad habits that I knew of.

Was a Willing Worker.

"When he was sick and Keenan told me that he was going to be put in the feed room for a few days I got interested. 'When you are on duty kind of keep an eye on him. He will be glad to see you, you know,' says Keenan. You bet I promised. I knew enough of the baboon to figure out that he was really sick of the four walls of his cage. I did not think any one would mind if I cured him, so I began to carry him into the boiler room when I went to work. It was warmer there, and I had no fear that he would attempt to get away or make trouble.

"The rest just came naturally. The baboon is a born mimic, and I noticed him one day going behind me with some waste, polishing a brass oil cup that I had just finished. That gave me the idea. He was a willing worker, with an energy stored up in that narrow cage. He learned in a short time how to stand in front of the furnace door and stoke. The hardest task was to teach him to go near enough to the fire to slam the door after putting on the coal. I had to do it gradually, for, unlike some tricks, I could not show him that there was no danger, for there was. I had to show him how to avoid the danger, and I finally did the trick. He was an expert oiler by that time, and all I had to do was to give the word. He was also a willing worker, and—well, it was good times for me.

"He's well now," Blacket added with some pride.

For the benefit of Snyder Ivan was brought out and he took a turn at the shovel. He showed no desire to work, but the fireman explained that was because Snyder was there.

"Well, Ivan is certainly the goods," commented Snyder in admiration.

Blacket took the short pipe out of his mouth. "Ivan nothing," he said sharply. "That's Gunga Din. Me and him were shipmates on the freighter Indravelli. The skipper bought him in Singapore."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Victor Herbert will go to Philadelphia to-day to conduct the 500th performance of "Naughty Marietta" at the Chestnut Street Opera House this evening.

Rehearsals of Grace George's new play, "Within the Law," by Bayard Veiller, will begin this morning. The first performance will be given out of town shortly after Easter, but the play will not be seen in New York until next season.

The first performance at the Little Theatre, Winthrop Ames's new playhouse in Forty-fourth Street, will be given this evening. A public dress rehearsal of the opening play, "The Pigeon," was given on Saturday night for the critics and other invited guests, but the formal opening of the theatre comes to-night.

Ian Maclaren, who is now with George Arliss in "Disraeli," is planning a special production of "Hamlet," with a selected cast to be given at Wallack's Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, April 23, in commemoration of the birth of Shakespeare.

At the Kinemacolor Theatre this afternoon the management will entertain 450 deaf and dumb children from the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The brass band of the institution will furnish the music, and besides the production of "Oedipus Rex" there will be special films of particular interest to children.

AID FOR SYDENHAM HOSPITAL.

Benefit Performance for Harlem Institution at Weber's Music Hall.

A benefit performance for the Sydenham Hospital and Dispensary, in East 116th Street, was held last night at Weber's Music Hall. The use of the theatre was given by Joseph Weber, who also enlisted the services of the various actors who took part in the programme.

The hospital, of which Joseph P. Day is President, has issued an appeal for funds to defray its increased expenses. The hospital treated 1,689 free patients last year, while the dispensary treated 22,714 patients. District physicians visited 280 persons and 32,701 free prescriptions were filled. It is the only hospital in Harlem which has a maternity ward. Isaac Guggenheim has already raised $100,000 for the remodeling of the institution, and the city has appropriated $6,000 to aid the hospital during the next year. In appealing for contributions to aid in the work of enlargement the hospital has arranged the following schedule of membership contributions:

Members in perpetuity	$1,000
Life membership	500
Donors—annually not less than	100
Associate donors—annually not less than	50
Patrons—annually not less than	25
Members—annually not less than	10
Juniors (minors only)—annually	5

Checks should be payable to Aaron Michael, Treasurer, 836 Broadway. Many new memberships have been promised.

To Dine Viscount Chinda.

Viscount and Viscountess Chinda will come to New York on Friday to attend the opening of the Exhibition of Flower Arrangement and Japanese Landscape Gardening at the Hotel Astor and the reception to Miss Scidmore. A banquet is to be tendered to them by the Japan Society on Saturday evening. Mrs. Taft is expected to attend the exhibition on March 19.

MRS. M. H. EDWARDS DIES.

Mother of Street Cleaning Commissioner Was Visiting Her Daughter.

Mrs. Martha Hanford Edwards, mother of Street Cleaning Commissioner William H. Edwards, died yesterday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Herbert K. Twitchell, 153 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Edwards was on a visit to her daughter, having gone to Brooklyn to obtain medical attention on Jan. 5. She resided with her husband, Hamilton Edwards, a retired lumber merchant, at Lisle, N. Y.

Mrs. Edwards was born 75 years ago in Albion, N. Y., and was a daughter of John Hanford. On her mother's side she was descended from Gen. John Meade of Revolutionary fame. She is survived by her husband, who is 89 years old, three sons, Commissioner Edwards, George H. Edwards of Brooklyn, and Richard H. Edwards of Madison, Wis., and two daughters, Mrs. Twitchell and Mrs. J. A. McCauley of Canandaigua, N. Y.

Mrs. Joseph De Ronge.

Mrs. Josephine De Rongé, well known in New York society half a century ago, died yesterday at her residence at Short Hills, N. J. She was the widow of Louis De Rongé, a prominent stock broker in his day. She was born in Paris eighty-eight years ago. She left three children—Mrs. Devereaux Poler and Miss Josephine De Rongé of Short Hills and Alfred De Rongé of New York City.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES E. THACKER, who founded The Newport News (Va.) Daily Press, is dead at Petersburg, Va. He acted as correspondent for several New York newspapers.

GEORGE A. WILSON, a well-known newspaper man, died yesterday in Denver, Col. He served in various capacities on The Schenectady (N. Y.) Union, The Albany Argus, and The Washington Herald. From 1905 until 1908 he was on the New York staff of The Associated Press. Impaired health compelled him to go to Phoenix, Ariz. Last July he re-entered The Associated Press service at Denver. He was 37 years old.

ANDREW KANE, a Civil War veteran, died on Saturday at his home, 20 Ninth Street, Elmhurst, L. I. He was a member of Devin Post, G. A. R., and prominent in the Church of St. Bartholomew at Elmhurst.

J. J. SMITH, an ex-Captain in the New York City Fire Department, died yesterday at his home, 1,517 Eastchester Road, Westchester.

COL. WILLIAM A. BLANCK, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, and a cousin of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, died yesterday at his home, 147 East Forty-fifth Street. He was the oldest volunteer fireman in the city and the oldest alumnus of Public School 2. He was 92 years old.

GEORGE MEAD BOUTON, for many years receiving teller in the Nassau National Bank, is dead at his home, 578 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. He was 47 years old, and is survived by a widow, Anna Lispenard Bouton.

EDWARD FRANK, senior member of the wholesale underwear manufacturing concern of Frank Brothers & Co., 580 Broadway, died late on Saturday night of acute indigestion at the Hotel St. Francis, 124 West Forty-seventh Street. Mr. Frank had been in poor health for several months, and his illness necessitated his retirement from active business.

MILTON P. HIGGINS, who designed and built the first hydraulic plunger elevator, is dead at his home in Worcester, Mass., at the age of 69 years. Mr. Higgins was prominent in the business and social life of Worcester, and was Vice President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

ALONZO AMELI, a civil war veteran, and for fifteen years a clerk in the Kings County Registrar's office, died of heart disease on Thursday at his home, 1,422 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He was 72 years old and is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. SPICER FOX, widely known as a real Daughter of the Revolution, died at Plainfield, Conn., on Friday night at the age of 92 years. She was a daughter of Abel Spicer, one of Gen. Israel Putnam's soldiers during the Revolution. She lived at Preston City and is survived by a sister, Mrs. Nelson Packer, who is 84 years old.

JANE WALLACE, widow of John I. Wallace, died on Friday of dropsy at her home, 306 West 112th Street, at the age of 66 years. She is survived by a daughter and two sons.

GEORGE NUGENT, a retired business man, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Harriot, 147 West Seventy-fifth Street, on Friday. He was 85 years old.

THEODORE KELLER, a retired wine and liquor importer, died on Saturday of gastritis at his home, 113 West 113th Street, at the age of 64 years. He left a wife and three daughters.

FREDERICK BUSE, for twenty-five years proprietor of a hotel at Third Avenue and 122d Street, died on Saturday at his home, 1,988 Webster Avenue. He was 60 years old and left a widow, one son, and three daughters.

LUCY EVERITT PINARD, wife of Cazeau Pinard, who was the son of John A. Pinard, builder of the Pinard cottages at Newport, R. I., died on Saturday at her home in this city. She is survived by her husband and one son.

JOSEPH COTTRELL, a retired woolen and cotton merchant and for many years of the firm of Cottrell Brothers, cotton dealers, died on Thursday at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn at the age of 73 years. He lived at 163 Bond Street and is survived by five sons.

WILLIAM M. RANSOM, a civil war veteran and retired merchant, died at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., on Saturday. He was a native of Cherry Valley, N. J., and lived for many years in Brooklyn. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. J. O. Ransom.

The Rev. GEORGE MORTON, a relative of the late ex-Vice President Morton, died suddenly at his home in Allentown, Penn., on Saturday. He had been a pastor there for many years.

ELIZABETH LITTLE HANAN, widow of John Hanan, a nephew of the late James Hanan, the shoe manufacturer, died on Saturday of pneumonia at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Richard H. Deeves, 66 Maple Avenue, New Rochelle. She was 76 years old.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DENTISTRY

There are so many fakers in dentistry it is not wise to believe any dental advertisement without investigation—not even mine. But if you need the services of a dentist and don't know one who is skillful and reliable, inquire about me. Find out if it is true that I have specialists for each branch of dentistry, and that they do better work and with less pain than others.

I have a booklet which will help you in such inquiry. It is called "Dentistry by Specialists and the Gentle Art of Painlessness" and contains letters from many prominent people who have been coming to me for years. Most of these people you know by reputation, and some of them you no doubt know personally.

EDWARD EVERETT CADY, D.D.S.,
FULTON ST., cor. COURT SQUARE, BROOKLYN.
(Less than one minute from Borough Hall Subway Station; sixteen from 42d St.)

RARE POLAR COLORS ARTIST'S INSPIRATION

More Interesting Than Hues of the Temperate and Tropic Zones, Says F. W. Stokes.

AMUNDSEN LIKES HIS WORK

Artist Is Preparing a Copy of His Most Famous Picture as a Gift for the Explorer.

Frank Wilbert Stokes, who has devoted the last twenty years of his life to the painting of arctic and antarctic scenes, and who went with two of the Peary expeditions to the arctic, and to the antarctic with the Swedish expedition under Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, is a warm personal friend of Roald Amundsen. By none was the news of the Norwegian's success more gladly received than by the New York artist.

Mr. Stokes, in his studio at 3 Washington Square North, talked with a TIMES reporter yesterday of work in the polar regions. He frankly stated that he knew nothing of navigation; he is not an astronomer; while as for artificial horizons, they are as strange to him as they would be to a savage. His work with the Peary expeditions, and later with that of Nordenskjold, was purely artistic, and among those who have complimented him upon the accuracy of his pictures is Capt. Amundsen, to whom Mr. Stokes showed his collection of more than eighty paintings a few years ago.

"The barren, savage polar regions," said Mr. Stokes yesterday, "with their intense cold, terrific storms, and long polar night, with the absence of trees and only a sprinkling of verdure in the north, have always been looked upon as entirely devoid of color—only black and white; but just the reverse is the truth. In those solitudes, where we come closer to our Creator than in any other region, there is unveiled to the eyes of the few who ventured into them the richest color effects that nature produces, and I am one who believes that the chief fascination of those bleak regions is their color, for it has impressed itself upon all polar explorers.

"In the far north the land forms repeat themselves, as they do also in the far south; but the wonderful kaleidoscope of color changes and light and shade that pass before one's vision are more varied than that of the temperate or tropic zones, whose dominent color is green. In the latter the land is more or less covered with vegetation, which has varied shades of green, but is always green except in Autumn, and the appearance is monotonous compared with that of the high latitudes, where the air is preternaturally clear and the rocks and earth are seen in their myriad pristine colors; where the rich colored mosses, the lichens, the grass, and the flowers are uncovered for miles in the Summer time.

"Then the snow reflects all the richest and subtlest colors from the ever-changing skies more sensitively than either water or verdured landscape. The wonderful colors of the ice itself, the increased brilliancy and colors of the stars, the beautiful parhelia, the majestic forms of the great ice mountains, and the ethereal splendors of the polar auroras—all together make it a region of color par excellence."

At the Eighth International Geographic Congress Mr. Stokes delivered an address on arctic and antarctic color.

"The polar ice," he said in that address, "has its own intrinsic colors. I have made many sketches from nature in both the north and the south polar regions, under all conditions of weather, and I always found the rich colors in the ice. These colors appear in fissures and wherever the light penetrates the ice.

"The polar ice is translucent, and not transparent. It is very much like alabaster; occasionally one may see a small piece of transparent or 'glare' ice. The colors of the arctic ice are varied shades of cobalt and ultramarine blue and malachite greens; the antarctic ice colors are principally varied malachite greens and warm yellowish greens.

"A peculiarity of the antarctic region is the appearance at rare intervals of icebergs which present a solid mass of rich, deep cobalt blue. These bergs are generally small, but on one occasion we saw a solid blue berg of huge proportions, and it was such a novelty that all on board the little ship Antarctic stopped for a moment their various duties to gaze at the beautiful ice monster with silent admiration.

"The color of polar ice is produced by the enormous pressure to which it is subjected in the interior of the polar continents, where it is thousands of feet in thickness. This pressure forms a peculiar crystal which polarizes the light and produces color. However, the yellow-pea-green color, seen frequently at the bases of icebergs and floes in the antarctic, is caused by animalculae, and in places I have observed a deep bottle green.

"In the arctic the color of the water is a gray green, but, of course, generally what the sky is above it. In the antarctic the color of the sea, when not affected by reflection, is also a gray green, colder and more blackish in tone than in the north.

"It is certainly worth while for an expedition to bring back the color and atmospheric aspects of the polar regions; for color plays a most important part in the characteristic of any particular region, and must strongly affect its inhabitants, whether man or animal."

Speaking of Capt. Amundsen Mr. Stokes referred to him as the greatest "ice master" in the world, meaning by that that he was a sailor who could steer his ship by the reflections from water and land as seen in the polar regions. By the color reflection in the skies, he said, Amundsen was able to tell whether it was water, ice, or land that was reflected, and he could estimate to marvelous correctness the size of the ice or land fields beneath the cloud shadows.

One of Mr. Stokes's most admired antarctic pictures is "An Antarctic Berg." This picture has been greatly admired by Amundsen, and Mr. Stokes said yesterday that he intended to paint a copy of the original for the Norwegian explorer and present it to him when he returns from the antarctic.

URGES COPYRIGHT CHANGE.

Relief for Moving Picture Men Proposed in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—"The necessity for amending the copyright law so far as it applies to moving pictures is accentuated through a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court," said Representative Moon of Philadelphia today. "It was never the intention of Congress to place in the hands of any man the power to force the theatre owners and the film makers to pay many times their receipts for having violated a copyright which they had no means of knowing existed. Yet as the law stands to-day this is exactly what can be done.

"A story is written and copyrighted and the right to publish sold for, say, $50, and the author is amply paid. That story, while of no particular literary merit, may suggest a scenario available for a moving picture film. The filmmaker has no means of knowing of the existence of a copyright in the story. Suppose he makes fifty reproductions of the film and that each is used for one week with six performances daily. The person who may have purchased the copyright for just such a purpose can, under the present law, collect something like $90,000 as penalties for the violation of his copyright.

"The proposed amendment to the law provides for one penalty only, provided—and that provision is the important feature—that the defendant had no knowledge of the existence of the copyright and no means of obtaining the same. It is also essential that he cease to reproduce the copyrighted story upon proper notification, unless he may make satisfactory arrangements with the owner of the copyright for the continuance of the production. Instead of injuring the owner of a copyright the amendment will have a tendency to benefit him, as the maker of a film will certainly rather pay a royalty than destroy work which has involved the expenditure of hundreds of dollars."

TRIXIE FRIGANZA WEDS.

Musical Comedy Star Marries Charles A. Goettler, Her Manager.

Miss Trixie Friganza, the musical comedy actress, was married yesterday afternoon at the Catholic Church in Bensonhurst, L. I., to Charles A. Goettler, manager of "The Prettiest Girl in Paris" company, in which Miss Friganza is now the star. The wedding followed the celebration of a high mass at the church. Miss Bessie Friganza, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the best man was Lute Vrohman, stage manager of the company.

After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom departed for Atlantic City in a private car. At Young's Hotel there a dinner was given last night in their honor. The bride's company sent a handsome loving cup for a wedding present, and to-night they will mark the marriage of the star by a dinner after the performance in Philadelphia.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK ROBBED

Jewelry Worth $300 Stolen from His Rooms in a Hartford Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10.—When he returned from playing in the "Red Widow" at Parsons Theatre last night Raymond Hitchcock sat around the lobby of his hotel for a time until he was startled shortly after midnight by his Japanese valet, who came running down to the office, crying loudly that Hitchcock and his wife, Flora Zabelle, had been robbed of $600 in jewelry.

After a short investigation Mr. Hitchcock figured out that his loss was only about $300 because Miss Zabelle had left most of her jewelry in New York City. The police are working on a clue furnished by the actor.

Miss Nicoll's Condition Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 10.—Miss Josephine Nicoll is said to be getting along nicely, although she is but partially able to recognize her friends and surroundings owing to her weakened condition. Her father, De Lancey Nicoll, arrived here on Saturday and returned to New York to-day, in order to be in New York on Monday for the trial of John E. Parsons in the Sugar Trust cases.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHEN.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. Cohen, 61 East 86th St., nee Sadie Schlang, a son.

COBLITZ.—March 9, 201 West 109th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Coblitz, a son.

GOLDSCHMIDT.—March 6, 809 East 16th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Goldschmidt, a son.

LOWENSTEIN.—March 7, 41 Convent Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowenstein, a daughter.

MORRIS.—March 6, 101 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Morris, a daughter.

WOLFE.—March 6, 3,218 Snyder Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wolfe, a daughter.

Married.

SAMILSON—GOTTLIEB.—Mr. and Mrs. Israel Gottlieb of 122 West 131st St. announce the marriage of their daughter Gertrude to Mr. Jesse M. Samilson, Sunday, March 10, by Dr. Zindel.

JABLOW—KASSE.—March 5, Jennie Kasse to Morris Jablow.

KAHN—MAYER.—March 5, Emma S. Mayer to Jonas Kahn.

KALVIN—MOSS.—March 7, Lessie E. Moss to Abraham Kalvin.

Brooklyn.

GANS—NEWMAN.—March 6, Rene Newman to Charles M. Gans.

Died.

AMES.—On March 9, 1912, at her late residence, 436 West 48th St., Bessie, wife of G. P. Ames and sister of Patrick Haran, Mrs. C. Hogan, and Mrs. R. Whalen. Funeral from her late residence March 12, at 2 P. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BENJAMIN.—On Sunday, March 10, 1912, Mary Western, daughter of the late Park Benjamin and Mary Western, in her 55th year. Funeral and interment private.

BONNELL.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Mary S., widow of Samuel Bonnell, morning of March 9, 1912. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, March 12, at 11:30 A. M.

CHEW.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Friday, March 8, Sarah Augusta, wife of the late Alexander L. Chew, in the 87th year of her age.

CHRYSTIE.—On Sunday, March 10, 1912, in New York City, Margaret Adden, daughter of the late Thomas Witter and Elizabeth Ludlow Chrystie, in her 73d year. Funeral services at 51 West Fordham Road, Monday, March 11, at 5 P. M. Interment New Windsor, N. Y.

DE RONGE.—At her residence, Short Hills, N. J., Sunday, March 10, Josephine De Ronge, widow of Louis De Ronge, in her eighty-eighth year. Funeral Tuesday, March 12, at St. Rose of Lima Church, Short Hills, on arrival of 9 o'clock train from New York. Philadelphia, Paris, and Bruxelles papers please copy.

EDWARDS.—Sunday, March 10, in the 76th year of her age, Martha Hanford Edwards, beloved wife of Hamilton Edwards of Lisle, N. Y. Funeral service Tuesday, 3:30 P. M., from residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. K. Twitchell, 153 South Oxford St., Brooklyn. Interment private.

FRANK.—Suddenly, at Hotel St. Frances, Edward Frank, aged 56. Interment at convenience of family.

IMBRIE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 7, at North New Portland, Me., Annie Marguerette Imbrie. Funeral services from her late home, No. 73 West 34th St., Bayonne, N. J., on Monday morning, March 11, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Liberty St. Station, New York, for 33d St., Bayonne, at 10:30 o'clock.

KEAN.—On Saturday morning, March 9, 1912, Lucy, widow of John Kean of Ursino, N. J., and daughter of the late Caleb O. Halsted of New York. Funeral service at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Tuesday morning, March 12, at 10 o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers. New Jersey and Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

KILFOIL.—March 9, 1912, John Francis, son of Margaret and the late John Kilfoil, at his residence, 259 West 109th St. Funeral Tuesday, March 12, at 9:45 A. M. Requiem mass Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

KIRKHAM.—On Friday, March 8, Augustus Kirkham, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 1 Lexington Av., on Monday afternoon, March 11, at 2 o'clock.

MARCUS.—Saturday, March 9, in his 43d year, Adolph Marcus, beloved husband of Annie. Relatives, friends, and members of William McKinley Lodge, F. and A. M.; Mount Vernon Lodge No. 71, I. O. F. S. of I.; Hallenbach Council No. 19, L. A. Ceres Union, and Lady Rose Society are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, 287 Edgecombe Av., Tuesday, March 12, at 10 A. M.

MEDD.—March 10, 1912, Charles Francis Medd, 2,019 58th St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

MERRILL.—At the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, March 9, 1912, Julia A. Wright, widow of William F. Merrill. Funeral services at the residence of Charles A. Hull, 115 Remsen St., Tuesday afternoon, March 12, at 2:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

OFFLEY.—On March 10, at his home, 677 Lexington Av., New York City, David Remsen Offley, in his 68th year. Funeral services at the above address Tuesday, March 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

PARKER.—George F., at Clifton Spring Sanitarium, March 10. Funeral Castleton, Vt. Philadelphia papers please copy.

PINARD.—March 9, Lucy Everitt, beloved wife of Cazeau Pinard. Notice of funeral hereafter.

POPPER.—On Saturday, March 9, 1912, in the 50th year of his age, Edwin H. Popper, beloved husband of Emma Fuchs and father of Mrs. Milton Newmark and Claire and Gertrude Popper. Funeral private. Chicago papers please copy.

PUGLIEFE.—Suddenly, on March 10, 1912, Anita Gertrude, beloved wife of Anthony J. Pugliefe. Funeral from her late residence, 411 East 239th St., on Tuesday, March 12, then to the Church of St. Barnabas, 241st St. and Martha Ave, at 9:30 A. M., where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery.

RICKABY.—Suddenly, on March 10, 1912, Hamilton Rickaby, M. D. Funeral at his late residence, 42 West 94th St., on Tuesday evening, March 12, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

RICKABY.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge to be held at No. 42 West 94th St., on Tuesday evening, March 12, at 8 o'clock. Masonic service to be held over the remains of our late brother, Hamilton Rickaby, M. D.

CLEMENT C. YOUNG, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

Died.

SAFFORD.—On March 10, 1912, S. Arthur Safford. Funeral services at his late residence, 227 West 130th St., on Tuesday evening, March 12, at 8 o'clock. Members of Republic Lodge, No. 690, F. and A. M.; Constitution Chapter, No. 230, R. A. M., and Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, K. T., are kindly invited to attend.

SAFFORD.—Republic Lodge, No. 690, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication of the lodge on Tuesday evening, March 12, at 8 o'clock, at 227 West 130th St., for the purpose of holding funeral services over the remains of our late brother, S. Arthur Safford.

CHARLES G. TEFFT, Master.
C. W. SEGUINE, Secretary.

SMITH.—After a short illness, James J. Smith, ex-Captain of the New York Fire Department. Funeral from his late residence, 1,517 Eastchester Road, (formerly Silver Street,) Westchester, on Wednesday, March 13, at 9 A. M., thence to St. Raymond's Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

TAMM.—Charles Tamm. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241-243 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building.)

TIBBALS.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, March 10, E. Nelson Tibbals. Services Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock, at Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., (near 21st St.) Interment at Milford, Conn., convenience of family.

TUCKER.—Sunday, March 10, 1912, Dr. Charles P. Tucker, at 535 South 7th Av., Mount Vernon, aged 90 years. Services 4 P. M. Tuesday.

VAN BUSKIRK.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 9, 1912, the Rev. Peter Vreeland Van Buskirk, in his 68th year. Funeral services will be held at the Gravesend Reformed Church, of which he was the pastor for the past twenty-five years, on Monday, March 11, at 8 P. M.

WALLER.—Fanny Waller, in her 65th year, widow of Leopold P. Waller and mother of Jessie W., Wortmann, Samuel, Julien, and Norton Waller. Interment private. San Francisco papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 8, 1912, Anna E., wife of the late Nelson Wright and daughter of the late James M. and Phebe S. Quinby, in her 72d year. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Episcopal Church, Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Monday, March 11 at 3 P. M.

ADLER.—Hannah, 142 East 86th St., March 8. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

BERNINGER.—Hannah, 706 Courtlandt Av., March 9. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

BLUMBERG.—Rebecca, 123 West 115th St., March 9, aged 70. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

BULKLEY-MILLER.—Julia, 296 West 11th St., March 9. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

BUSE.—Frederick, 1,938 Webster Av., Bronx, March 9, aged 60.

BYRNES.—Thomas, 417 West 40th St., March 8.

CANN.—Margaret H., Stapleton, S. I., March 8. Funeral private.

CARROLL.—Julia F., 1,435 3d Av., March 9. Funeral to-morrow.

CLEARY.—Michael, 1,340 Amsterdam Av., March 9. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

COHEN.—Margaret E., March 9. Funeral 296 9th Av.

DORNEY.—Catherine V., 118 East 89th St., March 9.

EGAN.—John P., 2,301 Ludlow Av., Bronx, March 9, aged 48. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

ENGLAND.—James, 412 East 178th St., March 9. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

HALLIGAN.—Elizabeth, 503 West 43d St., March 8. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

HERZOG.—Herbert A., 973 Tiffany St., Bronx, March 9. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

KELLER.—Theodore, 113 West 131st St., March 9, aged 64. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

KIEFER.—Mary R., 310 East 37th St., March 9. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

LACOUR.—Alexandre, March 8, aged 85. Funeral 64 6th Av.

LEONARD.—Daniel, Jr., 306 East 93d St., March 9. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

MYER.—Arthur C., 734 11th Av., March 9. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

O'DRISCOLL.—Daniel S., 175 East 123d St., March 9.

O'REILLY.—Abbie G., 551 West 170th St., March 9, aged 24. Funeral to-day, 8 A. M.

SAIB.—Annie P., 2,326 Bathgate Av., March 9. Funeral to-morrow, 10:30 A. M.

STAPLETON.—Irene, 159 East 97th St., March 9, aged 21. Funeral to-morrow, 8:30 A. M.

WALLACE.—Jane, 306 West 112th St., March 8, aged 66. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

WOLFFSOHN.—Paul, 524 East 83d St., March 9. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BANNON.—Edward, 334 2d St., March 8, aged 4. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

BESOLD.—Michael, 563 Grove St., March 8. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

BRENNEN.—Mary J., 724 Macon St., March 9.

HARDY.—John J., 218 Jay St., March 8. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

LADE.—Frederick W., 151 Clarkson St., March 9.

LONG.—John, 65 Dikeman St., March 8, aged 41. Funeral to-day.

LYMAN.—Sarah A., Baptist Home, March 9, aged 91. Funeral service to-day.

MACAULAY.—John, 83 St. Mark's Av., March 9, aged 80. Funeral to-morrow.

McKEU.—John, 114 Prospect St., March 8. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

PENNOYER.—Alice H., 77 88th St., Bay Ridge, March 9.

SCHWANTER.—August, 163 Harman St., March 9. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

STACOM.—George F., 308 Ralph St., March 8, aged 32. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WOODWARD.—Jacob N., 986½ Lafayette Av., March 9. Funeral service to-day.

Long Island.

BOGART.—Sarah A., Rockville Centre, March 9. Funeral service to-day.

CONOLLY.—Mary E., Rockaway Park, March 9.

KANE.—Andrew, Elmhurst, March 9. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

MARTIN.—Alfred, Jr., Jamaica, March 9, aged 49.

MORRIS.—Abby G., Huntington, March 8. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

New Jersey.

CLIGGETT.—Rose, 324 New York Av., Jersey City, March 8. Funeral to-morrow.

LUDEKE.—Edith, Verona, March 9. Funeral notice later.

RANSOM.—William M., Ridgewood, March 9, aged 75. Funeral to-morrow.

STUTZ.—Meta, Hoboken, March 9, aged 61. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.

WEISS.—Charles J., 105 Lafayette St., Jersey City, March 9, aged 74.

ZWEIGHAFT.—Simon, Atlantic City, March 9, aged 65. Funeral private.

New York State.

HANAN.—Elizabeth L., New Rochelle, March 9. Funeral service to-day.

RIPPE.—Anna, Mount Vernon, March 8, aged 38.

WHEARTY.—Katherine, North Bay, March 9. Funeral to-morrow.

WHITNEY.—Harriet, Pleasantville, March 9. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

AMSTEAD.—Dewey C., in memory of; died March 11, 1911.

BIERMAN.—Michael, in memory of; died March 11, 1894.

BUTTLING.—William J., in memory of; died March 12, 1911.

CASHMAN.—Alice, in memory of; died March 11, 1911.

DRAKE.—David, in memory of; died March 11, 1910.

DUNNE.—Charles J.; mass Holy Cross Church, Brooklyn, to-day, 8 A. M.

EPSTEIN.—Jacob; unveiling monument Washington Cemetery March 17, 10:30 A. M.

GARNEAU.—Edith M., in memory of; died March 12, 1909.

GORDEN.—Joseph, in memory of; died March 13, 1910.

HOOK.—Libbie L., in memory of; died March 13, 1904.

KAVANAGH.—Esther, in memory of; died March 13, 1908.

LASHER.—Joseph, in memory of; died March 12, 1910.

LEVIN.—Marie, in memory of; died March 12, 1904.

MORROW.—George B.; mass Church of St. Angela to-day, 8:45 A. M.

NIEMEYER.—John C., in memory of; died March 13, 1910.

OESTREICHER.—Laura, in memory of; died March 11, 1911.

SCHEUER.—Henrietta; unveiling monument Cypress Hills Cemetery March 17, 2:30 P. M.

SCHLONG.—Alexander, in memory of; died March 14, 1911.

SHERK.—Johanna; unveiling monument at Washington Cemetery March 17, 3 P. M.

SHUELL.—John J.; mass St. James's Church March 14, 9 A. M.

SILVERMAN.—Clementine; unveiling monument Union Fields Cemetery March 17, 11 A. M.

YUNG.—Anna L., in memory of; died March 12, 1908.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

It was felt by many, because of the sound economic conditions under which we entered the year which is now approaching the close of its first quarter, that expansion in business could be confidently counted on whenever the restrictive influence of political uncertainties was removed. In the ordinary course of events such a forward movement in business would not await the actual occurrence of the political events which would certify to the establishment of more settled conditions, so far as business is dependent upon the policies and practices of political parties. It has all along been uncertain at just what stage of events the financial and business community would attempt to foresee the future shaping of politics and thereupon to act on the judgment of the future which they might form. What has seemed pretty well assured, because of past experience, is that this judgment would not be put off until the actual day of election, but rather would be formed at some earlier date, and as soon as the drift of political events could, to the satisfaction of those concerned in forming this judgment, be discerned with some degree of clearness. What has been expected, too, has been that as the days move on sane, common-sense, honest policies, though not perhaps gaining complete supremacy, would obtain ascendency over political ultra-radicalism in the various forms in which it is wont to present itself, with its many proposals and its empty promises. The present drift of events makes it pertinent to ask if some such conclusion does not seem already to have been reached and to be acted on by a large body of the business men of the country. It is not the course of the stock market otherwise than as an incident of the general movement, however satisfactory the further progress which prices made last week, which suggests this inquiry. Rather is the question suggested by such facts as the increase in railroad earnings which the last few weeks have brought; the increasing demand for copper and the enlarged ouptut of iron; the improvement reported in the textile markets; increasing orders which are reaching manufacturers in other lines, and the signs of enlarging demand for money.

All of these factors and still others are back of a much more hopeful estimate of the outlook which bankers have been receiving the last week or two from their business associates in many lines, and these have unmistakably created a more hopeful atmosphere in important quarters of the financial community. It is recognized that there are many adverse factors still to be dealt with, but underlying this improved sentiment is a belief that the known adverse factors of the situation can and probably will be worked out satisfactorily. Beyond all of this there is a feeling which, despite its vagueness, is not without a considerable share of influence in conjunction with other factors, that the business world in this country has long enough been waiting on future developments, and has reached a point where expansion, at least on a moderate scale, may be undertaken without any undue hazard. To cite in closer detail only one or two of the factors which furnish the groundwork for the greater hopefulness which is now making itself felt, there is found in the current record of bank clearings a clear indication of expanding business. Increases reported last week brought the volume of bank clearings not only far ahead of last year, but also ahead of the figures for the same week in 1910, whose totals much exceeded those of 1911. This marks steady improvement, as a glance at the average daily bank clearings, according to one well-known compilation, shows. Whereas in January the average daily clearings were $512,000,000, as compared with $622,000,000 in the first month of 1910, and the February clearings $490,000,000, compared with $533,000,000, the average daily clearings so far in March have amounted to $528,000,000, which not only closely approximates the March figures of 1910, but also exceeds the January figures this year, contrary to the usual course of bank clearings during the first three months of the year. The record of railroad earnings offers a sharp contrast between the results of January and those attained in February on the roads whose reports are so far at hand. February gross earnings show a gain over last year of about 7 per cent., whereas in January the figures showed a loss of over 2 per cent. No record is so far available, of course, for the net showing last month, but the known experience of the railways makes it almost certain that very considerable improvement in February, as compared with January, in the matter of net earnings will be revealed when the figures come to hand. The extremely severe weather of January, which held back a certain amount of traffic, must be taken into account when considering the increase reported for February, but the improvement cannot reasonably be attributed solely to that influence.

The development of a broadening movement in business, based on the fact that the country has passed through a long period of business caution and restricted output, and on the growth of a more hopeful outlook for the future, might well in its broad progress ignore certain adverse factors which stand out clearly in any close view of the existing situation. Thus the labor troubles abroad and those which we may have to face here, and such conditions as the abnormally low prices which the steel manufacturers have been forced to accept for their product, undoubtedly suggest present caution, particularly in accepting without qualification the optimistic predictions in respect to current earnings which gained circulation in a week of rising stock market prices. So far as the labor situation is concerned confidence is still strong in its being settled without much further delay, while in the case of the steel trade in this country many look upon the increasing output of iron as a forerunner of improvement in prices for steel products, which will add materially to the meagre present profits of steel manufacturers. The increase in unfilled orders reported by the Steel Corporation on Saturday shows clearly that the current volume of orders is large. If prices were as satisfactory as the tonnage the steel trade would be enjoying great prosperity.

The stock market is more subject to the influence of passing events than is a broad, general movement in business, which is based on fundamental conditions, the true bearing of which may be more or less obscured by incidents of the situation, which, however important they may seem in themselves, may be outweighed by the working of still more fundamental forces. In this connection it seems important to bear in mind that the movement which has lately taken place on the Stock Exchange has undoubtedly found much stimulus in the active operations of professional traders who, even though they may not have made the market, in the full sense of that word, for they but seized an opportunity which the financial position offered them, had, nevertheless, much to do with the immediate shaping of prices. It must be borne in mind, too, that circulation has been given to many reports intended to have favorable effect upon prices which seem in many cases to have had no foundation. In part, too, the Stock Exchange has been fed upon hopeful estimates, particularly in respect to the current earnings of the Steel Corporation, which need further verification before they can freely be accepted by those mindful of known conditions. The market situation and the business situation may well move and develop together, but they do not necessarily keep even pace with each other. It is because the recent course of events on the Stock Exchange bears out important indications of business improvement in other directions that significance attaches to the recent upturn in prices, in a broad survey of the general situation.

We are coming into the season when thought will again have to be given to the results which will reward this year's work of the farmers of the country, for any misfortune there would, to the extent to which expectations were disappointed, outweigh many other favorable factors. It is always within reason at this season to hope for bountiful crops in this country, and this has come to be particularly true since the diversification of crops has made a crop failure, in the strict sense of that word, an extreme improbability. The Government's report of the grain remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 reflected, of course, the reduced crops of last year. They suffered much from lack of sufficient ground moisture. To the extent to which that factor affects the product of the farms the present season seems to start with a better outlook than last Spring offered, for the snow covering in Western States has been extensive and deep. East of the Mississippi Valley conditions in this respect are not so good, a fact which finds reflection in the poor Ohio State report, but misgivings at this season regarding the crop outlook of the year as a whole would plainly be borrowed of pessimism rather than of mere caution.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

CAUTION DOMINATES EUROPE.

London Markets Firm but Strike Affects Bank Returns.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 10.—The markets as a whole were firm throughout last week owing to the underlying confidence in an early settlement of the coal strike. The gradual lessening of industry reduced the demand for money, but the withdrawal of deposits and savings by the unemployed had a visible effect on the Bank of England's returns.

Caution was the dominating note in all European markets.

STRIKE FEARS HALT BOERSE.

Encouraging Factors Are Dispelled by Certainty of a Walkout.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 10.—Buoyancy and depression followed one another on the Boerse in succession throughout the week. Factors which gave the market a temporary firmness were favorable conditions in Wall Street and the speech of the Imperial Secretary of the Interior, declaring that no reconstructive banking laws were contemplated and that the business situation in Germany was excellent.

The encouragement which the Boerse derived from this utterance, however, was more than discounted by the imminence of the coal strike, which is now certain to be in full swing within the next twenty-four hours. Some 250,000 men are involved.

German steel and iron shares fell sharply in the week in contrast with American rails, which advanced.

Hamburg-American shares were firm on the strength of the line's handsome earnings in 1911.

PARIS TONE IRREGULAR.

Money Market Is Easy but Business Continues Slack.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 10.—The British coal strike and the news of possible trouble in German and French mines made the markets dull and uncertain at the beginning of last week. They became firm later, but the tone remained irregular.

Rios were firm.

Money was easy, but business continued slack.

BIG STEEL COMPANIES AID PIG IRON MARKET

Purchases Improve Demand for All Grades and Prices Are Firmer.

COKE LIKELY TO BE HIGHER

Steel Car Output Larger—Good Demand for Structural Shapes from the West.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 10.—The extent to which the steel-making companies are a factor in the open market in pig iron was illustrated last week, when purchases of 25,000 tons of Bessemer iron were made by the Carnegie Steel Company and 28,000 tons of basic iron by the two leading Pittsburgh district independents, the Pittsburgh Steel Company and the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. The buying gave a firmer tone to the whole market.

The purchases also hastened the closing of inquiries for other grades of iron. Westinghouse Electric, which had been negotiating for some weeks for 4,500 tons of foundry iron, closed for the entire tonnage from Valley makers, and two steel interests in Ohio entered the market for liberal tonnages of basic iron. The Algoma Steel Company, the Sault Ste. Marie Rail and Structural Corporation of Canada put out an inquiry for bids for 40,000 to 50,000 tons of Bessemer, deliveries to be spread over four months.

A week ago there was no sign of activity, and most, if not all, of the credit for it is given the Steel Corporation, which has not bought Bessemer pig iron in the open market since February, 1910. For two months there have been rumors that it would need additional iron besides what could be produced at its Pittsburgh district furnaces, but the report was denied as often as it was heard.

Following the sales to the three big steel companies, Bessemer pig iron quoted firm at $14.25 Valley furnace, as against $14, at which that grade sold through January and February, and basic showed a minimum on small sales of $12.50 Valleys, as against $12.25 to $12.40, the prices generally obtaining at the opening of the month.

As a result of the continued threat of labor trouble in the Pittsburgh coal fields, slack and run-of-mine coal went to extreme high levels during the week. The spread between slack—quoted during normal times at 90 cents at the mine—and run-of-mine grade, which ordinarily brings $1.10 at mine, has disappeared, and on Saturday both grades were quoted at $1.45 to $1.50 a ton at mine. In the West Virginia district, and in the eastern sections of the Pennsylvania bituminous fields, the price level was 10 to 20 cents higher, and even then large tonnages could not be had, producers not caring to sell for April delivery with the prospects of prices going still higher.

Operators in the Connellsville coke fields, where the mines are non-union, expect to profit greatly in case of a strike, and for this reason the coal agitation already has affected the price of coke. The Connellsville operators will not find it worth while to fire up their ovens and make furnace coke at 1.90 a ton, if they can close their ovens and sell their coal output at $1.60 or $1.70. For this reason the price of furnace coke, which was quoted at the close of the week at $1.90 to $1.95 for prompt, is expected to jump to better than 2 a ton with the opening of this week, unless there is a sudden change in the soft coal situation.

Plate, structural, and pipe mills increased their running time in this district during the week. The steel car plants are calling for much heavier deliveries of plates than during February, it being estimated that the steel car output the coming month will be at least 15 per cent. heavier than the total for February. Contracts for structural material in this district for the week just closed involve close to 22,000 tons, or nearly double the total for the week preceding. The West is calling for large tonnages of structural, most of them on rush specifications.

Plates and structural material are firm at the new minimum of 1.15 cents at mill, while merchant bars, on which demand is not so strong, are still to be had at the Pittsburgh base of 1.10c.

In the midst of the better demand for finished materials, a slight break marked the week in the crude steel market, excess tonnages of billets, which appeared from independent mills, having broken down the minimum on billets to $19.50, mill, as against $20 the week before. Crude bars for the sheet and tin plate mills, however, remain firmly fixed at the old figure, $21, Pittsburgh and Youngstown mill.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Car and Foundry Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
Central Leather Co. for dividend on preferred.
F. W. Woolworth Co. for dividend on preferred.
Railway Steel Springs Co. for dividend on preferred.
Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Co. for dividend.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. for dividend on common.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

Childs Co. on common and preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

COTTON MILLS BUSY BUILDING

Many Plants Increasing Their Manufacturing and Storage Facilities.

Reports received in the New York wholesale markets last week show considerable activity on the part of manufacturers of cotton, woolen, and knit goods in various parts of the country. Many plants are increasing their manufacturing and storage facilities and several new incorporations are announced.

The Parkhill Manufacturing Company of Fitchburg, Mass., has awarded contracts for a new storehouse, which will be connected with Mill A. It will be of brick construction, 100 by 187 feet, and four stories high. Work will be commenced immediately.

The Franklin Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., is to have an addition 200 by 100 feet, and three stories high, which will provide employment for about 150 operatives. Several houses for the accommodation of the additional workers will be erected by J. W. Cannon & Sons, who operate the plant.

Plans have been prepared for the Durham Hosiery Mills of Durham, N. C., for a new building at its branch plant at High Point, N. C. When completed, machinery sufficient to double the capacity of the High Point plant will be installed. The specifications call for a building with 150 feet frontage, and three stories high.

The American Woolen Company is installing a 1,700 horse-power turbine engine in its plant at Winooski, Vt. A large addition to the boiler house of the plant, in which ten boilers have been installed, was recently completed. These boilers will furnish power in case of failure of the natural water power. The turbine engine was built at the Schenectady plant of the General Electric Company.

Reports from Chicopee Falls, Mass., state that the Chicopee Manufacturing Company is installing 24,000 new spindles in its plant at that place, bringing the total number of spindles in the plant up to about 120,000.

Texas Receiver for Stilwell Road.

DALLAS, Texas, March 10.—United States Judge Meek issued an order late last evening naming S. B. Hovey of Fort Worth and M. L. Merts of San Angelo, Texas, receivers for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad of Texas. Each of the receivers will be required to give a bond of $50,000.

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3	Cumberland Pipe Line.112	1	Standard of Ind......6350
5	Eureka Pipe Line.....294	20	Standard of Ind.(new)218
5	Galena Signal Oil Com.216	2	Standard of Ky.......216
10	Indiana Pipe Line.....139	10	Standard of N. J.....367
25	National Transit...... 41	10	Standard of N. Y.....373
4	New York Transit....296	5	Standard of Ohio.....182
10	Northern Pipe Line...127	10	Union Tank Line..... 74
25	Ohio Oil.......... 98	10	Vacuum Oil.........162
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 9. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 2,712,779.

Range for Year 1911. High	Range for Year 1911. Low	Range for Year 1912. High. Date.	Range for Year 1912. Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, March 9. Bid.	Closing Saturday, March 9. Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended March 9. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended March 9, '12.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Total Sales Week Ended March 9, 1912, $13,363,500.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	88	87½	88	2½
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	42
Allis-Chalmers 5s	63¼	59½	62⅞	187
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	17
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	98½	98½	98½	27
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	2
Am. Hide & Leath. 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	80
Am. Ice Securities 6s	78½	77¾	78½	4½
Am. Smelt. Secur. 6s	103⅞	103⅛	103⅞	15
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	162
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	114¼	113⅝	114¼	152
Am. Tobacco 4s	95⅝	95½	95⅝	61
Am. Tob. 4s tr. rcts.	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	6
Am. Tobacco 6s	120⅝	120½	120⅝	23
Am. Writing Paper 5s	89	89	89	45
Armour 4½s	92¼	91¼	92	100
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	99⅞	99⅝	99¾	200½
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, registered	99½	99	99½	16
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	14
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	92	91¾	91⅞	41
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s	106¼	106	106¼	101
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	102¼	101⅞	102	288
A., T. & S. F. conv. 5s	108½	107½	108	14
A., T. & S. F., T. S. L. 4s	93⅝	93¼	93¼	16
At & Birmingham 4s	89½	89½	89½	6
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95⅝	95½	95½	55
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	95	94⅞	94⅞	36
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	99	98⅝	98⅝	64½
Balt. & Ohio prior 3½s	93	92⅝	92⅝	16
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	91⅝	91¼	91¼	9
B. & O. So. Div. 3½s	91½	91½	91½	9½
Bethlehem Steel 5s	94	93⅞	94	33
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	105½	104	105½	14
Brooklyn R. T. 4s	86⅝	86¼	86½	210
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
B'klyn Union Elec. 5s	102⅝	102½	102⅝	24
B'klyn City R. R. 5s	102	102	102	5
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	6
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	95½	95½	95½	7
Can. Southern 1st 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	6
Can. Southern 2d 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	5
Cent. Branch Ry. 4s	92	91¾	91¾	2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	16
Cent. Leather 5s	94⅞	94	94¾	148
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	96⅞	96½	96½	23½
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	91½	91½	91½	8
Cent. of N. J. 5s	122¼	122	122¼	10
Cent. New Eng. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	1
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	101⅝	101	101¼	28
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	111	111	111	6
Ches. & Ohio fund. 5s	103½	103½	103½	2
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	98	93	93	92
Chi. & Alton 3½s	63⅝	62½	63	25
Chi. & Alton 3s	71	71	71	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	96½	96¼	96⅜	116
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅝	97	97⅛	270
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, r.	97½	97	97½	9
C., B. & Q. Ill. 3½s	87⅝	87½	87½	6
C., B. & Q. Ill. 4s	100	99⅞	99⅞	11
C., B. & Q. deb 5s	101⅛	101	101⅛	11
C., B. & Q. Den. Div. 4s	100	100	100	2
C., B. & Q. Ia. Div. 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	4
C., B. & Q. Neb. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	2
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	1
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	80¼	80	80¼	84
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	82⅝	81¾	81⅞	121
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	3
C., M. & S. P. gen. 3½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	18
C., M. & S. P. gen. 4s	98⅞	98½	98⅞	9
C., M. & S. P. 4s, 1934	92⅞	92	92⅛	19
C., M. & S. P., La C. & Dav. 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	94⅝	94½	94⅝	4
C., M. & S. D. & G. S. 5s	103	103	103	3
C., M. & S. P., W. Val. 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	1
Chi. & N. W. gn. 3½s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	5
C. & N. W. con. 7s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	2
C. & N. W. gen 4s	98	98	98	60
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	98	98	98	1
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	95⅞	95½	95½	82
C., R. I. & P. gn. 4s, reg.	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	72⅛	71⅝	72	273
C., R. I. & P col. 4s., reg.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	10
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	90⅛	89⅞	89⅞	59
Chino Copper 6s	121	120½	121	8
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	124	124	124	5
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	1
C., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	96	96	96	1
C., C., C. & S. L. con. 7s	105½	105½	105½	1
C., C., C. & S. L. gen. 4s	93	92⅜	93	30
C., C., C. & St. L., C. W. & M. 4s	93	91¼	91¼	2
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Col. Industrial 5s	73¾	73	73	16
Col. Midland, 1st 4s	50	49⅞	50	13
Col. & Southern 1st 4s	97⅝	97½	97½	12
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	97½	97¼	97½	42
Col. Con. & Tenn. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	8
Con. Tobacco 4s	95½	95½	95½	5
Del. & Hud. cv. 4s	98⅝	98½	98½	17
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	26
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	89	88⅝	89	274
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	6
Detroit United 4½s	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	9
Det. River Tun. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Distillers' Securities	75¼	74½	74⅝	123
Dul. & Iron Range 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Du Pont Powder 4½s	90⅝	88½	90⅝	235
E., T., V. & G. con. 5s	111¼	110⅞	111½	12
E. El. I. N. Y. con. 5s	113½	113¼	113¼	5
Erie con 4s	89½	89¼	89¼	7
Erie con. 4s, reg.	88	88	88	4
Erie gen. 4s	78¾	78¼	78¼	49
Erie conv. 4s, A	87	86¼	87	73
Erie conv. 4s, B	78½	77¼	78¼	647
Erie, Penn., col. 4s	89½	89½	89½	9
Ft. S., L. & Tr. 5s	93	93	93	4
G.H. & S. A., M. & P. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
Gen. Electric 3½s	83	83	83	4
General Motors 6s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	11
Geo. & Alabama 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Great North. ref. 4¼s	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	84
Green Bay & W. deb. B	11	10⅞	11	11
Havana Elec. 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	18
Housatonic 5s	115	115	115	2
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	1
Illinois Cent. ref. 4s	96¼	96	96	29
Ill. Cent. 3½s, '51, reg.	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	2
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s	95	95	95	1
Interborough R. T. 5s	104½	104⅛	104½	19
Inter.-Met. 4½s	83⅝	82⅞	83⅛	524
Inter.-Met. 4½s, reg.	83¼	83¼	83¼	20
Int. Paper 6s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	3
Inter. Steam Pump 5s	93	92¼	93	6½
Inter. Navigation 5s	80⅝	80½	80⅝	10
Iowa Central ref. 4s	65½	65	65	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	80⅛	80	80⅛	22
K. & Hock. C. & C. 5s	98	98	98	2
Kansas City South. 4s	99⅞	99⅝	99¾	13
Kentucky Cent. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	3
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	85½	85½	85½	8
K. Co. El., L. & P. 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	5
K. Co. El., L. & P. 5s	105	105	105	7
Laclede Gas L. 1st 5s	102⅞	102¼	102⅝	12
Laclede Gas L. ref. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Lake Shore 3½s	88½	88	88½	17
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94¼	93¾	93⅞	102
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93⅝	93⅛	93½	166
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915	91½	91½	91½	21
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	96	96	96	5
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	5
Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 5s	103	103	103	9
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Liggett & M. 7s	121¼	120⅞	121	74
Liggett & M. 5s	94⅞	94⅝	94¾	167½
Louis. & Jeff. Bdg. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Long Island con. 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	5
Long Island Ref. 4s	97½	97½	97½	1
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	69¾	69⅝	69¾	2
Louis. & Nash gen. 6s	117½	117½	117½	1
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	99½	99⅛	99¼	68
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	93	92¾	93	36
L. & N., So.-M. gt. 4s	89½	89	89½	9
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	98¼	98	98	11
Mer. Marine 4½s	67¼	66¾	66¾	130
Met. St. Ry. gen. 5s	100	100	100	22
Met. St. Ry. 5s, t. r.	101½	101	101½	79
Met. St. Ry. adj. in. 5s, w. i.	56½	54⅞	55⅝	483
Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s, w. i.	81⅝	81	81¼	259
Met. St. Ry. ref. t. r., stamped	60	59¼	59½	67
Mich. Central 3½s	86½	86½	86½	9
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	65	65	65	4
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	105	105	105	1
Mo., K. & Ok. 5s	106½	106½	106½	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	96¾	96¼	96⅝	15
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	84	83½	83½	2
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	80¾	80½	80¾	2
Mo., K. & T. sf. 4½s	89¼	89¼	89¼	4
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	2

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	3
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	87½	86¾	87½	61½
Mo. Pacific 4s	74	73¾	73¾	10
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	99½	99½	99½	1
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	100½	100	100	7
Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	1
Mob. & O. Mont. 5s	110¾	110⅝	110⅝	19
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	2
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	101	101	101	10
Nash., C. & St. L. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	9
N. C. & St. L., McM., M., W. & A. 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	6
Nassau Electric 4s	80½	80	80	2
Nat. Rys. of M. pf. 4½s	92	92	92	4
Nat. Rys. of Mex. 4s	86⅝	85⅞	85⅞	6
Nat. R. R. of M. con. 4s	79⅝	79½	79½	4
N. Or. Ry. & Lt. 4½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
New O., M. & C. 5s	94	93⅜	93½	45
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	88	87⅝	88	39
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	93⅞	93¼	93¼	54
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	83¼	82⅝	83⅛	69
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	80¼	80⅛	80⅛	10
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	100⅞	99¾	100	6
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s	104	103⅞	103⅞	17
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s	88¾	88⅛	88¼	21
N. Y. & E. 3d ext. 4½s	102½	102¼	102¼	1
N. Y. Dock 4s	85½	85½	85½	1
N. Y., N. H., & H. con. 6s	132¼	132	132	35
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 6s, reg.	132	132	132	40
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	93¼	92½	92½	27
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. 4s, 1956	93⅛	93	93⅛	12
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	6
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	100¼	100⅛	100¼	58½
Norf. & Westn. con. 4s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	26½
Norf. & W. div. 4s	93¼	93	93¼	7
Norf. & Wn. conv. 4s	109⅝	109	109	45
N. & W. conv. 4s, sub. rcts. 1st paid	108½	108⅛	108⅛	5
N. & W. conv. 4s, sub. rcts. full paid	108½	107⅞	108¼	40½
Northern Pacific 4s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	15
Northern Pac. 4s, reg.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	5
Northern Pacific 3s	70⅛	69⅞	70	25½
Nor. Pac.-St. P.-Dul. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
Ohio River 1st 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	5
Oregon R. & N. 4s	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	46
Oregon Short Line 6s	113½	113⅜	113½	26
Oregon S. L. con. 5s	111½	111½	111½	4
Oregon S. L. ref. 4s	95¼	95	95¼	57
Ore. & Wash. ref. 4s	92⅝	92¼	92½	13
Ozark & C. Cent. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Pacific Tel. & Tel. 5s	100⅝	100	100⅛	59
Pacific Coast 5s	103½	103½	103½	7
Penn. R. E. 4s	102	101	102	10
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1912	100	100	100	77
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1915	97¾	97½	97⅝	213½
Penn. con. 5s	110	110	110	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	103½	103	103⅛	85
Penn. 3½s, Series C	88¼	88¼	88¼	2
Penn. 4s, 1943	102½	102½	102½	1
Peo. Gas, Chi. ref. 4s	102½	102	102⅛	24
Peo. & Eastern 1st 4s	91	91	91	3
P. Lorillard 7s	122½	122	122	55
P. Lorillard 5s	96	95¾	95¾	146
P., C. C. & St. L. 4½s, A	106½	106¼	106¼	2
Public Service s. f. 5s	93¼	92⅞	93⅛	20
Reading gen. 4s	98⅝	98¼	98⅜	52
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	91½	90⅝	90⅞	46
Rio G. & West. 1st 4s	87	86½	86½	32
Rio G. & W. col. 4s	81	81	81	1
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	11
St. L., I. M. & S. ref. 4s	83	82¼	82¼	8
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	84	83¾	84	20
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	88¼	87⅝	88	87
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	80⅛	80	80⅛	34
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	92½	92¼	92⅜	13
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	81½	81½	81⅝	119
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	105½	105½	105½	1
St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	98½	98½	98½	8
St. P., M. & M., M. 4s	98¼	98	98	5
St. P. & S. City 6s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	6
San A. & A. Pass. 4s	87	86¼	86¼	81
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	80	79½	79⅝	90
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	82¼	82	82	55
Seaboard A. L. 4s, sta.	88⅝	87⅝	88	8
So. Car. & Pac. 5s	104	103⅞	103⅞	7
So. Pacific col. 4s	92¼	92	92	20
So. Pacific conv. 4s	96¼	95⅝	95⅞	195
So. Pacific cv. 4s, reg.	96	96	96	2
So. Pacific ref. 4s	95⅝	95	95¼	178
So. P. S. F. Term. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	5
So. Railway 1st 5s	108½	108	108⅛	35
So. Railway gen. 4s	79½	79⅛	79⅝	250
So. Ry. gen. 4s, reg.	79	79	79	1
So. Ry., M. & O. col. 4s	87½	87½	87½	2
Standard Milling 5s	88	87⅞	88	10
Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Tenn. C. & I., Birm. Div. 6s	104	104	104	2
T. & No., S. Div. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
Texas Co. conv. 6s	98⅞	97¾	98⅞	72
Tenn. A. St. L. ref. 4s	95½	95½	95½	10
Texas & Oklahoma 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	110⅜	110¼	110¼	9
Third Av. ref. 4s, w. i.	85⅞	84⅝	85	209
Third Av. adj. 5s, w. i.	76⅝	76¼	76¼	287½
Third Av. 4s, tr. r.	80	79½	80	11
Third Av. 4s, t. r., sta	79¼	77⅞	79½	64
Third Av. 1st 5s	109½	109¼	109½	11
Tol. & O. Cent. 1st 5s	109½	109¼	109½	11
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	65½	65	65	18
Un. El. L. & P. ref. 5s	97	97	97	1
Un. El. Rys., L., 4½s	96	96	96	1½
U. El. R., L., Inc. 6s	75	75	75	2½
Union Pacific 1st 4s	100⅞	100⅝	100¾	138½
Union Pacific conv. 4s	102⅝	102½	102½	257½
Union Pacific ref. 4s	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	31
U. Rep. of St. L. 4s	80	80	80	5
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	67	66¾	67	15
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	89	89	89	31
U. S. Rubber 6s	105	104⅝	104⅝	54
U. S. Steel 5s	103	102⅞	103	250
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	100½	100⅜	100¼	21
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	96¼	96	96	11
Va. S. W. con. 5s	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	6
Wabash 1st 5s	107⅝	107¼	107¼	15
Wabash 2d 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	8
Wabash ref. 4s	57⅞	56½	56⅞	173
Wab., Det. & Chi. 5s	106½	106½	106½	11
Wab., Tol. & C. 4s	83½	80	83½	8
Wab. Pitts. Ter. 1st 4s	39	39	39	3
Wab. Pitts. Term. 1st 4s, Cent. tr. ctfs.	39¾	38¼	39	170
Wab. Pitts. Term. 1st 4s, col. tr. ctfs.	39	38½	38¾	17
Wab. Pitts. Term. 2d 4s, trust rcts.	2¼	2¼	2¼	1
West Shore 4s	100½	100⅜	100⅜	5
West Shore 4s, reg.	98½	98⅜	98½	12
Western Maryland 4s	88¼	88	88	19
W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st 5s	108	108	108	1
W. N. Y. & P. gen. 4s	88	88	88	2
Western Electric 5s	103	102⅞	103	10
West. Elec. & Mfg. 5s	95	94½	95	63
W. U. Tel. rl. est. 4½s	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛	10
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	103	102⅝	102⅝	9
W. & Lake E. con. 4s	85¼	84⅞	85¼	32
Winst.-Sal. Sobound. 4s	93	93	93	2
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	93½	93	93¼	17
Wis. Cent., S. & D. 4s	92¼	92¼	92½	10

Total sales $13,021,000

United States Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Twos, coupon	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Fours, coupon	113¾	113¾	113¾	5
Panama 3s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	9

Total sales $15,000

Foreign Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argentine 5s	97½	97¼	97½	8
Chinese Railway 5s	95	94½	95	11½
Japanese 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	26
Japanese 4½s, 2d Ser.	92⅝	92¼	92½	23
Rep. of Cuba 5s	103½	103	103½	22
Sao Paulo 5s	97½	97¼	97½	6
U. S. of Mexico 5s	96½	96½	96½	1

Total sales $97,500

State Securities.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. 4s, 1961	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	26
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961, new	102½	102½	102½	1

Total sales $28,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1956, reg.	99½	99½	99½	30
4s, 1957	100⅛	100	100⅛	10
4s, 1958	100⅛	100	100⅛	15
4s, 1959	100⅛	100	100⅛	38
4¼s, 1960	103	102⅝	102⅝	91
4½s, 1957	107⅝	107½	107⅝	2
4½s, 1957, new	107¾	107¾	107¾	11
4½s, 1917	102½	102½	102½	5

Total sales $202,000
Grand total $13,363,500

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1912 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama Currency Fund 4s..J. J.	....	....	111 Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914....J. J.	....	....	99 May 12, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1958.	....	....	103¾ Oct. 30, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1960.	....	....	105½ Oct. 28, 1910
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961....M. S.	102⅞ Jan. 23	101⅜ Jan 4	102⅝ Mar. 9, 1912
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961, reg....	102 Jan. 8	102 Jan 8	102 Jan. 8, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960....J. J.	....	....	101¼ Nov. 27, 1911
N. Y. Canal 4s, Jan., 1961....J. J.	103 Jan. 27	101⅝ Jan 2	102¾ Mar. 4, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Mar. 1, 1961..M. S.	103 Jan. 25	101¾ Jan 2	102½ Mar. 7, 1912
North Carolina 6s, 1919......A. O.	....	....	114⅝ Mar. 28, 1910
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910..J. J.	....	....	99⅝ Feb. 3, 1909
North Caro. consol. 4s, small....	....	....	101¼ Apr. 8, 1907
North Caro. special tax....A. O.	....	....	117 Dec. 11, 1908
South Carolina 4½s, 1933....J. J.	....	....	103½ July 27, 1910
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913.........J. J.	....	....	98 Oct. 5, 1911
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, small....	....	....	97¼ Oct. 6, 1911
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs.	52¼ Jan. 27	46 Jan 2	48¾ Mar. 2, 1912
Va. fund. debt, 2-3s, 1991.......J.J	....	....	86½ Dec. 18, 1911
Virginia Riddleberger...........	....	....	90 Dec. 20, 1907
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.........Q. Jan.	....	....	100¼ Nov. 21, 1911
U. S. 2s, coupon..........J. Jan.	101¼ Mar. 8	101¼ Mar 8	101¼ Mar. 8, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg...........Q. F.	113¾ Jan. 24	113¾ Jan 24	113¾ Jan. 24, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.........Q. F.	113⅝ Jan. 16	113¼ Jan 8	113⅝ Mar. 5, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon..Q. F.	102½ Feb. 9	101½ Jan 8	102½ Feb. 9, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.....Q. F.	102¾ Feb. 23	102 Feb 6	102⅝ Feb. 27, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small.........	....	....	102½ Nov. 11, 1910
Panama 2s, 1936, reg.........Q. F.	....	....	100⅝ June 6, 1911
Panama 2s, 1938, reg....Q. Nov.	....	....	101⅛ Aug. 11, 1910
Panama 3s, 1961, reg............	101⅞ Jan. 2	101¾ Feb 17	101¾ Feb. 17, 1912
Panama 3s, 1961...........Q. Mar.	101⅞ Jan. 4	101⅞ Jan 18	101⅞ Mar. 6, 1912
Dist. of Colum. 3-65s, 1925..F. F.	....	....	110 Nov. 28, 1909
Philippine 4s, 1914-1931.......Q. F.	....	....	111 May 3, 1908
Ph. Is. p.w.&imp.reg.4s,1935.Q. M.	....	....	108¾ Feb. 26, 1908
Ph. Is. land pur. 4s,1914-45...Q. F.	....	....	100¼ July 14, 1910
Argentina 5s	97⅝ Jan. 25	97 Jan 16	97½ Mar. 6, 1912
Imp. Chinese Gov. rects. full paid for Hukuang Ry. 5 p. c. sterling bonds and interest..........	95 Jan. 18	93¾ Jan 25	95 Mar. 9, 1912
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,Feb.15,1925..F.A.	93¾ Feb. 3	92½ Jan 2	93¼ Mar. 7, 1912
I. Jap.Gov.4½s,2dser.Jy.10,1925.J.J.	93 Feb. 1	91⅞ Jan 2	92½ Mar. 9, 1912
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan., 1925.F.A.	88⅛ Jan. 29	86⅝ Jan 3	87½ Feb. 29, 1912
Republic of Cuba 5s..........M. S.	103⅝ Jan. 29	102½ Jan 2	103½ Mar. 8, 1912
Republic of Cuba 4½s........M. S.	....	....	98½ Dec. 20, 1911
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c., 1919	98 Feb. 3	97½ Jan 8	97½ Mar. 5, 1912
U. S. of Mex. s. f. 5s.........Q. C.	97¼ Jan. 25	96 Feb 15	96½ Mar. 7, 1912
U.S.ofM.4s, Ser.A,Dec.1,1953..J.D.	90¾ Jan. 24	90 Feb 14	90 Feb. 14, 1912
U. S. of Mex. 4s. Series B.........	....	....	96¾ May 2, 1912

On Sunday, March 24th, The New York Times will give an extra section, consisting of eight full pages in three colors, of its Easter Edition, the most attractive feature ever issued by a daily newspaper, containing the celebrated Abbey pictures of the Holy Grail, as one of numerous features. Edition limited. Order of your newsdealer well in advance.

ADVICE TO INVESTORS

is usually connected with offerings of securities.

DISINTERESTED ADVICE

is hard to get. But we make it a specialty. We maintain a Consulting Department. Its facilities are at the disposal of the investor—and also the speculator—who needs facts and figures and the benefit of experience. We are always glad to advise as to new investments, and to make suggestions for the readjustment of those already held so as to increase the owner's income and strengthen his investment.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.

Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

10 WALL ST. NEW YORK.

To all Holders of
Convertible Four Per Cent. (4%)
Redeemable Gold Bonds of
The Western Union Telegraph Company.

Notice is hereby given to all holders of the convertible four per cent. (4%) redeemable gold bonds of The Western Union Telegraph Company, issued under and pursuant to and secured by the trust agreement made by said The Western Union Telegraph Company, with the Bowling Green Trust Company as Trustee, dated November 26th, 1906, that The Western Union Telegraph Company, by action duly had by its board of directors, has declared its intention to and will pay off, cancel and redeem the whole amount of the bonds issued under and secured by said trust agreement, pursuant to the power and authority so to do contained therein; that the date fixed for said payment and cancellation and redemption is May first (1st), 1912, upon or prior to which date The Western Union Telegraph Company will deposit with the Equitable Trust Company of New York, New York City, as successor Trustee to the Bowling Green Trust Company, named as Trustee in said trust agreement, a sum sufficient to pay the principal of all of said bonds, five per cent. (5%) premium thereon, and the interest accrued thereon to May first (1st), 1912; that said Equitable Trust Company of New York, on said date, and thereafter as presented, will pay the principal of said bonds, five per cent. (5%) premium thereon, and the accrued interest to said date to the holders of said bonds respectively.

That said bonds will cease to bear interest after May first (1st), 1912, and that it is the intention of The Western Union Telegraph Company upon making such deposit and after said date, to have said trust agreement dated November 26th, 1906, cancelled and discharged by said trustee.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.
By THEO. N. VAIL,
President.

New York, January 22, 1912.

N.Y.R.O. BONDS ARE SAFE.

Because principal is assured by assets five times the amount of bonds issued.
Because this company has never deviated from the principle of purchasing Real Estate for permanent ownership.
Because its business has been successful for 15 years, with increasing strength, security, profits and dividends.
Because its securities are not influenced by political or financial uncertainties.

SPECIAL INCOME BONDS PAY 6.66%

10-YEAR 6% BONDS, $100 EACH, interest paid semi-annually by check, can be bought outright or in annual payments over a period of years.

Over $1,000,000 repaid Investors to date
Circular E will interest you. Sent on request

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS

Assets $3,500,000. Cap. & Sur. $2,50 ,000
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Absolute Safety of Principal

and High Rate of Interest are combined in our Guaranteed First Mortgages on New York City Real Estate. Amounts of from $1500 up netting 5½%.

First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza—North, Long Island City, N. Y.
Send for Booklet A.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.
FIRST REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% BONDS OF 1909. DUE 1939.

The Trustee has $27,794.13 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon on Friday, March 15th, 1912. Proposals should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, March 1, 1912.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, having resigned as Trustee of the First and Refunding Mortgage of Iowa Central Railway Company, dated March 1, 1901, and said resignation having been duly accepted, and a vacancy having arisen in the office of Trustee under the said First and Refunding Mortgage, the Board of Directors of said Iowa Central Railway Company has appointed Union Trust Company of New York as Trustee of the said First and Refunding Mortgage dated March 1, 1901.

Dated New York, February 9, 1912.
IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
By NEWMAN ERB, President.

WANTED
Canadian Marconi
English Marconi
FOR SALE
American Marconi
LEVY BROS.,
Tel. Broad 5910 44 Broad St.

MISSISSIPPI GLASS COMPANY 6% BONDS.
SINKING FUND.

Pursuant to Article Six of the Deed of Trust made by the Mississippi Glass Company to the undersigned trustees, under date of May 2d, 1904, the Trustees will purchase $25,000 of bonds secured by said deed of trust. Sealed proposals for sale thereof must be in the hands of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or before March 30th, 1912.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY,
JULIUS S. WALSH, Trustees.

ELECTION NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Executive Chamber.

Whereas, a vacancy exists in the office of Senator for the Fourteenth Senate District of the State of New York, caused by the death on the third day of February, 1912, of Honorable Thomas F. Grady, Senator from said district;

Now, therefore, I, John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New York, in pursuance of the provisions of section 292 of chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, as amended by section 62 of chapter 891 of the Laws of 1911, and constituting chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, known as the Election Law, do hereby order and proclaim that an election for State Senator in the place of said Thomas F. Grady be held in the Fourteenth Senate District, on the twelfth day of March, nineteen hundred and twelve, such election to be conducted in the mode prescribed by law for the election of State Senators.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the city of Albany this ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

JOHN A. DIX.
[Seal.]
By the Governor:
ECKFORD C. deKAY, Military Secretary to the Governor.

FOR SALE — TWENTY-FIVE SHARES West Side Bank stock. E 57 Times.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ‡Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. *Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Pe-riod	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Asked.
Albany So. 5s..	$1,302,000	2½s	S	M. & S.	95	99
*Am. Gas & El.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 2, 12	80	86
*Do preferred	1,537,500	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	49	49¼
Am. Lt. & Trac	10,395,400	2½s	Q	Feb. 1, 12	299	302
Do preferred	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	107	109
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	....	74½	75
Do 6% sum.pf	3,106,800	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	86½	87
Do op. war..	V	V	V	V	11	13
Do 6% notes,'21	1,604,500	3	S	F. & A.	99½	100
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	V	V	V	22	23
Do preferred	2,180,000	V	V	V	68	..
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	....	15	20
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	....	55	60
Do 1st mtg. s. f. 6s, '33	1,850,000	3	S	M. & N.	87	90
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	82	84
Do common..	2,250,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	28	35
Aug. R. & E. 5s, '40	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	..
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	917,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Birm'ham R. & El. sub. 5s, '24	945,000	5	A	1924	103½	..
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	..
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	1¼	Q	Dec 30, 11	101½	..
B. & Lac. Tr. 5s	V	V	V	V	87	92
Buf. & L. E. tr. 1st and ref 5s of '36	......	..	..	....	65	70
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls E. L.& P.1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Butte E.&P.Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 12	119	122½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 12	79	..
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf	V	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	74¼	76½
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	124¼	123⅞
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110½	110¼
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,100,000	..	S	M. & N.	96	98
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf	900,000	..	..	....	62½	..
Charleston Con. R.,G.& E.($50)	1,500,000	2	S	V	31	..
Do con. 5s,'99	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	96
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Chattan'ga Rys	3,000,000	V	V	V	35	45
Do preferred	2,000,000	V	V	V	75	..
Chattan'go Rys 1st 5s, '56	1,857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz. L,H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101½
Clev. El. Ill....	V	V	V	V	122	127
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	114	..
Clev. El. R.5s,'13	4,955,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	101
Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,045,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble..	10,782,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	101¾	102½
Do unstamp..	1,709,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¾	..
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	90	90¼
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 11	76¼	78
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	105
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s	6,674,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	96	98
Dallas El. Corp. 1st col. tr. 5s of '32	3,634,000	5	S	A. & O.	95	97
Det. Edison Co.	5,962,000	V	V	V	119	122
Detroit & Flint 5s, '21	1,400,000	V	V	....	90	..
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, 31.	1,103,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
El Paso El. Co. col. tr. 5s, '22.	V	V	V	V	98	100
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,250,000	..	..	....	25	30
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 12	84	87
Emp. Dist.El.Co	1,756,500	V	V	V	..	..
Do preferred	501,100	¾	M	Feb 20, 12	81	84
Do 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	82	84
Fed. L. & T.Co	V	V	V	V	39	41
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	79	81
Gas & El.Sec.Co	1,000,000	..	..	....	100	104
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	89	91
Grand Rap. Ry. Co. 1st 5s, '16	3,274,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Gt. W. Pow. 5s	9,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	84½
Guanaj.P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	....	30	33
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	70	72
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf	1,140,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	92½	95
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Hud. R. E. P. 1st 5s, '44	4,222,000	5	S	F. & A.	33	37½
Int. Ry. of Buf.: Buf. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	105	..
Do deb.6s,'17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104	105
L.&O.Div.1st5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	..
B.&L.Div.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B.&N.F.D.1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104	105
Int. Trac. 4s,'49 receipts flat	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	69⅞	70¼
J. C., H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	79¼	79¾
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	96½
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	20	21
Do preferred	9,407,500	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 11	50	51
Do 1st l.r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	93
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	96½	98
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	106	106¾
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	77	80
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	82
K.C. Met. St.Ry cn.ex.1st 5s,'13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	98
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Knoxv.R. & L.5s	1,932,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Knoxv. Tr. 5s..	824,000	2½	S	A. & O.	105	..
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,972,000	2½	S	A. & O.	105	..
Los A.G. & E.5s	2,920,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Memp. St. Ry. con. 5s, '45	8,069,000	5	S	J. & J.	98	99½
Met. Street Ry., 25% paid	......	..	..	....	7	11
Min.St.Ry.6s.'13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Mobile Electric	950,000	..	..	....	..	..
Do preferred	645,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 12	92½	95
Do 5s, '46	1,686,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	92
Muskogee G. & E. pf	1,149,300	1¾	Q	Mar 15,11	95	97½
Nash. Ry. & L.	4,000,000	¾	Q	Jan.	86	88
Do preferred	2,500,000	V	V	V	93½	94½
Do con. 5s,'53	4,054,000	5	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do ref. 5s, '58	1,945,000	5	S	J. & J.	96	97
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	104
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. F. Pow.5s.'32	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102
Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54	4,910,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
N.Y.& Westch'r LtgG M4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	83½	86
Nor. Elec. St. Ry. Co. 1st 5s	1,200,000	2	..	J. & D.	71	74
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Nor. Id. & Mon.	4,000,000	..	..	....	10¾	13
Do preferred	2,300,000	..	..	....	..	55
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79¼	79¾
Nor. St. Power	4,033,300	..	..	....	36¾	37¾
Do preferred	3,638,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	90½	92
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	96½
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	6,814,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Ont. P. stock	8,119,000	V	V	V	47	50
Ontario Pow. 5s	6,949,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945	1,556,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s.'28	1,657,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100½
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'12	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Port. Gen. El.5s	7,640,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Pot'm'c El. Pow con. mtg.5s,'36	4,301,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Do 1st 5s,'29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	108⅛	109½
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	19,970,440	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	107	107¾
*Pub. Util. Cor.	1,000,000	..	..	....	45	..
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	47½	50
Rep. R. & L.Co.	V	V	V	V	30½	31½
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	78¼	79¼
Roch. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1912	2,000,000	2½	S	V	100	100¾
Roch. Ry. pf.	3,862,500	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	90½	..
Do 1st con 5s of '30	2,700,000	5	S	A. & O.	104¾	..
Do 2d 5s, '33.	1,500,000	5	S	A. & O.	102	..
Roch Ry. & L.5s	9,401,000	2½	..	J. & J.	100½	101½
Same bond, tax exempt N. Y.	......	..	..	....	101	102
Rockld.L.& P.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	..
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P.5s.	4,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	99¾
Sagn. Val. Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	S	F. & A.	96½	98½
San Diego Con. G.&E.1st5s,'39	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	2,230,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	62½	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29	7,271,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	99
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	3,623,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
So. Cal. Ed'nCo.	7,200,000	V	V	V	70	72
Do 5s	9,336,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	4,035,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s,'26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
*Stand. G. & E.	7,468,150	..	..	....	24¾	25¼
*Do preferred	9,837,000	2	Q	Dec 15, 11	52½	53
Tampa El. 1st5s	932,500	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Tex. Trac. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	80½	80
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	95	..
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
UG &E of N.J.5s	V	V	V	V	96	..
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	....	28	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 12	98½	101
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	..	S	M. & S.	97	98½
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96¼	97½
Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s.	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Wash., Balt. & A. 1st 5s	6,000,000	V	V	V	83¼	83¾
Wash. R. & El.	5,500,000	1	Q	Mar 1, 12	73¾	74
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 11	92⅝	92⅝
Do con. 4s,'51	10,244,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85¾	86
Wash.-Va. Ry.,	1,378,000	2	S	M. & S.	48	52
Do preferred	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	70	..
West'n Power..	14,670,000	..	..	....	29	30
Do 6%cum.pf	6,000,000	6	..	Jan. 1, 12	56	58
West. St. G.&E	3,503,000	..	..	....	60	..
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	95	97½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Pe-riod	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50)	5,000,000	1	Q	Feb 15, 12	44	45
Do pf. ($50).	5,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	52	55
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	‡2	M	Feb 20, 12	225	230
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1912	106	107
Am. Glue Co	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 11	112½	116½
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 12	146½	149
Am. Grapho	2,627,500	1¼	Q	Sep 15, 07	10	..
Do preferred	2,095,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15,08	49½	..
Am. Screw	3,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 11	152	..
Am. Typefd	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 12	47	51
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	99	101
Do deb.6s,'39	1,900,000	3	S	Nov 1, 11	99½	100½
Am Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	....	2	2¼
Arlington Mills	V	V	V	V	123½	126
Asso. Sim. Hdw	1,500,000	V	V	V	30	40
Do preferred	1,500,000	V	V	V	90	91
Ast. V'neer Mis. & Dock. 6s, '41	500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Atl. Port. Cem. 1st 6s, '25	4,400,000	3	S	M. & S.	101	..
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	V	V	V	101	103
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	100
Biograph Co	2,000,000	V	V	V	110	120
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	80	100
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 12	122	125
Bon Air C. & I. gen. 5s, '34	V	V	V	V	68	76
Do 5s, '36	V	V	V	V	42	49
Bord. C. Milk	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15, 12	126½	127½
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,12	108½	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	140	143
Central C. & C.	V	V	V	V	79	79½
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	79	80
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,800	V	V	V	1	3
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	A	March 1	10	13
Chesebr'gh Mfg	500,000	$10	Q	Apr. 2, 12	680	710
Chi. Pneu. Tool.	6,485,800	1	Q	V	46	46¾
Con. Cot. Duck.	7,000,000	..	..	....	2	4
Do preferred	6,000,000	..	..	....	15	20
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	....	8	8¼
Do preferred	1,149,500	1⅛	Q	Dec., 1909	38	40
Crocker-Wh'ler.	1,700,000	1½	Q	V	90	92¾
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	V	105	..
Cudahy Pkg. 5s	4,525,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100¼
Dodge Mf. Co.pf	655,800	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 12	97	100
Fairmount Coal 5s of '31	V	V	V	V	96¾	97½
Hav. Tobacco	29,790,700	..	..	....	4	6
Hav. Tob. pf	4,703,800	..	..	....	7	12
Houston Oil cfs.	20,000,000	..	..	....	10¼	10½
Do preferred	8,784,200	6	A	Jan., 1903	63	63½
Int. Agri. Corp.	5,928,000	..	..	....	63	65
Do preferred	10,124,000	7	S	Jan. 1, 12	95½	97
Int. Ed. Pub.Co	V	V	V	V	19	21
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	39	43
Int. Nickel	11,582,626	5	Q	Mar 1, 12	290	300
Do preferred	8,912,626	1½	Q	V	102	103
Do 5s, '32	8,475,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 12	100¼	101
Internat. Salt	18,231,390	..	Q	Dec. 1, 06	3	6
Do 1st 5s	3,999,500	2½	S	A. & O.	146¼	148
Int. Textb. Co.	6,000,000	V	V	Jan. 1, 12	142½	146¼
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	99	99¾
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Do 5s, '20	V	V	V	V	100	102
Lake Sup. Corp.	40,000,000	V	V	V	29⅝	29¾
Lan. Monotype.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 30,12	91¼	91½
Mergenth. Lino.	12,797,800	‡3	Q	Mar 30,12	222¼	223
O'Gara Coal 5s.	V	V	V	V	77	80
Otis Elevator	6,371,500	1	Q	Jan 15, 12	71	80
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Jan 15, 12	100½	102
Paint Cr. Col.5s	5,000,000	V	V	J. & J.	44	47½
Penn. C.&C.rcts	V	V	V	V	15	20
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57	8,582,700	2½	S	J. & J.	88¼	88½
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 12	420	425
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	V	185	195
Producers' Oil.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 30,12	90	100
Do conv. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	95
Rice-Stix Dry Goods pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 12	112	115
Rogers-Brown	5,000,000	V	V	V	94	96
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	3	Q	V	195	201
Do. 6% cum.pf	10,000,00	1½	Q	V	109½	111
St. Jos. Lead	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,12	8⅞	9⅜
Singer Mfg	60,000,000	3	Q	V	295	297
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	36	40
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 30, 11	105	109½
Standard Oil	100,000,000	$5	Q	Mar 15,12	865	875
Do subs. stks	V	V	V	V	495	505
Do ex-subsid.	V	V	V	V	364	368
Stern Bros. pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 12	90	92
Stetson,J.B.&Co	4,467,000	‡40	S	Jan 15, 12	445 sold.	
Do preferred	1,500,000	4	S	Jan 15, 12	199 sold.	
Studeb'kr Corp.	30,000,000	..	..	....	51	52
Do preferred	13,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 12	100½	101
Temple Iron 4s.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104	105
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 07	37	38
Do 1st pf	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep 30, 11	108	109
Do 2d pf	5,000,000	4	S	Sep 30, 11	106	107
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	15,000,000	1	Q	Feb. 1, 12	53½	54½
U. S. Env. 5s	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	104
Do preferred	V	3½	S	Mar 1, 12	114	116
U. S. Motors	10,810,000	..	..	....	10	13
Do preferred	10,057,100	1¼	Q	Nov 10,11	48	46
U. S. Play. Cd.	350,000	2¼	Q	V	150	152
U. S. Ptg. Co	3,500,000	1⅜	Q	Jan. 1, 12	91	98
U.S.Worsted pf.	2,340,600	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	..	86½
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22	8,750,000	2½	..	J. & J.	102½	103

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Pe-riod	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Asked.
Am. Cities Co.	$20,514,200	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	80	80
Do preferred	16,250,600	..	..	....	80	80½
Auburn 1st 5s	300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Binghamt'n Gas 1st 5s, 1938	750,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	100
Buffalo Gas	7,000,000	..	..	....	3	3½
Buff. Gas pf	1,713,000	..	..	....	..	20
Buf.G. 1st 5s,'47	5,900,000	2½	S	A. & O.	60	60¼
Burlington Gas 5s of '55	V	V	V	V	94	96
Cent. Un.5s,1927	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	103½
Cities Service	4,887,620	⅜	M	Mar. 1, 12	88	90
Do preferred	8,661,240	½	M	Mar. 1, 12	82½	83½
Colum. G. & F.	3,000,000	½	Q	Mar. 1, 12	30¼	..
Do preferred	5,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 12	..	75¼
††Con.G. of N.J. 1st con.5s,1936	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Dayton Gas 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	..
Denver G. & E.	2,500,000	¼	M	Feb. 1, 12	220	..
Do gen. 5s	5,691,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	96
Gd. Rap. G.L.5s	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Houston G.5s,'20	888,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	..
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	Q	Dec. 1, 11	139	139
Do 1st 5s	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	105	105½
Indiana Ltg. Co	4,500,000	1	S	Apr. 1, 12	41	44
Do 1st 4s, '58	3,000,000	2	S	F. & A.	72½	75
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	..	..	....	20	26
Do 1st 5s,1952	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	73	80
J'ksonville5s,'37	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1911	92½	97½
Kansas Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10	11½
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	99
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	76	77
Lincoln G. & E.	2,250,000	..	..	....	34	36
Do 5s, '41	V	V	V	V	76½	78
Milwaukee Gas Lt. 1st 4s, '27	7,932,000	2	SA	M. & N.	90	90½
Mohawk Val. Co	V	V	V	V	98	100
Nashville Gas	1,380,000	1	Q	V	88	92
N. Ams'm 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
N.Y. & Q. G.Co. 1st 5s	816,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	..
Nor. Union Gas 5s of '27	V	V	V	V	101½	103
Ogden 5s, '45	6,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95¾	..
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29	2,375,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	..
Omaha Gas 6s.	V	V	V	V	101½	..
Pacific G. & E.	28,908,750	1¼	..	Apr 15, 12	64½	64½
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15, 12	91	92
Portl'd G.&C.5s	3,401,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	..
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1944	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
St. Paul G. Lt. gen. 5s, 1944	3,439,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98⅝	99
Do con. 6s,'18	V	V	V	V	106	..
Scran. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	V	V	V	V	103	103½
Do deb 5s, '35	V	V	V	V	102	102½
Do deb 5s, '39	V	V	V	V	102	102½
S. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	126½	..
Do 1st 5s, '53	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99⅛	99¾
Sp'brook Wat.5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103¼	103¾
Sp'gf'd W. 5s,'26	3,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100 sold.	
Standard (N.Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	60	..
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 30, 11	95	..
Do 1st 5s,1930	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	106
Syrac. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	..
Syrac. L. & P. col. tr.5s. g.,'54	5,506,490	2½	S	J. & J.	84	85
Syracuse Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100½	102
Washington G., ($20)	2,600,000	V	V	V	84½	84¾
Do 5s, 1960	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	110⅛	110½
West. N.Y.Wat.	5,000,000	V	V	V	..	7
Wilkesbarre G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Pe-riod	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Asked.
Am. Un. Telph. (H's'g) 5s, '57	1,244,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 10	20	25
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	8,595,200	..	..	....	12¾	18½
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 1st 5s, '31	2,292,500	2½	S	A. & O.	80	85
Cumb. T. & T.	19,680,150	2	Q	Apr. 4, 11	160	161
Cuyah'a Tel. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	87¾
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	..	..	....	69½	70½
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	64½	68
Kan.C.HomeTel	3,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	110	112
Do 5s, '23	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	92
Kan. C. L. Dist. Tel. 5s, '25	1,199,500	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	89	89½
Kinloch Tel.(St. Louis) 6s, '28.	2,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	106	107
Mo. & Kan. Tel.	13,627,700	1½	Q	Nov 5, 06	53	60
N. Eng. T. & T. deb. 5s, '15	500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	102¼
Do deb. 4s,'30	1,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	92½	94
Do deb. 5s,'19	500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	102
Twin C. Tel. 5s.	V	V	V	V	82	85
West. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, '37.	V	V	V	V	100	..

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Pe-riod	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Asked.
Aetna Nat	$300,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	190	200
America	1,500,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 12	610	620
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 11	242	245
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	135	140
Bowery	250,000	‡8	Q	Feb. 1, 12	400	415
Bronx Borough.	150,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 12	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	130	140
Century	500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	..	145
Chase National.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 12	575	..
Chat.-Phen.Nat.	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	180	182
Chelsea Exch	200,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	185	200
Chemical Nat	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 12	440	450
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	167	175
City (National).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 11	410	415
Coal & Iron Nat	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	157	160
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 12	330	345
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	195	197
Corn Exchange.	3,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 12	310	315
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	115	125
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 11	165	175
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 2, 12	4100	4350
Fifth National	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	300	350
First National	10,000,000	‡17	Q	Jan. 2, 12	995	1010
Fourth Nat	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	200	205
Gal'tinNat.($50)	1,000,000	7	S	Oct. 6, 10	340	350
Garfield Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	285	290
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 12	140	145
German Exch	200,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 12	460	490
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	Oct 21, 11	525	535
Gotham Nat	200,000	..	..	....	158	165
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	245	255
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	640	645
Harriman Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	280	310
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 12	565	575
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Oct 10, 07	80	88
Irv. Nat. Exch	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	235	240
Liberty Nat	1,000,000	‡10	Q	Jan. 2, 12	590	605
Lincoln Nat	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	390	410
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 12	340	350
Mar.& Fult.Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	255	262
Mechanics and Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 18, 12	260	265
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	147	152
Merch.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 12	180	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 12	375	400
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	196	200
Mount Morris	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	250	260
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	275	295
Nat. Nassau	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 11	300	330
Nat. Reserve	1,200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 11	90	92
N. Netherland	200,000	2½	S	Oct. 2, 11	210	225
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 12	318	..
N.Y County Nat	500,000	20	S	Jan. 2, 12	850	..
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 16, 11	170	174
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 12	270	280
Park National	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	371	375
People's ($25)	200,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 12	240	260
Seaboard Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	415	450
Second Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	395	425
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 12	140	150
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	135	..
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	..	265
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 11	170	185
Union Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 30, 11	163	168
Wash. Heights.	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30, 11	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 12	600	650
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31, 11	575	610

INSURANCE AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Pe-riod	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Asked.
Amer. Surety	$2,500,000	3	Q	V	275	290
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	V	150	180
Commonwealth	500,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 12	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 18, 12	1015	1030
Empire City	400,000	5	S	Jan 22, 12	180	..
Fidelity & Cas.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	400	500
Fidelity-Phenix	2,500,000	5	S	Jan 18, 12	305	315
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	7½	S	Jan 15,12	285	295
Germ. Amer	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15, 12	535	545
Germania ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 30, 12	300	310
Germania Life	200,000	3½	S	V	210	225
Glens Falls($10)	200,000	15	S	J. & J.	1700	..
Globe&Rutgers.	400,000	10	Q	V	500	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	200	210
Home Fire	3,000,000	17½	S	Jan. 1, 12	705	715
Home Life	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
Manhattan Life	100,000	‡13	S	F. & A.	400	425
Metro. Casualty	200,000	5	S	V	185	..
Metrop. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 12	145	155
National Surety	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	250	255
N.Y. Life I.&T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11, 11	1035	1055
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	‡15	S	Jan. 4, 12	315	325
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	V	150	160
Pacific ($25)	200,000	‡7	S	Jan 10,12	175	..
Prudential ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	V	450	500
Stuyv's'nt($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	160
Un. States ($20)	400,000	6	A	V	80	..
U. S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	V	210	..
U. S. Life	264,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
W'sb'g City($50)	250,000	10	S	V	375	400

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Pe-riod	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 12	358	363
Bankers' Trust.	5,000,000	‡12	Q	Jan. 2, 12	820	830
Bd.&Mtg. Guar.	5,000,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 12	268	272
Broadway Tr.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	152	..
Brooklyn	1,000,000	‡15	Q	Jan. 1, 12	460	..
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	Jan. 2, 12	1030	1020
Citizens'	500,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 11	135	..
Columbia Trust	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	360	375
Commercial	500,000	V	V	V	95	100
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 11	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30, 11	540	545
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	1380	1415
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	218	222
Flatbush	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	210	..
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31, 11	270	280
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 12	305	315
Guaranty	5,000,000	‡10	Q	Mar 30,12	920	930
Guardian	500,000	..	..	....	100	108
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 12	270	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	105	115
Hudson Trust	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	140	150
Kings County	500,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 12	520	535
Knickerb. Trust	3,181,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	288	292
LawyersMtg.Co	4,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	210	212
Lawyers T. Ins. & Trust Co.	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 12	235	240
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	135	140
Long Island	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	300	310
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 12	475	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30, 11	410	..
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	107	110
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	127	135
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 12	150	155
New York	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	630	645
N. Y. L. I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11, 11	1035	1055
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	208	214
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Jan. 1, 12	290	300
Realty Assoc	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15, 12	114	116
Standard	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 1, 12	370	375
T. Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 11	546	550
Title Insurance	2,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1912	118	122
Tr. Co. of Am.	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	375	378
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 12	1315	1325
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 29, 11	475	490
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 12	1125	1130
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	400	410
Windsor§	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 20, 10	192	196

§New stock.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Pe-riod	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 9, 1912. Asked.
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock	900,000	V	S	V	28	..
B'way& 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	V	V	150	..
B'klyn C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	158	162
Cen. C't'n stk., 1st 6s of '22	V	V	V	V	90	..
C. P. N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	10	15
C. Isl. & B. stk.	2,983,000	2	Q	Feb., 1907	55	60
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 11	130	150
Eighth Av.R.R.	1,000,000	V	V	V	320	350
42d St. & Gr.St.	748,000	12½	N	V	280	300
Hud. Tunnels: Hud. & Man.	39,994,890	..	..	....	19	19½
Do 4½s of '57	66,000,000	2¼	S	F. & A.	78½	79½
Do notes, '13	V	V	V	V	99¾	100
Met. St. Ry	52,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 07	..	..
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	....	150	..
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 00	7	..
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	V	5	A	V	45	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	V	130	140
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, '96	V	5	A	V	19	23
34th St. Crosstown 1st 5s.'96	......	..	..	....	95	100

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Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts
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John Claflin, Pres't United Dry Goods Companies
Thomas Cochran, Jr., Vice-President
E. C. Converse, President
H. P. Davison, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers
John I. Downey, Building Construction
Elbert H. Gary, Chairman U. S. Steel Corporation
Robert Walton Goelet
Francis L. Hine, Pres. First National Bank
Thomas W. Lamont, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers
Ranald H. Macdonald, Real Estate
Edgar L. Marston, Blair & Co., Bankers
Joseph B. Martindale, Pres. Chemical Nat'l Bank
Gates W. McGarrah, Pres't Mechanics' & Metals Nat. Bank
Charles A. Peabody, President Mutual Life Ins. Co.
D. E. Pomeroy, Vice-President Bankers Trust Co.
William H. Porter, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers
Seward Prosser
Daniel G. Reid, Rock Island System
Douglas Robinson, Real Estate
Archibald D. Russell
Alexander H. Stevens, Vice-President
Benjamin Strong, Jr., Vice-President Bankers Trust Co
Charles L. Tiffany, Vice-President Tiffany & Co.
Theodore N. Vail, Pres. American Tel. and Tel. Co.
Albert H. Wiggin, President Chase National Bank

OFFICERS

E. C. Converse, President
Alexander H. Stevens, Thomas Cochran, Jr., Henry J. Cochran, Vice Presidents
Barkley Wyckoff, Cashier
James R. Trowbridge, Secretary
Howard Boocock, Treasurer

Interest paid on daily balances; your deposits invited.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York

49 WALL STREET

Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Estates, Firms, Trustees and Individuals received, on which interest at current rates will be allowed.

Issues Letters of Credit and Drafts, available in all parts of the world.

Designated Depositary for Court & Trust Funds

Acts as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian and Agent.

Courtesy

is as essential to the satisfactory service of patrons as are personal regard for and attention to their interests.

Windsor Trust Company

invites accounts, large or small. All Depositors will be shown equal courtesy.

Downtown Office 65 Cedar Street
Uptown Office Fifth Avenue and 47th Street

Clark Williams, President

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY is authorized by law to accept Trusts of all kinds. Has exceptional facilities for the work required in all fiduciary relations such as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Custodian, Registrar and Transfer Agent for corporations, etc.

55 Cedar St.
B'way at 73d St.
125th St. & 8th Ave.

Capital & Surplus $6,000,000
Total Resources 65,000,000

THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

25 BROAD ST. NEW YORK CITY

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.
ISSUES INTEREST BEARING CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

OFFICERS

WILLIAM C. LANE, President.
FRANK K. STURGIS, WILLIAM C. COX, Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES M. BILLINGS, Secretary. EDWARD M. F. MILLER, Treasurer.
E. BRAINERD BULKLEY, ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretaries.

A RENASCENCE IN BLAZERS.

Will Be Worn with Knickerbockers for Outing Purposes.

Double-breasted jackets will be much in evidence this Spring for men's wear, according to a recognized authority on matters pertaining to clothing and haberdashery styles. The single-breasted jacket will also be worn, but it is predicted that the majority of smart dressers will show a preference for the double-breasted type. The tight-fitting English suit, with its sloping shoulders, has been relegated to the background, and the prevailing style for Spring will have a shoulder that is a happy medium between the English cut and the heavily padded type of three or four years ago.

Unfurnished worsteds are said to head the list of popular fabrics, with cheviots, tweeds, and homespuns also receiving attention. For Summer wear, Bannockburn mixtures in light gray shades will be popular.

With the general preference shown for suitings in various brown shades, a return of the brown derby is expected, but there is little danger of the black derby being superseded. The proper Spring derby will have a crown slightly higher than the broad-brimmed type that was so much in vogue during the Winter and an upcurved brim, with a rather sharp curl.

For outing purposes the revival of conspicuously striped blazers is predicted, together with knickerbockers and Norfolk jackets.

Among haberdashery novelties offered for the season are double-faced cravats, each side showing a distinctly different pattern, and colored fabric belts, containing a strip of elastic webbing, which are said to support the trousers adequately and without discomfort. Close-front collars of self-striped madras in comfortable heights are being shown. Unstarched outing collars are also offered, and are expected to repeat their success of last season.

TINNED GOODS INACTIVE.

Wholesalers Have a Quiet Week, with Slight Demand for Futures.

The New York canned goods market experienced another quiet week. Spot corn was easy, and there was said to be little demand for futures at the prevailing prices, despite the fact that corn is one of the cheapest canned vegetables on the market. Some business was transacted on peas, but prices are reported to have been lower than desired by wholesalers. The tomato market ruled steady, with the packers in most cases unwilling to meet the prices offered by distributers for future deliveries. Spot tomatoes were inactive, but prices were firm because of the limited offerings.

In the canned fruit market the continued demand for future Hawaiian pineapple was the feature of the week's trading. Packers are said to have little of this fruit at their command. Little southern and Hawaiian pineapple for spot delivery was in evidence.

There was little activity in any of the lines of canned fish during the week, and no important developments were reported.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
REORGANIZATION

Notice to holders of certificates of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to depositors under an agreement, dated the 25th day of November, 1907, between such holders of 4% refunding one hundred year gold mortgage bonds of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company issued under a mortgage dated March 21, 1902, executed by said railway company to the Morton Trust Company, as trustee, as shall become parties to said agreement in the manner therein provided (therein and herein designated depositors), parties of the first part, and Edwin S. Marston, Edwin M. Bulkley, John W. Castles, Dumont Clarke, Robert Y. Hebden, and Otto H. Kahn (therein designated the committee), parties of the second part.

On surrender of said certificates, duly endorsed for transfer, to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York City, on March 14, 1912, there will be delivered in exchange therefor the securities (in temporary form) allotted to the holders thereof, respectively, under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, dated November 29, 1911, approved and adopted by the Committee.

Dated New York, March 7, 1912.

EDWIN S. MARSTON,
Chairman.
EDWIN M. BULKLEY,
ROBERT Y. HEBDEN,
OTTO H. KAHN,
GUY E. TRIPP,
Committee.
FREDERICK GELLER, Secretary
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
22 William Street, New York City.

Notice to Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Guaranty Trust Company to Depositing Bondholders under agreement dated the 5th day of March, 1908, between such holders of the General and Collateral Trust Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company issued under the General and Collateral Trust Mortgage dated February 1, 1897, executed by said Railway Company to said Trust Company, as Trustee, as shall become parties to said agreement in the manner therein provided, parties of the first part, and Alexander J. Hemphill, Donald Mackay, Edward H. Ladd, Jr., William P. Dixon, and Henry Evans (therein and herein designated the Committee), parties of the second part.

On surrender of said certificates, duly endorsed for transfer, to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, at its office, No. 28 Nassau Street, New York City, on March 14, 1912, there will be delivered in exchange therefor the securities (in temporary form) allotted to the holders thereof respectively under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, dated November 29, 1911, approved and adopted by the Committee.

The certificates so surrendered will be appropriately stamped and returned to the holders.

Dated New York, March 7, 1912.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
Chairman.
EDWARD H. LADD, JR.
WILLIAM P. DIXON,
HENRY EVANS,
Committee.
E. B. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary,
28 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE MECHANICS TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

Bayonne, N. J.

Commenced Business March 1st, 1886.

STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY.

Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.

Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.

Accounts maintained in principal cities.

OFFICERS.
DeWitt Van Buskirk, President.
C. B. Zabriskie, V. Pres. Wm. R. Wilde, Treas.
Frederic C. Earl, Sec'y. T. J. Kitts, Asst. Treas.
[illegible], Chairman Board of Directors.

$3,000,000

People's Gas Light & Coke Company
(of Chicago)

Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Due September 1, 1947	Authorized	$40,000,000	Interest
Dated 1897	Reserved for Prior Liens	19,446,000	In New York
	Outstanding	18,400,000	March 1 & September 1

May be Registered as to Principal or Exchanged for Fully Registered Bonds.
Issue listed on the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

The charter of the Company was granted in perpetuity by the State of Illinois.

These bonds are secured by a lien upon the entire property of the Company owned prior to consolidation in 1897, subject to $4,900,000 prior bonds, and also by a lien upon the property of the companies then consolidated, subject to existing liens thereon for the retirement of which bonds of this issue are reserved.

Since 1897, some $10 000,000 capital stock has been sold at par for cash. The acquisitions, extensions and betterments thus provided for come under the lien of this issue.

The Annual Reports show income account for the fiscal years ended December 31, as follows:

	1911	1910	1909
Gross Receipts	$15,896,286	$15,530,349	$14,561,588
Net Profits	6,357,528	6,205,843	6,056,992
Bond Interest	2,059,300	1,982,633	1,909,300
Depreciation Reserve	1,175,647	1,068,878	1,034,588
Surplus	$3,122,581	$3,154,332	$3,113,104

The net profits reported for 1911, after payment of all prior charges, were equivalent to over seven times the interest requirements on this issue. In the ten years to December 31, 1911, reported net profits averaged very nearly three times the average annual bond interest charge.

Dividends have been paid in each year since 1889, the present rate being 7% upon $35,000,000 stock outstanding.

Having sold privately the greater part of the above $3,000,000 bonds, we offer the balance, subject to prior sale,

At 102¼ and Interest, To Yield about 4.85%

Wm. A. Read & Co.
31 Pine Street, New York
Boston London Chicago

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY
Reorganization

TO HOLDERS OF REORGANIZATION RECEIPTS FOR STOCK OF METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY OR FOR STOCK OF CENTRAL CROSSTOWN RAILWAY COMPANY ISSUED BY GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AS DEPOSITARY FOR THE JOINT COMMITTEE ACTING UNDER A CERTAIN PLAN AND AGREEMENT FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY DATED NOVEMBER 29, 1911:

Said Joint Committee now calls upon each holder of said certificates to pay the remaining three-quarters of said assessment required by said Plan and Agreement as follows:

Said three-quarters with interest thereon from January 1, 1912, to March 14, 1912, at the rate of four per cent. per annum shall be paid to said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, at its office, No. 28 Nassau Street, New York City, on March 14, 1912. The securities described in said Plan and Agreement (in temporary form) to be allotted to the holder of each such certificate are ready for delivery upon such payment as above stated and upon surrender of said certificate duly endorsed for transfer.

Dated New York, March 7, 1912.

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR REORGANIZATION OF METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
By G. E. TRIPP, Chairman.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

TO HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS ABOVE DESCRIBED WHO HAVE ALREADY PAID THEIR ASSESSMENTS IN FULL:

On presentation of said certificates duly endorsed for transfer to Guaranty Trust Company of New York at its said office, No. 28 Nassau Street, New York City, on March 14, 1912, you will be entitled to receive the securities (in temporary form) offered by said Plan and Agreement in respect of the stock represented by such certificate on which such assessment has been paid.

Dated New York, March 7, 1912.

JOINT COMMITTEE FOR REORGANIZATION OF METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
By G. E. TRIPP, Chairman.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK, THE ADJUTANT General's Office, New York State Arsenal, Seventh Av., corner 35th St., New York City, March 2d, 1912.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Adjutant General's Office, 35th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, March 21, 1912, for furnishing clothing for the National Guard, State of New York, as follows:

3,000 Dress Coats,
1,500 Dress Trousers.

These to be delivered at the State Arsenal within one (1) year from date of contract in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Adjutant General.

The State reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof not deemed satisfactory.

Specifications of the above-mentioned articles, statement of the requirements to be complied with in submitting proposals for and the rules governing the furnishing of such articles, and blank forms for proposals may be obtained at this office.

All bids must be sealed and directed to The Adjutant General, State of New York, State Arsenal, 35th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, and plainly marked, "BIDS FOR UNIFORMS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD."

WILLIAM VERBECK,
The Adjutant General.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF Steel Back, Side and Culvert Forms, offered for sale by the Isthmian Canal Commission, which are no longer needed.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., May 8, 1912, at which time they will be opened in public, for the purchase of the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 690) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La., and 1,086 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Galveston, Texas; Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Ill., and Commercial Club, Tacoma, Wash.—F. C. Boggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET. New York City, N. Y., March 11, 1912.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1:30 o'clock P. M., May 3, 1912, for furnishing Mineral Oil, Kindling Wood, Forage and Straw during period commencing July 1, 1912. Information upon application. M. GRAY ZALINSKI, Depot Q. M.

The Washington Trust Co
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY.

Allows Interest on Deposits.
Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

Savings institution, founded 1888, under New York State Bank Law. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before April 3d earn from April 1st. Write for Booklet A, or start at once. 38 Park Row, New York City.

4½%

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

358 Fifth Ave.	60 Broadway
Lenox Ave. & 125th St.	Third Ave. & 148th St.

Transacts a General Trust Company Business.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Accepts Management of Real and Personal Property.
Collecting Income and Remitting as Directed.
Safe Deposit Vaults at All Offices.

CAPITAL-SURPLUS - - - - - $9,000,000

More and more people are finding it convenient to keep their Securities and other Valuables uptown instead of downtown.

The Union Trust Company of New York offers unexcelled facilities at moderate prices in the uptown vaults of the Lenox Safe Deposit Company.

At Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street they are very near the "social centre" of New York and convenient for most people who live uptown.

Inspection and patronage are invited.

Corner Banking Room
For Rent from May 1st
115 BROADWAY
Now Occupied by the
MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY

About 4,200 Square Feet of Ground Floor and Basement Space.
Complete with Vault and Fixtures.

Apply to Agent of Building, your own broker, or
Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty Street.

Guaranty Trust Co of New York.
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Office, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital and Surplus. $23,000,000
Deposits 156,000,000

EXAMINATIONS, DESIGNS & ESTIMATES
of
ENGINEERING STRUCTURES & PROPERTIES
SCHUYLER B. SCHAFF, 5 BEEKMAN ST.,
Civil Engineer, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

SPECIAL NOTICE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

A Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Quarterly Dividend of $2.50 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 1, 1912, to stockholders of record at 12:00 Noon, Saturday, March 2, 1912. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of these dividends.

All orders for mailing dividend cheques were destroyed by fire on the 9th ultimo, though all of the Company's stock transfer books were saved.

Stockholders are requested to apply to the undersigned for blank order forms and return them as promptly as possible, properly filled in, dated and signed, in conformity with the instructions printed thereon. Stockholders temporarily abroad can obtain dividend order forms from Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., of London. Cheques for dividends will not be mailed without proper written instructions by letter or on the Company's forms.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY,
Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1912.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF N. Y.
New York, March 6, 1912.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 30, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business on that date.

E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

The Board of Directors of F. W. Woolworth Co. have this day declared a dividend of $1.75 per share, to be paid on the preferred stock of F. W. Woolworth Co., payable April 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record at close of business March 11th, 1912.

Transfer books will remain open. Checks will be mailed. H. T. PARSON, Secretary,
March 1st, 1912.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 22

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 1, 1912, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 5, 1912.

For the purposes of the Annual Meeting of stockholders to be held on Wednesday, April 3, 1912, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, March 5, 1912, and reopened on Thursday, April 4, 1912, at 10:00 A. M.

All orders for mailing dividend cheques were destroyed by fire on the ninth ultimo, though all of the Company's stock transfer books were saved. In order that the usual dividend cheques may be promptly received by all stockholders, it is necessary that dividend orders be filed with the Treasurer, otherwise no such dividend will be paid except to the stockholder of record personally or his duly authorized agent, when satisfactorily identified. Blank order forms can be had on application to the undersigned.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
New York, February 8, 1912.

OFFICE OF
J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC.,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
ENGINEERS—MANAGERS.
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORTION.

The Board of Directors of The Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation has declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, April 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, March 18th, 1912.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
J. G. WHITE COMPANY, INC.,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
ENGINEERS—MANAGERS,
THE TRI-CITY RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.

The Board of Directors of The Tri-City Railway and Light Company has declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1912, payable Monday, April 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record Friday, March 22d, 1912. T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO.
No. 65 Wall Street.
New York City, March 1st, 1912.

THE 60TH CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an ADDITIONAL DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. (2%) have been declared on the stock of this company, payable March 30th, 1912, to stockholders of record March 15th, 1912.

HENRY R. MURRAY, Secretary.

THE MAY DEPARTMENT STORES CO.
15 Broad St., N. Y. City, March 9th, 1912.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred capital stock of the May Department Stores Company, payable April 1st, 1912, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20th, 1912. Checks will be mailed. DAVID MAY, President.

$10,000,000

Pennsylvania Company

Guaranteed 4% Gold Trust Certificates
Series E

Dated May 1, 1912 Due May 1, 1952

Guaranteed as to both Principal and Interest by The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

Tax Free in Pennsylvania

In addition to the guarantee as to both principal and interest by the Pennsylvania Railroad these certificates are secured under a trust agreement, dated December 1, 1904, by the deposit of a like amount of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company Guaranteed Special Stock (7% dividends being guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company).

The Pennsylvania Company agrees that so long as these certificates remain outstanding it will not exercise its voting power to increase the bonded debt of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway beyond the amount outstanding December 1, 1904.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway owns 470 miles of road, forming the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad System between Pittsburgh and Chicago. The gross earnings of the Company average nearly $60,000 per mile. All of the outstanding mortgage bonds, which amount to only $4,901,000, mature July 1, 1912.

We recommend these bonds for investment

Price 97½ and accrued interest

Pending the delivery of permanent certificates The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh temporary certificates will be delivered.

The Union Trust Co
of Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. W. Clark & Co
Bankers
321 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

Harris, Forbes & Co
Successors to N. W. Harris & Co
Pine Street, Corner William, New York

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
OF
COLLATERAL TRUST 5 PER CENT. SECURED GOLD NOTES
OF THE
CONSOLIDATED GAS ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE,
SECURED BY COLLATERAL TRUST AGREEMENT DATED JULY 1, 1910,
TO THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, ON APRIL 1, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore that it will, on April 1, 1912, redeem five hundred notes of the above-mentioned issue, each for the principal sum of one thousand dollars ($1000), of an aggregate par value of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000). The serial numbers of the notes so called for redemption, which numbers have been selected by The Continental Trust Company, Trustee, by lot, are as follows:

5	289	724	1126	1520	2008	2450	2765	3241	3623
7	291	733	1144	1532	2020	2454	2772	3248	3633
8	297	738	1151	1533	2033	2455	2776	3269	3653
26	298	750	1154	1536	2036	2462	2783	3274	3663
27	....	751	1169	1560	2059	2463	2788	3296	3664
37	817	752	1174	1568	2080	2466	....	....	3682
44	834	757	1175	1571	2090	2492	2803	3312	3690
46	837	773	1177	1573	2092	....	2811	3313	3697
60	844	792	1182	....	2096	2504	2826	3329	3698
69	860	794	1192	1617	....	2514	2833	3334	....
78	888	....	....	1618	2122	2518	2847	3336	3700
81	889	808	1207	1627	2133	2529	2859	3338	3701
89	892	810	1208	1638	2135	2530	2865	3342	3703
95	....	819	1217	1651	2140	2534	2867	3350	3714
96	408	821	1225	1672	2147	2540	2880	3354	3734
97	412	822	1229	1681	2164	2547	....	3358	3748
....	438	833	1230	1696	2187	2553	2908	3361	3773
103	446	838	1245	....	2190	2555	2915	3365	3786
114	451	840	1250	1707	....	2556	2940	3370	3791
127	454	841	1257	1711	2203	2557	2950	3371	3793
128	487	842	1277	1714	2204	2563	2957	3372	3794
133	489	843	1279	1722	2221	2566	2968	....	....
134	492	849	1293	1723	2226	2568	2978	3403	3809
139	493	856	....	1733	2235	2573	2986	3406	3812
143	496	880	1311	1742	2239	2596	2990	3408	3814
155	....	881	1315	1759	2241	....	....	3409	3817
168	524	884	1320	1760	2254	2608	3001	3446	3821
173	531	898	1323	1782	2265	2615	3005	3465	3824
177	560	....	1328	1796	2274	2620	3011	3476	3829
179	561	900	1331	....	2275	2634	3020	3483	3836
186	567	909	1333	1800	2278	2637	3024	3494	3837
190	599	919	1350	1801	2291	2648	3029	....	3840
199	....	928	1352	1807	....	2652	3043	3529	3843
....	609	955	1364	1813	2301	2654	3052	3534	3846
200	612	958	1372	1830	2303	2657	3061	3549	3854
202	614	969	....	1839	2333	2660	3065	3551	3885
206	618	990	1401	1845	2339	2662	3067	3553	3887
216	620	992	1402	1850	2343	2669	3072	3572	3889
224	630	999	1410	1856	2346	2673	3075	3581	....
231	634	....	1416	1858	2349	2674	3093	3582	3909
233	638	1000	1417	1867	2350	2675	....	3585	3915
240	642	1001	1420	1882	2351	2685	3106	3586	3918
243	654	1015	1426	1898	2359	2686	3117	3587	3921
247	655	1023	1428	....	2368	....	3121	3590	3938
252	658	1026	1429	1901	2391	2706	3123	3591	3944
256	662	1028	1438	1909	2392	2707	3131	3592	3950
266	667	1035	1439	1922	....	2712	3132	3594	3954
268	675	1042	1453	1924	2400	2726	3147	3597	3972
274	678	1083	1459	1935	2407	2729	3150	3598	3974
282	683	1085	1482	1938	2411	2738	3165	....	3978
285	688	1086	1486	1978	2416	2746	3172	3607	3980
286	695	1092	....	1988	2426	2748	3190	3609	3981
....	....	....	1511	1996	2429	2762	....	3612	3984
....	711	1106	1517	....	2438	....	3226	3615	....
....	712	....	....	2004	....	....	3240	....	....

The said notes will be so redeemed by the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore (pursuant to the terms of said notes and of Article 3, Section 1, of the indenture in the nature of a collateral trust agreement, securing said notes) at par and accrued interest, viz., at 101¼, upon presentation of said notes to The Continental Trust Company, Trustee, for redemption on or after April 1, 1912. In case said notes be not presented to the Trustee for redemption on April 1, 1912, all interest on said notes so called for redemption shall cease from and after said date.

CONSOLIDATED GAS ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
JOHN L. BAILEY, TREASURER.
THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
THOMAS M. HULINGS, Vice-President.

To Holders of
Preferred and Common Stock of

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

In view of the financial difficulties of The Wabash Railroad Company, and in view of the announced intentions and purposes of the Committees representing First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of that Company, it has become important that the holders of the stock of the Company (Preferred and Common) should unite for the protection of their interests.

For this purpose the undersigned, at the request of holders of large amounts of the stock of The Wabash Railroad Company, have consented to act as a Committee under an agreement dated December 19, 1911, (a copy of which is on file at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, Depositary, 60 Broadway, New York City), and request the deposit by stockholders of their shares, under said agreement, with said Depositary. Stock certificates so deposited should be properly indorsed in blank or be accompanied by properly executed instruments for transfer, and properly stamped so as to comply with the laws of the State of New York in respect to the transfer of shares of capital stock. Against such deposit there will be issued certificates of deposit therefor under the agreement above referred to, copies of which agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depositary.

Application will be made in due course to list the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, January 15, 1912.

J. HORACE HARDING, Chairman.
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
ARTHUR COPPELL,
CHARLES H. KEEP,
FRANK B. KEECH,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
Committee.

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN,
Counsel.

PEMBERTON BERMAN, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

DIVIDENDS.

TO HOLDERS OF
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY CO.
AND
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

The Replacement Certificates of Indebtedness issued by the Receiver of New York City Railway Co. and the Receivers of Metropolitan Street Railway Co., and the Tax Payment Certificates of Indebtedness issued by the Receivers of Metropolitan Street Railway Co., will be paid with accrued interest on March 15, 1912, the date of their maturity, by The Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, upon presentation of such Certificates.

WILLIAM W. LADD, Receiver.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
Receivers.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
New York, March 11th, 1912.

The annual election for Directors of the Company and for Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office, No. 95 William Street, on Monday, 25th day of March inst.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer book will be closed from the 21st inst. until after the election. By order

F. H. CRUM, Secretary.

The Bankers' Securities Company of New York.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at 214 Broadway, New York Ctty, on Monday, March 18th, 1912, at 4:15 P. M. WM. O. JONES, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MYERS-PAYNE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named Company, held on the 9th day of February, 1912, the Board of Directors of the said Company unanimously passed the following resolution:

"RESOLVED that in the opinion of this Board of Directors it is advisable to dissolve this Company forthwith and that a meeting of the stockholders of the Company for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be dissolved, be called forthwith, such meeting to be held not less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the adoption of this resolution."

—and that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 37 Wall Street in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York on the 3d day of April, 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be dissolved.

Dated New York, February 20, 1912.

P. C. MYERS, President.
P. C. MYERS, JR., Secretary.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Beechmont, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April third, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the election of Directors and the transaction of all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company.

For the purposes of the meeting the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, March 5, 1912, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M., April 4, 1912.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary,
Dated February 6, 1912.

Election Notice.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, January 26th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1912, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, February 6th, 1912, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 13th, 1912, at ten o'clock A. M.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By B. F. BUSH, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 175 Remsen Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1912, at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the annual election of directors of said company and of three inspectors of election to serve for the succeeding year will be held at the same place on the same day between the hours of 1:15 and 2:15 in the afternoon.

For the purpose of the annual meeting, by resolution of the Board of Directors, no transfer of stock will be made on the books of the company from the close of business on March 21st, 1912, to the close of business on March 25th, 1912.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.
Brooklyn, February 24th, 1912.

THE MAY DEPARTMENT STORES CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the May Department Stores Company will be held on the 18th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 15 Broad Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing four Directors to succeed the Directors of Class B, whose terms of office expire, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business on March 5th, 1912, until the morning of March 19th, 1912. DAVID MAY, President.
M. SHOENBERG, Secretary.

WESTERN GAS COMPANY.
New York, March 1, 1912.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the WESTERN GAS COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 40 Wall Street, City of New York, on Monday, March 18, 1912, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 8, 1912, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on March 19, 1912.

ALANSON P. LATHROP, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of **The Holzapfel's American Compositions Company**, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, **18 Broadway, in the City of New York**, on the 1st day of April, 1912, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer Books will remain closed from the 13th day of March, 1912, until the 1st day of April, 1912.

JOHN CROWE HARLAND, Secretary.
Dated March 2nd, 1912.

The Truss Sales Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 47 West 42d Street, on Saturday, March 16th, 1912, at 1 P. M.

A. P. DICKERSON, Secretary.

THE JOINT STOCK COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at 214 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, March 18th, 1912, at 4:00 P. M.

FRANK A. RANDEL, Secretary.

SEEKS SAFEGUARDS FOR SAVINGS BANKS

Accumulating Enough Surplus to Protect Depositors Difficult, Says Van Tuyl.

LESS INTEREST WOULD HELP

Bank Superintendent Is for Binding Trustees by Oath and Removing Them for Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—In his annual report on savings banks and trust companies, which will be submitted to the Legislature to-morrow evening, the State Superintendent of Banks, George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., emphasizes the difficulties some savings institutions are experiencing in their efforts to accumulate adequate surplus funds for the protection of depositors through the competition of older and more wealthy institutions, and recommends the enactment of laws to meet that situation.

Supt. Van Tuyl points out that his department has already done about all in its power for the better protection of depositors. Last year a system of annual examination into the affairs of savings institutions was inaugurated. This system has included even a checking up of the pass books of depositors with the figures in the banks' own books.

When Clark Williams was State Superintendent of Banks, he stated emphatically that the savings banks were paying too high a rate of interest to make the accumulation of sufficient surplus possible. He recommended at the time that the maximum rate of interest be established at 3½ per cent., where some of the older and wealthier savings institutions to-day are paying 4 per cent. The Savings Banks Association in this State is at present urging the passage of a bill which would establish the former figure as the maximum rate of interest to be paid depositors on their savings.

In his present report Mr. Van Tuyl points out that it is the competition with these older institutions which makes the road for the younger and less wealthy savings banks so hard.

Among recommendations made by Mr. Van Tuyl is one that a law be enacted compelling the bonding in amounts proportionate to his responsibilities of any employe of a savings bank intrusted with the handling of funds, and another would require every Trustee of a savings bank to file an oath of office annually. Mr. Van Tuyl not only believes that this would induce a greater feeling of responsibility on the part of the Trustees, but that some such provision is necessary in order that the Banking Department shall have actual and official knowledge as to who are the Trustees of a particular savings bank, and as such responsible for the conduct of its affairs.

For Removing Trustees.

Supt. Van Tuyl also believes that a law should be passed authorizing the removal under certain conditions of Trustees in savings banks on the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the total number of Trustees, with the written approval of the State Superintendent of Banks. He says:

> The position of a Trustee in savings banks of this State after an institution is first authorized is absolutely unique. Trustees have very ample powers, and are responsible to no one. The Trustees do not have a dollar invested in the institution which they control because it has no stock. They may not even have a deposit with it. In fact, even the right to make such deposits was at one time questioned. They hold office for life without re-election, and there is at the present time no method by which a Trustee of a savings bank can be removed, no matter how disgraceful his conduct or how hostile he may become to the interests of the institution of which he is a Trustee.
>
> The fact that there have been so few instances in which the character or habits of a Trustee of a savings bank has brought disgrace upon it, or a Trustee has through jealousy or spite endeavored to injure an institution with which he has been connected is a very high tribute to the care exercised in the authorization of such institutions, and to the high character and fidelity to their trusts of the Trustees themselves.
>
> There have been a few cases, however, in which the Trustees of savings banks have yielded to the ordinary temptations of humanity to such an extent that their very presence upon a Board of Trustees has been injurious to an institution, and there have been a few cases in which a Trustee, disappointed in his ambitions to obtain some salaried office either for himself or his relatives, has sought to incite a run upon the institution with which he has been connected or to avenge himself upon his opponents even at the expense of the institution in other ways.
>
> It is evident that such an institution can only prosper when its management is harmonious and it is believed that the power of removal, with certain safeguards, should be given.

Mr. Van Tuyl remarks that the establishment of the system of Postal Savings Banks by the United States Government has been attended with less disturbance of financial conditions than was predicted. The savings bank centres of the country which feared the competition of the Government, he says, are now ready to admit that the experiment is seemingly successful, and that, as funds from the postal banks are being carried in National and State banking institutions designated as depositaries, there need be little further fear of them as disturbing factors in the financial situation. The postal banks, he adds, have doubtless accomplished much for isolated communities which heretofore have had no banking facilities, and for large sections of prosperous Western country where savings banks have been unknown.

Regarding the work of realizing on the assets of the Carnegie Trust Company, Mr. Van Tuyl says it has steadily progressed. The burning of the Equitable Life Assurance Building rendered unserviceable various safe deposit vaults, and greatly enhanced the value of the vaults of the Carnegie Safe Deposit Company, which company was largely indebted to the Carnegie Trust Company. Although there is now a prospect that something may be realized from some of the doubtful assets of the trust company, receivers have been appointed for some of the individuals and corporations which owed it large sums of money at the date of closing. Numerous actions have also been instituted against the trust company upon claims which were not shown as liabilities upon its books at that date. Other actions have also been brought to establish a preference on behalf of certain Trustees and receivers in bankruptcy in connection with deposits amounting to $190,000, and upon a deposit standing to the credit of the State of New York amounting to $130,000. Another single claim for preference amounts to $320,000. These actions are still pending in the courts. For these reasons, Mr. Van Tuyl says, the successful liquidation of the Carnegie Trust Company presents many difficulties and uncertainties.

Trust Company Resources.

Mr. Van Tuyl reports that the aggregate resources of the trust companies reached high-water mark in 1911. Compared with the total figures on January of last year, there was a gain to Dec. 21, 1911, of nearly $141,000,000, and yet this amount was exceeded by over $89,000,000 in the returns made under the call of the department to the institutions for reports of conditions as of the close of business on June 7, 1911, which was the period of greatest totals. The figures for Dec. 21, 1911, indicate an increase from Jan. 1, 1910, of over $52,000,000. Steady but slow growth of commercial enterprise is indicated by an increase in the total loans in 1911 of over $34,000,000. The total capital of the trust companies of the State is less by over $3,000,000 than on Jan. 1, 1911, the figures standing at about the exact point of two years ago. This decrease is accounted for by the reduction in the number of trust companies, resulting from the closing of one institution and two mergers.

Deposits expanded by almost $124,000,000 in the year, thus nearly corresponding with the gain in total resources. The aggregate surplus computed on market values increased about $4,600,000, overtopping the high figures of two years ago by nearly $2,000,000. The larger proportionate increase in total deposits than in surplus brings down the ratio of surplus to deposits for the year. The augmented surplus and decreased capital favorably increase the ratio of surplus to capital. Stock and bond investments of the trust companies were increased in 1911 by $64,000,000.

Under the auspices of the State Banking Department, bills have been drafted to meet the recommendations of Supt. Van Tuyl, and some have already been introduced. Others will be submitted with the report.

Financial Notes.

Blair & Co., on behalf of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, are offering to purchase 260 of the company's first mortgage and collateral trust sinking fund bonds at 105 and accrued interest.

William A. Read & Co. of New York, Boston, Chicago, and London have purchased $3,000,000 People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1897, due Sept. 1, 1947, and offer the unsold balance at 102¼ and interest. Authorized, $40,000,000; reserved for prior liens, $19,446,000; outstanding, $18,400,000.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

England Bros., Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kallman, housefurn. goods; 75 Spring; Herald Square.
Silvey, John, & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; B. S. Sharp, cloaks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.
Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, ladies' gloves; 70 Franklin; Navarre.
Ward, M. J., Norwich, N. Y., furn. goods; Navarre.
Pettis D. G. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss M. Trimble, dressmaking; 2 Walker.
Liebstadter Millinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. Dernhoefer, millinery, ribbons; 30 E. 9th.
Carleton D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. K. Meeks, cloaks, suits, waists; 56 Worth.
Eichonbronner, E., Albany, N. Y., clothing; Herald Square.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. S. Chalmers, upholstery goods; 2 Walker; Victoria.
McDowell & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Eiser, carpets; Victoria.
Wallenstein & Cohn D. G. Co., Wichita, Kan.; C. G. Cohn, furn. goods; Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens; 454 Broome.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. S. Montgomery, ladies' waists, children's coats; 438 Broadway.
Paris Fashion Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. V. Wachsman, cloaks, suits; 132 W. 21st.
Lloyd Dept. Store Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. V. Wachsman, cloaks, suits; 132 W. 21.
Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo, Ohio; F. A. Gerdes, domestics, linens; O. L. Mason, embroideries, laces, neckwear, hdkfs., art goods; Miss R. Jensen, millinery; 20 W. 22d.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. M. Hunter, groceries; 2 Walker; Grand.
Lahr, Bacon Co., Evansville, Ind.; A. P. Lahr, domestics, laces, hosiery, and underwear; 20 W. 22d; Grand.
Peck, George B., D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Savage, dressmaking; 2 Walker, Wolcott.
Tanner, M. W., Co., Saginaw, Mich.; J. Bowman, dress goods and silks; Breslin.
Wallace Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Miss Myrick, gloves; Miss M. Quay, laces; Breslin.
Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; D. M. Ambach, woolens; Breslin.
Newcomber, M. M., Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; R. R. Snyder, notions; Cadillac.
Goodkind, M., Troy, N. Y.; general mdse.; Wellington.
Mandel Mros., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Bernstein, underwear; 15 E. 22d.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; H. Greve, toys, musical instruments; H. Nixon, drug sundries and notions; A. F. Brockman, hardware and housefurn. goods; C. H. Chandler, ribbons, umbrellas; 225 4th Av.
Schwartz, A. R., Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; A. R. Schwartz, suits, dresses, waists; 129 W. 27th
Landau Bros., Hannibal, Mo.; A. Landau, waists and dresses; 15 E. 26th.
Younker Bros.; I. Younker, ready to wear; 15 E. 20th.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing and hats; St. Denis.
Bien, Harding & Co., Richmond, Va.; Mr. Bien, suits and dresses; Mrs. Bien, waists; Arlington.
Faber & Co., Deer Lodge, Mon.; G. Fronzen, taffeta suits and lingerie waists; Miss N. Weiss, notions; 225 5th Av., Room 700.
Hillmans, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Rains, men's and boys' clothing; 20 W. 22d.
Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; F. O. Hallett, ladies', misses', children's, and infants' Fall coats; 43 Leonard.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Julius M. Goldenberg, ladies' cloaks, suits, and waists; 15 W. 26th.
MacInnes, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; C. A. Bland, neckwear, embroideries, handkerchiefs, and art goods; 55 White.

Guide for Buyers.
1 line, 1 year, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

BATHING SUITS.
The Milbury Atlantic Mfg. Co., 549 B'way.
IRISH LACES AND COLLARS.
Elias & Abdoo, (Importers,) 54 Washington St.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite (Floridine Mfg. Co.,) 42 Franklin.
TURKISH TOWELING & COTTO-RATINE.
A. S. Anable, 47 Leonard Street.

GOVERNMENT WHEAT REPORT ANALYZED

Figures Show Scarcity, but Flour Supply Is Big and Snow Holds New Crop Secrets.

ARGENTINE SHIPMENTS SLOW

Cotton Planting Delayed by Rains—Provision Receipts Decline as Feeding Grains Rule High.

The Government report of farm reserves of grain for March 1 is now a matter of record. What the effect on prices for the balance of the season will be, is a matter which will be influenced so much by other conditions that predictions would be futile. The report on wheat was the logical result to be expected. As stated last week, the figures both on the basis of the distribution of wheat for the year and as a matter of comparison with the reserves of a year ago approximated the same results and pointed to a reserve about 40,000,000 bushels under last year. The figures were just 40,000,000 bushels less than a year ago as to the amount of wheat in farmers' hands. Owing, however, to the fact that the visible supply is larger than last year the statement is necessarily not so bullish as it would be with a visible supply the same as last year.

Whether the report is correct relative to last year is a matter to be demonstrated by the movement the balance of the season. The distribution for the last third of the year on the basis of 5.30 bushels per capita for the entire year would be 168,000,000 bushels for food, about 28,000,000 bushels for Spring wheat seed, and from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels for export. On the basis of 16,000,000 bushels the total needs would be 212,000,000 bushels. There will also be some wheat in the visible supply and in farmers' hands at the end of the season. The statistics of distribution for the entire year point to from 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels for the carry-over at the end of the season. Taking the smaller figures, 60,000,000 bushels, the requirements for the coming four months are 272,000,000 bushels, while the apparent supply on hand is only 179,000,000 bushels, which points to the probability of a supply of from 90,000,000 to 95,000,000 bushels in the country somewhere between the farmers' holdings and the visible supply points. Naturally there must be a good deal of wheat in mill elevators and in small distributing centres, as well as in the unreporting private elevators. The stocks in the shape of flour are evidently of liberal proportions at this time of the year.

This condition as indicated from the above figures is not a new one, but is one which is seen in the statement of farm reserves and the visible supply total every year in March. If the figures as then reported represented all the supplies in the country there would be a practical famine before the end of the year. Whether the figures of the farm reserves represent all the holdings in the country in the hands of the farmers is problematical. Another fact which influences a good many and will continue to influence them is the uncertainty as to the actual size of the Spring wheat crop. With a Spring wheat crop less than last year the movement forward has been in excess of last year, which had led many to believe that the crop was understated. This, of course, can only be proved by the distribution the balance of the season.

New crop conditions are as yet not a serious factor in the situation. With the middle of March practically at hand there is some talk, but the reports must be largely guesswork, as the wheat crop is still covered with snow. The snow covering this Winter has been the most general of any recent year. The covering has extended almost over the entire Winter wheat belt week after week, and on Monday of this week the covering extended as far south as Northern Tennessee, with the depth of snow through the West ranging from 3 to 16 inches. At the close of the week, more snow was shown in sections east of the Mississippi, with colder weather in the Northwest. In fact weather conditions in the Northwest were of mid-Winter character.

The foreign situation is one which has changed but little. Owing to the small world's exports the spot markets are very firm, and this condition promises to continue until the movement from the Argentine is larger. The Argentine shipments are slowly increasing, but are still comparatively moderate in view of the surplus. The shipping trade seems to be looking for very free shipments from the Argentine, and with the opening of navigation probably very free shipments from the Canadian Northwest. The lateness of the Argentine shipments will tend to bring a great deal of Argentitne wheat on the market in competition with the Canadian.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The Government corn report was the important news of the week. The estimates which were put out before the report came out varied from about 950,000,000 bushels for the total to about 780,000,000 bushels. The figures as given of 884,000,000 bushels were 281,000,000 bushels less than last year. The crop was 353,000,000 bushels less, showing that the high prices which have prevailed have restricted consumption to some extent. Last year at this time corn was selling at about 50 cents a bushel in Chicago, and during the greater portion of the season, from the first of September until June, sold from a little above 40 cents to a little above 50 cents. Prices this year have been from 20 to 30 cents a bushel higher than last year. Opinions vary as to whether the present figures are a bullish or bearish statement. The corn situation is so interwoven with the feeding situation generally that it can scarcely be considered on its own merits. Corn, even at the present prices, is not a high-priced feedstuff compared with other grains, and possibly as long as this condition continues there will be active distribution of corn.

The market will be influenced by the domestic conditions within a comparatively short time rather than by any foreign situation or foreign demand. This will be the result of the Argentine harvest. The Argentine reports indicate a record crop already being harvested in the very early sections, and at the very high prices which prevailed the corn will move freely if the weather is at all favorable. This supply of corn will meet the requirements of Europe with the beginning of the Summer months, when prices will also be affected by the development of the pasturages and new crop feedstuffs conditions in this country.

OATS.—The Government report on oats was somewhat of a surprise to the trade. Very bullish estimates had been put out of the reserves, but the figures reported show an aggregate of 290,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 152,000,000 bushels compared with last year. The total crop was 264,000,000 bushels less than last year, indicating that the high prices resulted in a restriction of consumption of 152,000,000 bushels compared with the record distribution of last year. The movement of oats lately has indicated a considerable willingness on the part of the country to sell oats, and notwithstanding the smaller supplies on hand the marketings have been in excess of last year.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products has been rather irregular during the last week, and somewhat more active. The movement of values has apparently been more or less of a technical one, and there has been but little of really new features brought to light. The movement of hogs from the country has decreased moderately, which has given bulls confidence that the falling off is the beginning of the end. Shipments of product are very heavy, particularly of lard, but whether the shipments are on actual sales or consignment by the large packing interests on account of the storage situation at Chicago is uncertain. The Government statement of farm reserves was looked upon as a rather strong factor in the market, as the comparatively limited supplies of feed stuffs do not indicate low prices for feed stuffs until the supplies are influenced by new crop developments and production.

COTTONSEED OIL.

With more energy exerted, the volume of business being larger and broader, values have shown marked improvement during the week. Relative strength of the near positions was not wholly unexpected. For some time there has been evidence of leading refining interests operating rather aggressively to bring about higher levels and the fact that an unusually large amount of March notices were willingly absorbed, seemingly foreshadowed the action of some interests in their efforts to perfect a higher plain of values. Developments have been mainly encouraging to holders. The position of crude has not been essentially changed, with offerings extremely light and owners receiving full asking prices in most instances. There have been assertions that packers are again actively absorbing oil at the South, and as oleo-stearine values have shown enhancement, the assumption in many quarters was that business in compound lard has expanded. The strength in the pure lard market is conducive to this, while for some time the claims have been emphatically advanced that consuming inquiry for oil is mainly for the better descriptions. Advocates of lower prices were not aided by this, however, as excessive refining losses and difficulty in obtaining high-grade oil are complaints showing no cessation at this time. The unfavorable reports regarding the quality of seed being received are not entirely surprising with the wet and cold weather which the South has experienced. These climatic conditions have exerted themselves otherwise, interfering with the movement of seed and delaying new cotton crop preparations. Unquestionably a bad start to the cotton crop will not only inspire greater reluctance in crude selling, but also fortify the position of the speculative July longs as if there is to be a surplus of oil this season, the willingness of large interests to carry this over will largely depend upon the crop prospects as determined at an early date.

COTTON.

Obscured almost entirely by unpropitious weather conditions at the South during practically the entire week, factors which would usually militate against enhancement of values received little consideration, and as a result there were substantial gains recorded in the cotton market. Complaints of new crop being extremely backward were emphasized by buying orders from Southern points, and with each day of unreasonable temperatures and unceasing rainfall the lamentations became more numerous and forcible. In sections of the Eastern half it was asserted that operations were from three to six weeks late, and in other districts also tardy, although to a less important degree. These advices, supplementing early reports of a curtailed area and a material reduction in the spread of fertilizer naturally exerted a great deal of influence, their effect being far reaching.

With the tenor of crop information so pessimistic, bullish sentiment again permeated many quarters hitherto uninterested or adverse to rise in cotton values, also tending to minimize the importance of the great coal strike abroad. The Liverpool cotton market failed to exhibit any undue apprehension over the labor unrest, the steadiness being remarkable in face of reports that disturbances were spreading to other countries and that cotton mills were closing daily due to inadequate fuel supplies. Aside from the assuaging power of the unfavorable weather to the coal strike, the comparative stability of prices was partly accountable to the belief which still generally obtains that the difficulties will be adjusted satisfactorily this week. Such expressions are fostered by the prevalent supposition that the situation is too serious from an economic and human standpoint to continue indefinitely.

There has been some important selling of contracts at intervals in the future market, however, by interests who purchased at considerably lower levels. It was believed that considerable of this liquidation was predicated upon the theory that with the vast amount of uncertainty attending the troubles of labor abroad an immediate settlement may represent the hopes of an element too sanguine, so that in the event of the factors failing to reach an understanding there may be a great deal of disappointment manifested. Moreover, it is argued that a change in weather conditions is only to be expected and the inevitable improvement in the general character of the crop reports to follow. Authorities giving vent to such opinions also entertain the idea that a genuine crop scare at this early date is not entirely compatible with the history of the cotton trade; taking advantage of the augmented values to reiterate their earlier claims that as prices rise the inclination to reduce area and to ignore cultivation will show a corresponding attenuation.

Nevertheless, the situation is in contrast with that of last season, when the cotton world was emerging from a scarcity and the disposition to increase the area in conjunction with progressive farming, were the fundamental factors calculated upon to enable the replenishment of supplies. This, it is known, has occurred, and, while it is incredible that a scarcity is pending at the end of this season, it is apparent that the start of the crop is none too encouraging. There are some favorable factors not to be lost sight of, however, namely, the abundant sub-soil moisture and the probabilities of more confident planting in several of the boll weevil districts, also in the Southwest, which may counteract the intended curtailment in area, particularly in the Eastern belt.

An influence of these deprecating crop advices has already been discerned and is still to be regarded. This refers principally to the spot situation, and inasmuch as for several weeks it has been contended that the distribution of the surplus from this season's enormous yield will be contingent upon the early crop outlook, the unyielding disposition of holders is not to be wondered at. The demand for spots has slackened in many sections, but even where there was but a perfunctory inquiry reported no concessions of importance were claimed, although actual cotton continues above a parity with futures. The heavier earlier buying of foreigners obviously reduced the present purchasing power, while undoubtedly the labor situation abroad is a factor, but offsetting this lull has been an improvement in the takings by domestic consumers. The status of trade in this country is generally admitted to contain a more healthy aspect than for some time, with many mills well sold up, evidently on a fair-price basis. Seemingly, the labor unrest abroad, and also in various sections of our own country, has not been ignored, while the trade still has before it an imposing Presidential election and tariff agitation, but an undercurrent of hopefulness is noticeable, which does not promise to be easily dissipated. If the financial markets serve their axiomatic function as a barometer of activity in the business world, there would indeed seem to be cause for optimism and ostensibly the advantageous fundamental feature of consumers, not only in cotton, but in various other industries, pursuing a conservative policy and avoiding stocking up has paved the way for a gradual expansion of business.

NEW YORK CITY SECURITIES.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Corporate stock 3½s, 1954...M. N.	88 Feb. 17	87⅛ Jan 16	87¼ Feb. 29, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954, reg..M. N.	87½ Jan. 20	87⅛ Feb 13	87⅛ Feb. 17, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1955.......M. N.	....	....	88¼ Nov. 2, 1910
Corp. stock 3½s, 1959..........	....	....	90½ June 6, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1936...M. N.*	99 Jan. 30	99 Jan 30	99 Jan. 30, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1955...M. N.*	99 Jan. 4	99 Jan 4	99 Jan. 4, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1956...M. N.*	99⅜ Feb. 17	98⅝ Jan 8	99¼ Mar. 4, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957.......*M. N.	100¼ Feb. 16	99¾ Jan 6	100⅛ Mar. 7, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957, reg......	....	....	100 Nov. 15, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957......*M. N.	107⅝ Jan. 8	107½ Jan 5	107⅝ Mar. 5, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg......	....	....	107⅛ Dec. 21, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957.....M. N.*	107⅞ Jan. 20	107½ Jan 10	107⅞ Mar. 8, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg......	....	....	107⅜ Nov. 13, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1958.........*M. N.	100⅛ Jan. 23	99⅞ Jan 2	100⅛ Mar. 8, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1958, reg......	....	....	99⅞ Dec. 20, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1959.........*M. N.	100⅛ Jan. 23	99⅞ Jan 2	100⅛ Mar. 9, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1959, reg......	99⅜ Jan. 30	99⅜ Jan 30	99⅜ Jan. 30, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1960.......*M. S.	103 Feb. 19	102½ Jan 3	102⅝ Mar. 9, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1960, reg......	....	....	102 Dec. 21, 1911
Assessm't b'ds, 3½s, 1914....M. N.	....	....	98¼ Sep. 7, 1911
Assessm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917..*M.N.	102⅞ Feb. 29	102¼ Jan 19	102½ Mar. 7, 1912
Ass'm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917, reg.*M.N.	....	....	102⅜ July 10, 1911
Assessment b'ds, 4½s, 1917..M. N.*	102⅝ Feb. 14	102½ Jan 8	102⅝ Mar. 7, 1912

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FEDERAL.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J. Inquest, 4445—Peck v. Montgomery. Inquest, 4525—European Bank v. Hayden. 896—Canavan Bros Co v. Hedden Const Co. 2710—Crompton v. Sealch. 4402—Candee Erckeler Co v. Wills. 4429—Dessar v. Stern Bros. 4497—Friedlander v. Sherlock. 4505—Conant v. Dochendorff. 4514—Cholakis v. Gottlieb. 4543—Nat Reserve Bank v. O'Neill. 3591—Baer v. Swartwout. 4011—Taft-Pierce Mfg Co v. Jebb. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII., case on; Part XV., case on; Part XVI., clear; Part XVII., case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers, Fowler, S. Estates of Mary F Cahill, Louis Olsen. Wills for probate: Edward L Oppenheim, Emily C Gammon, Jameson Lee Finney, Bloomfield Bromer, Elizabeth A Mekar, Clemens Muller, Maria Kafka, John Cummings, James Ryan, Caroline Hart, Ellen Killeen.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. Contested wills: Sarah Wolbarst, John F Quigley, Edward Carter. Estates of Domenico Magro, Mary Trask.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Donnelly, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.; Part IV., O'Dwyer, J.; Part V., Lynch, J.; Part VI., Delehanty, J.; Part VII., McAvoy, J.; Part VIII., Green, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I., at 9:45 A. M. 4421—Kashate v. Robbins. 955—Murrell v. Graziade. 5348—Boasberg v. Lang. 6365—Berkowitz v. Int R T Co. 6217—Finck v. Carlson. 2609—Knipe v. James. 4559—Rabinowitz v. N Y White Cross Milk Co. 4560—Rabinowitz v. N Y White Cross Milk Co. 5665—Glaser v. Consol. Gas Co. 6337—Feuer v. Kerner. 6362—Slutzky v. Peirez. 5926—Ginsberg v. Ballenstine. 5511—L N Hartog Candy Co v. Eckert. 6374—Northern Bank of N Y v. Lippman. 6384—Lynch v. Riess. 6387—Esterson v. Whitman. 6396—Burns v. U S Motor Cap Co. 6399—Davis v. Follak. 6403—Castellano v. Pelkovich. 6404—Goldstone v. Hart. 6405—Goldstone v. Levi. 6410—McGraw Pub Co v. Straight Filament Lamp Co. 6425—Smith v. Barrett. 6435—Ryan v. Smith. 6436—Silverman v. Samuels. 3817—Natural Hair Co v. Uhry. 5299—Insel v. Parma. 5663—Vermilye v. Craven. 6144—Bressler v. U S Grand Lodge, &c, B A. 1650—Weinstein v. Tischler. 6169—Burn Bros v. Boehm. 6012—Punie v. Buffalo Commercial Ins. Co. 6170—Markowitz v. Michigan Commercial Ins Co. 6171—Markowitz v. Fire Association of Philadelphia. 6172—Markowitz v. Georgia Home Ins Co. 5982—Harris v. Wells, Fargo & Co. 5984—Fraser v. U S Metal & Mfg Co. 6248—Stackell v. Hayes. 6252—Gory v. Baumler. 6256—McDermott v. Astoria Light, H & P Co. 9197—Birdsey, Somers Co v. Sleeper. 5826—Eisenberg v. Share. 6267—Sullivan v. Joline. 6268—Sullivan v. Joline. 6276—Ferguson v. White Hod Elevator Co. 5933—Rumanner v. Liberman. 3880—D M Oltarsh Iron Works v. Rosenzweig. 3030½—Lessler v. Solomon. 403—Sellaro v. McEvoy. 3897—Woodruff v. Connecticut Cab Co. 1102—Bernheim v. United Realty Co. 3812—Bernheim v. United Realty Co. 6252½—Beesley v. Penn R R. 2920—Breisacher v. Agricultural Ins Co. 363—McCarthy v. Willcoff. 3425—Pellrsdorf v. Connelly. 6330—J T Haverty's Stables v. Linch. 6351—Handy v. Van Cortlandt Realty Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., Schmuck, J., case on; Part IV., O'Dwyer, J., case on; Part V., Lynch, J., case on; Part VI., Delehanty, J., case on; Part VII., McAvoy, J., case on; Part VIII., Green, J., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II. Smith, J. 4119—Aronowitz v. Rosenthal. 4053—Goldberg v. Millar. 4054—Rosenblum v. Millar. 4118—Hutchings v. Kalt. 4136—Gregorio v. C Bjorkegren. 4032—General Roofing Co v. Davis. 3997—Mass v. Kornbluth. 4088—Royal Bank v. Ginsburg. 4011—Solomon v. Ind Order Sons of Jacob. 4062—Malbin v. Watnik. 4042—Glendening v. Donellan. 4103—Berman v. S Korach Co. 4084—Fishel v. Simson. 4098—Perkins-Goodwin Co v. Greenberg. 4063—Klebold Press v. Abbott-Detroit Motor Co. 4104—Ventimiglia v. Schamberger. 4091—Engler v. Geringer. 4095—Hyman v. Levy. 4097—Uitting v. Roth. 4106—Friedman v. Kaplan. 4116—Schwartz v. Bartlett. 4117—Weller v. Lowe. 4128—Van Horne v. Fidelity Dev Co. 4139—Gross v. Hessberg. 4112—Harris v. Chandler. 4143—Pelham Bay Chemical Co v. Bass. 4144—Davis v. Gaites Theatrical Co. 4148—The Security Bank v. Finkelstein. 4149—Burnstein v. Rattner. 4152—Bernasconi v. Negro.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Schmidt v. Schmidt—William Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Johnson v. Edgar—Howard C. Lake. Anderson v. Reid—John H. Rogan, De Keyser v. Schmidt—Louis Jersowitz. In re Duff—Frederick R. Rich.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Amalia Schaaf v. Lena M. Wilson—John H. Van Tine. Sara Cohn v. Marian Guthman—Louis Ross.

CITY COURT—La Fetra, J. Louis Whitman v. Isaac Pike—Emory C. Weller. Ebling Brewing Co v. Patrick J. Tague—Henry Brady. Wanemacher & Weiss Co v. Frank Schaefer—Joseph Donahue.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, J.; Thomas, J.; Carr, J.; Woodward, J.; Rich, J. Enumerated Day Calendar. 237—Cohen v. Renard Co. 66—Baker v. B H R R. 197—People v. Werner. 118N E—Keshin Co v. Beckerman. 77—Knief v. Valentine. 78—Knief v. Valentine. 200—Peddie v. O'Neill. 227—Brabson v. Hunt. 252—Dickerson v. Musica. 253—Lynch v. Smith. 254—Franzese v. Simonetti. 257—Johnson v. Nassau R R. 260—Burton v. Burton. 261—Cottrell v. Waldo. 263—Savo v. Araho Co. 264—Terhune v. B H R R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Kelly, J. 1611 to 1617—Rider (7 cases) v. Gallo. 1647—Dillmeier v. Palmleaf. 1412—Castel v. De Maio. 1686—Kupperman v. Kupperman. 1689—Baldwin v. Baldwin. 1691—Mantel v. Schaeffer. 1692—Sullivan v. Ragnarson. 1693—Beron v. Beron. 1694—Lipton v. Lipton. 1165—Sussman v. Edelman. 1570—Guzy v. Guzy. 1700—Frank v. Frank and another. 1705—Dorf v. Miriam Realty Construc Co. 1714—Byrne v. Bachman-Bechtel Brew Co. 1639—Boulton v. Meehan. 1671—Gabriel v. Gabriel et al. 1579—Byrns v. Byrns. 1719—Burwell v. Burwell. 1720—Frischkorn v. Frischkorn. 1721—Tymecki v. North British & Mer Ins Co. 1723—Lee v. Fragner. 1724—Atlantic Dock Co v. Grosner. 1725—Borchers v. Rosen. 1726—Burstein v. N Y Motion Picture Co et al. 1727—Heinz v. Heinz. 1728—Moeschle v. Moeschle. 1729—Story v. Grosner. 1730—Hennessy v. Bklyn Svgs Bk and another. 1731—Man Beach Estates v. City of N Y. 1732—Freedman v. Kass.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 1735—People ex rel. Alkers v. Purdy, Comr, et al. 1736—Rosenberg v. Rosenberg. 1737—Schwartz v. Bundick. 1738-1743—Seinfel, (5 cases,) v. Kass. 1744—Smith v. Smith. 1745, 1746—Timmons, (2 cases,) v. Bradford & Taylor Co. 1747—Fielding v. Close, Graham & Scully, Inc. 1760—Furlong v. Nugent. 1761—Wortzman v. I Leon Caplan Co. 1763—McKee v. McKee. 1764—Kober v. Clark. 1765—Giambruno v. Foglia. 1766—Gurwitz v. Gurwitz. 1767—Weinstein v. Levati. 1769—Maas v. Maas. 1770—Sandford v. Crane. 1771—Dascoli v. Czarachowski. 1772—Investors' Improv Co v. Flatbush Construc Co. 1773—Munson v. Wittenberg. 1774—Cohen v. Maglow. 1775—Meisel v. Frank. 1776—Johnson v. Johnson. 1777—Halstead v. Opportune Realty Co. 1778—Greenberg v. Raisfeld. 1779—Greene v. Ingersoll. 1780—Schwartz v. Moliner. 1781—Weinberg v. Kronenberg. 1782—Moran v. Moran.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1782.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Aspinall, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. 7018—Henry Schilling, an alleged incompetent. 2649—Johnstone v. Flint et al. 2997—Lewinsohn v. Nassau R R. 3297 to 3299—Higgins v. Nassau R R et al. 3580—Blum v. B H R R. 3599, 3600—Lloyd v. City of New York et al. 3605—Oliva v. Nassau R R. 3607—Payne v. B H R R. 3609—Howard v. same. 3610—Doran v. O'Shea. 3614—Goldsmith v. Meyers. 3618—Hines v. B H R R. 3619—O'Brien v. Frischbier. 3622—Austin v. Thrigg. 3623—Sparaci v. Brooklyn Mason Cont'g Co. 1453—Catania v. Nassau R R. 7020—Behrman v. Behrman. 3625—Naschalsky v. Schurrmeister, Jr. 3626—Sutphin v. Bliss Co. 3629—Jesitowski v. Wiarda & Co. 3632—Rivlin v. Ritaro Realty Co. 3635—Donegan & Swift v. American Ever Ready Co. 3639—Harris v. Nassau R R. 3640—Solomon v. same. 3641—Kallia v. same. 3645—Clancy v. Carter & Weeks Co. 3646—Morton v. Portelroy. 3649—Wilund v. N Y C & H R R R. 3653—Fischetti v. Norton & Gorman Co. 3654—Simon v. Freedman et al. 3655—Wengrowsky v. Clarke. 3659—Bassist v. American Ice Co. 1851—Skelly v. Long Island R R. 3662—Brown v. American Sugar Refining Co. 3663—Larsen v. Levering & Garrigues Co. 3665—Nash v. B H R R. 3667—Neuman v. Nassau R R. 3671—Glaser v. McKeown. 3676—Tripp v. Nassau R R. 3677—Kleinman v. Teller. 3678—Weinstock v. same. 3679—McIntyre v. Yellow Pine Co. 3681—Feffer v. Joline et al. 3682—Cohn v. Hauptman. 3684, 3685—Katz v. Whitridge et al. 3686—Plaza v. North British & Mercantile Ins Co. 3687—Bolderman v. Magler.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 3694—Mayer v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 3695—Kimmelman v. B H R R. 3696—Tully v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 3697—Bilenko v. Nassau R R. 3698—Blackwell v. B H R R. 3700—Mesk v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 3701—Post v. B H R R. 3702—Allen v. Maher. 3703—Smith v. D, L & W R R. 3704—Bromberg v. Weiner. 3707—Cutler v. C I & B R R. 3709—Holmkvist v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co. 3710—Cozza v. Doughty et al. 1104—Gremse v. B H R R. 3108—Balsamo v. Costello. 3506—Chaladowsky v. Nassau R R. 3371—Andrews v. N Y Telephone Co. 6627—Sternbach v. Hanson et al. 3164—Swanson v. Robins Co. 420—Cohen v. Rosanovitz. 3188—Walsh v. Nassau R R. 3057—Roser v. Kennedy. 6720—Cogan v. B H R R. 5857—Blaum v. Smith & Loughlin. 1650—Hansen v. Dickinson. 3514—Mitchell v. Nassau R R. 2213—Graham v. Randolph. 2064—Doremus v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 6595—Daly v. City of N Y. 1124—Tortorillo v. Hanan et al. 1219, 1221—Lafayette Trust Co v. Manes et al. 1220—Same v. Rosenberg et al. 3560—Mitchell v. Harlowe. 6793—Decker v. City of N Y. 2483—Rhinow v. Rhinow. 3630—Montamorano v. Planet Mills Co. 3631—Benevento v. same. 3643—Train v. McKee. 3647—Charnick v. N Y C & H R R R. 2941—Cucksey v. City of N Y. 1063—Carroll v. Harley. 3711—Kirchlin v. Nassau R R. 3713—McClennon v. B H R R. 3714—Grega v. Western El Co. 3715—Voight v. B H R R. 3716—Bortin v. C I & Gravesend R R. 3717—Jornstedt v. B H R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 3717.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Second Judicial Department—Garretson, Stapleton, and Kapper, JJ. 51—Elizabeth Gunter, respondent, v. Edward Gunter, appellant. 71—Louis Davis, respondent, v. Simon Plant, defendant, and Harry Plant, appellant. 72—Erik Enequist, appellant, v. George W. Speaight and ano, respondents. 73—Louis Alexander, appellant, v. Louis Basin, respondent. 74—Joseph Markowitz, respondent, v. Louis Ratner and Sadie Ratner, appellants. 75—Nathan Morgenstern and Jacob Levin, &c, appellants, v. William M. Barrett, as President Adams Express Co, respondent. 76—Emile Liebel, respondent, v. the City of N Y, appellant. 77—Elkenny, Cornell & others, appellants, v. Irving Blumenthal, respondent. 78—Queensboro Gas & Elec Co, respondent, v. Henry Schenck and William Schenck, appellants. 79—Frank S. Tolmar, appellant, v. Henry Reynolds, respondent. 80—Salvatore Stabile, respondent, v. Young Italy of U S of A, appellant. 81—Henry A. Heiser, appellant, v. Casper N. Lawson, respondent. 82—Bklyn Union Coal Co, respondent, v. Demuth Glass Mfg Co, appellant. 83—Anna Hecht, respondent, v. N Y & Queens Co Rwy Co, appellant. 84—Max Dorf and David Baron, respondents, v. Michael Epstein, appellant. 85—Julius Jacabi, respondent, v. Henry Meyer, appellant. 86—Albert Speckman, respondent, v. Annie M. Foote, appellant. 87—Marks Kaskell, respondent, v. Union Rwy Co of N Y City, appellant. 88—Frederick Kappelman, Jr., respondent, v. Nathan Tiger, appellant. 147—Louis Kriendler, respondent, v. U S Title Guar & Ind Co, appellant. 53—Louis Lebowitz, appellant, v. Peter Burden and J. Russell Parker, respondents.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II., Dike, J. 1748—Peters v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1749—Vogt v. same. 1157—Kortvelizesay v. Manhattan Cooperage Co. 1420-21—Russo v. Nassau El R R Co. 1465—Hochauser v. Campbell Milk Co. 766—Levin v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 1469—Quinn v. Feinberg.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Marean, J. 526—Homestead v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 535—Crowley v. Amer Druggists' Syndicate. 441, 585—Weir, an infant, v. Bklyn, Q Co & Suburban R R Co. 580—Muller v. Pope-Hartford Auto Co. 186—Blumenthal v. Bklyn Un R R Co and L I R R Co. 230a—Lyons v. N Y Cent & Hud R R R. 945—Springer v. Watson. 846—Manley v. Miller. 584—Schoener v. Bklyn, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 28b—Walsh v. Sheehy. ..—Vosnack v. Vosnack. 610—Colella v. Bklyn Heights R R Co.

The following cases, if marked "ready," will be passed for the day; no cause will be set for a day on this call: 614—Mercer v. Bklyn Rlty Sellers. 615—Butler v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 620—Pruseinski v. Collins. 622-3—Lechtman v. Barnard. 624—Treanor, an infant, v. Degnon Contracting Co. 626—Schlecht v. James Cavanagh Corp. 628—Sullivan, as admx, v. Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. 629—Ferry v. City of N Y. 972—Scheuing v. Agid. 796—First Nat Bank of Jamaica v. Draper Rlty Co & ano. 630—Wuterich v. Herlich et al. 631—Ruggio v. Loinea. 632—Wright v. Rickert-Finlay Rlty Co. 633—Pfirrmann v. Wittacker. 634—Doerhoefer v. Cary. 635—Batchelder v. Lawrence. 636—Boneski v. Metro Elec Mfg Co. 637—Boehm v. Otis Elevator Co. 638—Decker Rlty Co v. Rimmert. 639—Ackerman v. Wyckoff. Highest number reached on general calendar, 639.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3480—People v. Hugh Spratt. 3501—Same v. David Patterson.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. Mills, J. 206—Papa v. Iozzi. 211—Conlin v. Sirlino. 202—Roskowitz v. Port Chester Bottling Co. 203—Circelli v. Davids. 205—Murray v. Kamm. 216—Qualliman v. Powers. 217—Murray v. Shaw. 221—Carillo v. Baldwin. 222—Edwards v. Williamson. 225—Sanier v. Vernon. 226—Brown v. Tuckahoe Lime & Lumber Co. 227—Bogart v. Bogart. 228—Bozza v. Bozza. 232—Orsino v. Orsino. 233—Sage v. Mt. Vernon Heights Realty Co. 193—Foshay v. Foshay. 156—De Luca v. Chinchielo. 177—Borgia Marble Works v. Mayer. 174—Orton v. West & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. 189—Russo v. Devio. 204—Pateraostro v. Watson. 235—Switzer v. Von Kokeritz. 236—Stanfield v. Stanfield. 237—Shelly v. Hupful. 239—Newell v. Stinach.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. People v. John Bond. People v. Geo A Holmes. People v. C. B. Taylor. 329—Burgerine v. Bonsall. 303—Angelo v. Pitrello. 304—Angelo v. Pitrello. 332—Walter v. Kress.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Morschauser, J. Part II., Keogh, J. 350—Hawkins v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 259—Wallbillich v. Village of Tarrytown. 188—Hicks v. Hearn. 189—Hicks v. Hearn. 34—Feuer v. Sutherland as Rcvr. 62—Lindheimer v. Recvr Yonkers R R Co. 207—Blackwell v. Village of White Plains. 649—Lorenz v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 37—Droogan v. Westchester Light Co. 220—Borup v. Diesend. 9—Bullock v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 193—Bales v. Zinsser. 215—Borup v. Von Kokeritz. 239—Cooper v. White Fire Proof Cons Co. ...—Cotter v. N Y & Stamford Ry Co.

The following causes if answered ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 362—Cleary v Young as Rcvr. 402—Pisco v. Tometta. 409—Fallon v. Hickey. 240—Jewell v. Witt. 262—Johnson v. Jackson. 267—Jacobs v. Lucke. 270—Textor v. Levin. 272—Park v. Dagg. 274—Jeffries v. Debello. 275—McCabe v. McGrane. 99—Hanley v. Yonkers Catholic News. 147—Hanley v. Yonkers Catholic News. 281—Mongon v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 282—Connolly v. Hastings Pavement Co. 287—Liberty Brewing Co v. Kern. 288—Duden v. Mack Paving & Cons Co. 290—Morgan v. O'Brien. 292—Levison v. Schoolberg. 298—Krancunas v. Shrive. 300—Vivian v. Rcvr Met St Ry Co. 36—Bannon v. Sutherland as Rcvr. 49—Donohue v. McGrath. 128—Behrens v. Sturges. 209—Frost & Bartlett v. Hall. 211—Figtinolo v. Loeb. 218—Greenwald v. Southard Wrecking & Trucking Co. 231—Jordan v. Ellinger. 232—Mayer v. Soltiss. 247½—Thomas v. Benz Auto Co. 256—Young as Rcvr v. Maier. 258—Kilday v. Village of Tarrytown. 814—Lewicki v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 815—Van Vorst v. N Y C & H R R R Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 430.

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RIGHT AT PARK ENTRANCE
Price $15,500 Open for Inspection

215 Midwood St., Prospect Park East, between Bedford and Rogers Avs.
Elegant 2-story, stone, bay window front dwelling; 9 rooms and bath; hardwood trim throughout; parquet floors; console mirrors; open hearth in foyer hall; electric light, etc.; only $1,000 cash, balance easy terms.
REALTY ASSOCIATES,
176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Telephone 6480 Main.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Hundreds of Happy and Satisfied Home Owners Testify to the Success of the methods of

THE COUNTRY HOME LEAGUE

Shows City Folks How to Live in the Country and Do Business in the City.

The League Hasn't Any Fixed Terms.

It considers each proposition on its merits. All it requires is convincing evidence that the homeseeker will make a good neighbor. The League is now in a position, because of its splendid facilities, to finance a home for anybody who is paying $35 or more as rent, and offers them

Five Home Places to Choose From

For Those Who Want Real Country.
CRAGMERE-IN-THE-RAMAPO MTS.
For Those Who Love Salt Water Sports.
LARCHMONT PARK,
WESTCHESTER.
For the Busy Man, 35 Minutes from Downtown.
FAIRMOUNT HEIGHTS,
in the heart of beautiful Hackensack.
For Part-of-the-Year Country Homes.
LAKE MAHOPAC,
A Bungalow colony on the lake,
Away from the Beaten Tracks.
MOUNTAIN FARM COLONY CLUB.
In the mountains back of Greenwood Lake.

THE COUNTRY HOME LEAGUE,
LEO BUGG, Director,
40 West 32d St., N. Y. City.
In sending for information please specify which of our home places interests you most.

Modern, Up-to-Date House

Eight rooms and bath, steam heat, electric light; hardwood finish; parquet floors; half-acre plot, within easy commuting distance of New York.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.
ON BEAUTIFUL CHAIN OF LAKES.
PRICE $6,000.

Must sell quickly; good terms to immediate purchaser.
ADDRESS OWNER,
P. O. BOX 744, N. Y. CITY.

Commuter's Fruit Farm

of 6.35 acres is now being planned; it is in the Millington hills, between Summit and Bernardsville; third of a mile to station, church, school; ideal home section, fine views; 595 specially selected fruit trees will be set out next month. This orchard should in a few years yield $2,500 annually. Plenty of room left for poultry and Winter vegetables. Price with fruit planted, $3,810. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

BIG MONEY-MAKING FARM

of 279 acres near Hackettstown, at $54 an acre, including cattle, horses, and implements. I have never seen better and more fertile land than 190 acres of this farm. The buildings are plain, substantial, practical and commodious. Half-mile river front. Details on request. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

$4,500 TO $5,500.
Desirable artistic new houses, 6 to 8 rooms; open fireplaces, hardwood floors, every modern convenience; on large plots; easy terms. Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Send for handsome illustrated booklet of property for sale, rent.

A.—A.—AT YOUR OWN TERMS.
Magnificent residence at Grantwood, facing Riverside Drive, plot 50x100; steam heat, gas, electric light; restricted residential section. Baron, 203 East 48th St.

East Orange.—To rent for Summer, furnished, house of 12 rooms, 2 baths; garage for two cars; five minutes' walk to Brick Church Station; everything positively first-class. Communicate premises, 45 Glenwood Av.

Owner offers special prices on two houses at Hillsdale, short distance from N. Y., Hudson tube connections. All improvements; $3,750 and $4,250. Easy terms. Room 803, Singer Building.

Large plots, suitable for poultry business and vegetable gardens, 100x550, near depot and trolley, Fanwood, N. J.; easy monthly payments; send for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Good real estate investments in flat and apartment houses; four miles from Terminal Building. John E. McArthur, 221 Jackson Av., Jersey City.

Dwellings, farms, tracts, lakes for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Near Putnam, Ct.

Fancy cattle and hog farm, 170 acres; enormous barns and pens. Main residence 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat. Land and buildings in perfect condition. Owner going to England. $15,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Beautiful, inexpensive, accessible farms, orchards, acreage, shore cottages, business opportunities; absolutely honest descriptions; illustrated catalogue free. Dibble's Farm Agency, Ansonia, Conn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted—$10,000 on property in Westchester County; first-class security; will pay all disbursements; 6 per cent. investment; principals only. Address Investment, Box 129 Times.

Wanted—$3,000 first mortgage on property, Westchester County; 6 per cent. investment; title guaranteed; principals only. Address Mortgage, Box 187 Times.

Wanted—$2,500 first mortgage, Westchester County; 6 per cent. investment; title guaranteed; no brokers. Address First, Box 173 Times.

Mortgage Money Low rates and charges. Firm of H. H. Hazelton & C. R. Levy, 55 Liberty St.

Wanted—$13,000 on beautiful house in Westchester County, 6 per cent. investment; principals only. Address A., Box 129 Times.

Wanted—$6,000 on beautiful house in Westchester County; 6 per cent.; no brokers. Address J. M., Box 134 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE. 9 CLINTON ST.
ROBERT B. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

LONG BEACH Board walk lots; best location; near hotel; free and clear. John Campbell, 1 Madison Av.

A beautiful home; North Shore; nearly 1,000 feet water front; views, beach and bathing unequaled. F., P. O. Box 1,265, N. Y. City.

For Sale—Ten lots and house, or part; easy monthly payments; opposite Long Beach; with all improvements. G 41 Times.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

100 Feet Front $100
Feet Deep

4 FULL SIZE CITY LOTS

$25 A LOT

South Shore of Long Island, about one hour out by rail, near the Great South Bay. Greatest pleasure centre on Long Island.

ISLIP

Great chicken and vegetable centre. Hundreds there making good. WHY NOT TRY IT?

$5 CASH DOWN $2 EACH MONTH

FREE EXCURSION THIS WEEK

Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday.
Lithograph Maps and Free Tickets.

W. H. Moffitt Realty Co.,

34TH ST. AND MADISON AVE.

OLD ENGLISH MANSE

LOCATED ON

Five-Acre Estate

PRICE $20,000

Situated on North Shore of Long Island, just far enough out for seclusion, select environment and comfort, yet less than half mile from R. R. station and very convenient to N. Y. City and Brooklyn. Superb bathing beach, high, rolling land, fine old trees, wonderful water and inland views. All conveniences, including running water and electric light. House well built and picturesque. Has three large living rooms, 8 bedrooms, 4 baths, 5 open fireplaces, fully equipped kitchen and laundry, ample servants' quarters.

GREAT BARGAIN

Will gladly send Photograph and floor plans. Address

CURTIS SMITH,
170 BROADWAY. Room 1,002. Tel. 1522 Cort.

COMPELLED TO SELL
LARGE HOUSE

Almost new; nine rooms, 3 baths and shower; steam heat, electric light and gas for cooking; handsomely decorated; large fireplaces, and all parquet floors. This offer is a bargain to any one seeking an ideal home near N. Y., with plenty of grounds and congenial surroundings. Finest location on North Shore. Occupied by owner; may be seen at any time. Anxious to sell, and terms are reasonable. Address "Owner," Box X 76 Times.

HOUSE BARGAIN

$6,300 Buys a $7,900 House.
A beautiful new suburban house, built by day's work, on a large plot, in a restricted private residence park, refined surroundings; 27 minutes from Manhattan, one block from depot and trolley; first class hardwood trim, excellent heating, gas, electricity, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, panelled dining room; sell or rent with privilege of buying; easy terms. Call, phone or write, Post Room, 804. Phone 4070 Beekman.

Send for particulars of the lands called **SHOREHAM;** location highest point **North Shore of Long Island.** Finest **Sea Bathing Beach** in the world. My specialty, Long Island estates, farms, &c.
Fitch H. Medbury, 11 Wall St., New York.

600 ACRES

Easy Terms; Long Island;
Only large tract left near
New York; make your million.
WILSON E. TIPPLE,
150 Nassau Street, Manhattan.

Seven-room house, modern improvements; 3 lots; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; chicken house; Summer house; hedge fence; price, $4,300; easy terms. Owner, 166 East 51st St.

Have two lots in Cedarhurst, L. I., which I am compelled to sell; great bargain. For particulars apply Wheeler, 103 Park Av., Suite 307, New York City.

Have a cottage in Cedarhurst, L. I., which I am compelled to sell for family reasons. For particulars apply Wheeler, 103 Park Av., Suite 307, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

THE BERKSHIRE,

500 Madison Av., Cor. 52d Street
ELEGANT APARTMENT OF ELEVEN (11) ROOMS AND TWO (2) MASTER'S BATHROOMS; ALSO A VERY ATTRACTIVE CORNER APARTMENT OF EIGHT (8) ROOMS. J. H. MORAN. TELEPHONE, 1026—PLAZA.

Washington and Jefferson

318-328 WEST 51ST STREET.
Attractive apartments, six and eight large, light rooms, bath, elevator, and all modern improvements. Premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Ave.

TO SUBLET

7-room apartment to Oct. 1st; regular rent $110; immediate possession, $75; every improvement; modern fireproof building; fashionable neighborhood.
302-306 W. 79TH ST. Bet. West End Ave. and Riverside Drive.

UNADILLA High-class elevator apts., 126-128 W. 11th, near 6 Av. Seven rooms. Hall service, &c. Rent $75.
Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.

83d St., 71 West.

Beautiful single Apartment, eight large, light rooms; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

CORNER APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS & BATH,
301 WEST 46TH ST.
MODERATE RENT.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

East Side.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof.
43 East 58th St., 7 rooms and 2 baths...$1,700
54 East 59th St., 2 rooms and bath.......$420
All improvements; resident Superintendent.
Broadway REMCO, 98th Street.

THE CARLTON

157 East 81st St.
New fireproof elevator apartments, six extra large rooms, foyer halls, tiled baths, with showers; separate maid's convenience; very reasonable rents. Supt.

437 Lexington Av., Cor. 44th St.

Second flat of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, reasonable.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

THE CLEVELAND

126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

Kingston—129 East 76th St.

Handsome apartment, seven large, light rooms, $55.

Brooklyn.

Park Slope Duplex Houses

Separate entrances to each apartment. Seven large, all light rooms, and bath. Every improvement, handsomely decorated. All comfort and privacy of a one-family dwelling, with conveniences of an up-to-date apartment. Rents $65. Superior to anything in Manhattan at twice that rental.
20 minutes from Park Row.
Elevated, Trolley, or Subway.
WALTER L. JOHNSON,
386 9th St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs., Brooklyn.

Other "Furnished" and "Unfurnished" Apartments advertised on next to last page.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT
Singly or En Suite
IN THE
CENTRAL SYNDICATE BUILDING
320 Broadway
HIGH CLASS SERVICE
BUILDING ALWAYS OPEN
Apply H. L. MOXLEY & CO., Agents
On Premises

Bankers!!
Brokers!!

A man is known by the company he keeps! So is a banking house!! We have For Rent the handsomest individual banking building available in this city.

38 Pine Street
A New Marble Building
6,000 Square Feet

On the same block are located Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Redmond & Co., Speyer & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., Sutro Bros., Edward Sweet & Co., E. B. Smith & Co., and others.

If you can afford to travel in this company, you should. This is your opportunity. 38 Pine Street may be leased or purchased.

Rent $15,000 net. Price $275,000

Chas. F. Noyes & Co.,

Phone 2000 John 92 William St.
Branch 71 W. 23d St.

FIFTH AVENUE,

Opposite Waldorf-Astoria
DESIRABLE CORNER
Top floor arranged for Photographer.
Other floors suitable for high-class retail business.
Apply MARTIN & MARTIN,
or your own broker.
333 FIFTH AV., COR. 33D ST.

DEPEW BUILDING,
487 to 491 Fifth Avenue
Between 41st and 42nd Sts.

OFFICES

SINGLE AND CONNECTING.
Facing Public Library.
Complete Service.
Very Moderate Rentals.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

TO LET 12 EAST 32D ST.

STORE WITH BASEMENT AND LOFTS.
Size 22x99; steel, stone, brick, concrete.
Two doors from Fifth Ave., in the most commanding location of the city; in the proximity to all leading hotels; in the main thoroughfare leading to the Pennsylvania Terminal. Elevator and Subway stations within half a block of our street.
Perfectly light, strictly fireproof, low insurance.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
Inquire of your own broker or owner, on premises.
REALTY IMPROVEMENT CO.

41 Park Row &
147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET, Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

FIFTH AVE.

STORE FOR RENT
Near 46th St.
Lease $8,000 per annum.
For full particulars see Mr. Landay, 27 West 34th St.

LIGHT LOFTS

FIREPROOF LOFTS, LIGHT FOUR SIDES.
40x190 each; 2 elevators.
291-293 7th Av., near 27th St.
C. F. BEDELL CO., Broadway and 37th St.

TO LEASE,

4-story Building, 19th St. and Av. B; electric elevator; also adjoining lofts, 46x95; very reasonable; also 4½ vacant Lots adjoining; also stable, 25-foot front. Apply JOHN U. BROOKMAN, owner, 88 Wall St.

FOR RENT.—292 Canal, through to 11-13 York; 7-story modern building; 4,800 square feet per floor; capacity, 300 lbs.; maple flooring; two Otis elevators; excellent light; excellent shipping facilities; rent, 20c. net; possession. Laue, 38 Fulton St.

OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM,

25x39; very light; steam heat, electric light; sublease very cheap. Hartford Building, 41 Union Square, Room 1,136.

NO. 141 WEST 20TH ST.
LOFTS 25x92, steam heat; elevator service; low rents, also storefloor, 135-7-9 West 20th St. Inquire Spacesaving Appliance Company, No. 135 West 20th St., New York City.

For Rent.—Eight-story, fireproof, modern building; seventeen-year lease to responsible party; Lafayette and White Sts. T 291 Times Downtown.

$15 Up Month Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. **109 Broad St.**

LOFTS 50x100; light four sides; $1,800. modern; fireproof. 50 West 21st.
Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.

4 EAST 42ND.
Parlor store; 22x75. Owner, 31 Nassau, Room 713, 2 to 5 P. M.

161ST ST., corner Amsterdam Av.—Entire building, suitable for furniture store; $150 per month.

Desk and desk room; telephone service; moderate rates. Room 804, 150 Nassau St.

BROOKLYN.

FIREPROOF FACTORY LOFTS

5, 9, and 13,000 square feet; all light; near Williamsburg Bridge Plaza; all conveniences; abundance of help. Cavanagh Co., 141 Roebling St.

To Lease.—Factory; three story and basement; 75x70; can be equipped to order; location, 172 to 176 North 10th St.; shipping facilities the best. Apply by mail, W. D. Chase, 120 Clymer St., Brooklyn; tel. 1833W Williamsburg.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

138 BEEKMAN ST.

ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET,
four stories and cellar,
suitable for almost any business;
possession May 1st; rent low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

374-376 WEST 12TH ST.

S. W. CORNER WASHINGTON ST.
To lease for a long term of years.
Owner will erect building to suit tenant.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

One whole loft, 92x50, 2 years' lease, half price. Apply 6 West 20th St., first floor.

AUCTION SALES.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO.

Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.

BULLETIN

of Auction Sales for This Week:
TO-DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 11,
SHOES.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, MARCH 12,
DRY GOODS,
MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13,
Men's, Youths' and Children's CLOTHING
THURSDAY, MARCH 14,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
WEARING APPAREL.
FRIDAY, MARCH 15,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Department Stores and Jobbers, Attention! Important peremptory trade sale $50,000 stock. All manufactured for present Spring trade. Full pctop

5,000 BOYS' SUITS,
20,000 PAIR MEN'S PANTS,

Entire stock of M. Summerfield, Son & Co., manufacturers, of Baltimore, Md. Van Praag & Co., Auctioneers, will sell Thursday, Mar. 14, 1912, 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 11 Lispenard St., N. Y. Exhibition Wednesday, Mar. 13, 1912. Full particulars later. Auctioneers' Tel., 953 Franklin.

Complete stock of Gas, Electric and Combination Fixtures, different finishes, will be sold Monday, March 11th, at 10:30 A. M. CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, 113 Leonard St.

J. A. Klemann, auctioneer, will sell at public auction a superb collection of postage stamps of the United States on Monday, March 11, 1912, 8 P. M., at 179 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

3 Months for $5

and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order, and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.

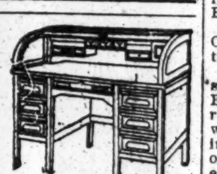
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St., 7 Doors from B'way. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.
345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin.

Men's Custom Tailoring
Weekly or Monthly Payments

SKILLFUL DESIGNERS AND CUTTERS, superb fabrics, very latest Fashions, absolutely confidential. No references referred to. DELIVERED ON SMALL DEPOSIT PAYMENT.
Call and see
EXCHANGE CLOTHING CO.
19 Park Place, Near Broadway.

FILING DEVICES
at right prices. Mention this "ad" and you will get a nice copper metal souvenir. Cabinets, cards, all supplies.
Wabash Cabinet Co.
402 Broadway, N. Y.
Phone 390 Franklin.

ROLL TOP DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.



RUGS For Offices and Apartments. Slightly used; new misfits, samples, &c. 1-3 cost. All sizes. HARRIS, 920 B'way, cor. 21st.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,

105 East 14th St. and 14 West 125th St.
Bargains, upright pianos, $75 up; $5 monthly. Chickering Grand, $100; player-pianos, $350 up.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STRAUSS, NATHAN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nathan F. Strauss, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorney, William Bondy, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.
Dated New York the 9th day of January, 1912. MAURICE S BONDY, Executor. WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MORDECAI, KATE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE MORDECAI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1912. BENJAMIN MORDECAI, CLARA M. PLOUGH, Executors. SIMPSON & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stitt & Phillips, Number 113 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1912.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1911. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, Executor. STITT & PHILLIPS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REEVES, DANIEL.—In pursuance to an order of the Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL REEVES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eleven. NORA REEVES, Administratrix. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 128 Broadway, New York City.

RESORTS.

1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.40. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY

NEW JERSEY

Escape the rigors of the March winds by visiting the favorite resort. Freedom from snow and ice, bracing sea air and a delightful roller chair ride on the Boardwalk affords unusual opportunities and enjoyment to the many visitors. Leading hotels always open.

TRAYMORE CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

HOTEL CHELSEA

Atlantic City, N. J.

Occupying an entire block of ocean front, with no obstruction to the view; in the fashionable residence section offers the highest standard of hotel excellence in appointments, cuisine, and service; 300 luxuriously furnished bedchambers and suites have private baths (fresh and sea water) attached. Large solarium and dining hall overlooking the ocean and boardwalk. High-class orchestra. Billiards, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet and terms upon request. Open all the year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

HOTEL DENNIS

Spring Days at ATLANTIC CITY are Delightful. HOTEL DENNIS, directly on the ocean front, is always open and is an ideal home for the Winter guest. WALTER J. BUZBY.

GRAND ATLANTIC

Virginia Av., near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea water baths. Elevator from street level. $2.50 daily and up. Special weekly rates. Auto coach meets trains. Capacity, 500. Write for booklet.
COOPER & LEEDS, Owners and Prop.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

HOTEL SHOREHAM Virginia Av., near Beach.
First class in every particular; elevator, private baths, steam heat, 'phone; open surroundings; $10 weekly upward; booklet. W. B. COTTEN.

Ask Mr. Foster | Free information. Flatiron Arcade, B'way & 23d St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEVENS, BYAM K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BYAM K. STEVENS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Dixon & Holmes, No. 32 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York the 12th day of March, 1912. ELIZA L. W. STEVENS, Executrix. DIXON & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Liberty Street, New York.

CARDOZO, EMILY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY R. CARDOZO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1912.—ERNEST A. CARDOZO, Administrator.—CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administrator, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MARSHALL, JANET RUTHERFORD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANET RUTHERFORD MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitehouse & Co., Room 401, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1911. HENRY RUTHERFORD, CHARLES K. PHIPARD, Executors, CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Executors, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City.

MEYERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL HERMAN MEYERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of January, 1912. BLANCHE MEYERS, ABRAHAM LEWENGOOD, ABRAHAM SARTORIUS, Executors. JESSE S. EPSTEIN, Attorney for Executors, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BAN[illegible]TCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELLEC M. APPEL, Bankrupt.—No. 16,252.

To the creditors of Ellec M. Appel of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Ellec M. Appel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-first of March, A. D. 1912, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, March 4th, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,032.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ROSENAY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Morris Rosenay of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Morris Rosenay was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., City and County of New York, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
March 11, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,262.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD F. ARMSTRONG, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Richard F. Armstrong, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Richard F. Armstrong was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
March 8, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,169.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—EMMY STAGGS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emmy Staggs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 4th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 8th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 4th, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 14,782.—MOE PARIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moe Paris, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 20th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 8th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 4th, 1912.

RESORTS.

1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.40. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Cap. 250. Steam heat; Sun Parlor, Elevator, etc. $8 up weekly; $1.50 up daily; Sat. to Mon., $3. Booklet. W. F. WATTS.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

An attractive Fall, Winter and Spring resort among the Pines, offering a dry, healthful climate, social advantages and every opportunity for outdoor recreations. The ideal place to seek freedom from the cities' discomfort.

THE LAUREL HOUSE
Now Open. A. J. MURPHY, Mgr.
THE LAUREL IN THE PINES
Now Open. FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.
Booklets and Information on request.
Reached from New York City via
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R.R.

Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

BARTLETT INN
THE ONLY EUROPEAN PLAN HOTEL IN LAKEWOOD, N.J.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME—
For old people, nervous or invalids. Overlooking the Sound. One hour from N. Y. Write for terms, Old People's Home, So. Norwalk, Conn.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE MATTER OF M. G. SAMUELS & CO., Bankrupts.

Pursuant to order of court, the undersigned offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of said estate. The property consists of **men's hats of every description, large assortment of caps and toques, and a large stock of gloves, together with the office furniture and fixtures, laces and embroideries, safes, and traveling trunks,** and may be inspected at 476 Broadway, New York City, each day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; said property will be sold at public auction, Charles Shongood, official auctioneer, at the above premises on Monday, March 11th, 1912, at 10:30 in the forenoon of said day. Immediately after the sale the auctioneer will also sell a **quantity of hats and caps upon the premises of Messrs. Ferry, Weber & Company, 21 West 4th Street, New York City,** which are being held to secure a lien for work done on the hats and caps. The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.
JOHN S. DAVENPORT, Receiver.
GEORGE W. WHITESIDE, Attorney.
SAUL S. MYERS, Counsel.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KATE E. TIRNEY, Bankrupt.—No. 15,238.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Richard G. Cooney, the Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 15 East 35th Street, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1912, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Desk, safe, bookcase, paintings, ornaments, furniture, and other effects now located at bankrupt's former place of business, as above, as per report of appraisers on file, to which reference is made.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated March 8, 1912.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GERMAN GROB & SON, a corporation, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, March 14, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 505 West 35th Street, assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of marble, machinery, belting, tools, office furniture, fixtures, chairs, tables, desk, and safe, and the good-will of the said business and the lease of the said premises, also slate at No. 502 West 35th Street.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Trustee,
31 Nassau Street, New York City.
JOHN L. LYTTLE, Attorney for Trustee, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES WULF, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Saturday, March 16th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 396 5th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens and trimmings, office fixtures, such as desks, chairs, tables, fine wall cases, cutting tables, tailors' accessories, fine leather suite, factory fixtures, safe, &c. MOSES ELY, Receiver. SAUL H. IMMERGLUCK, Attorney for Receiver, 128 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BRANDT, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 11th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of diamond jewelry, clocks, rings, pins, watches, bracelets, showcases, counters, safe, &c. ADOLPH HIRSCH, Receiver. CASS & APFEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 68 William St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 15,615.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS A. FRIED and RAE BANOWITCH, doing business under the firm name and style of FRIED & BANOWITCH, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Morris A. Fried and Rae Banowitch, doing business under the firm name and style of Fried & Banowitch, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1911, the said Morris A. Fried and Rae Banowitch, doing business as aforesaid, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
March 9, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,159.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTONIO MAGGIO and BENJAMIN MAGGIO, individually, and as co-partners doing business under the firm name of A. MAGGIO & SON, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1912, the said Antonio Maggio and Benjamin Maggio, individually, and as copartners doing business under the firm name of A. Maggio & Son, were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
March 9th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMPLEX HOME MOTION PICTURE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 15,647.

To the creditors of Simplex Home Motion Picture Company of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

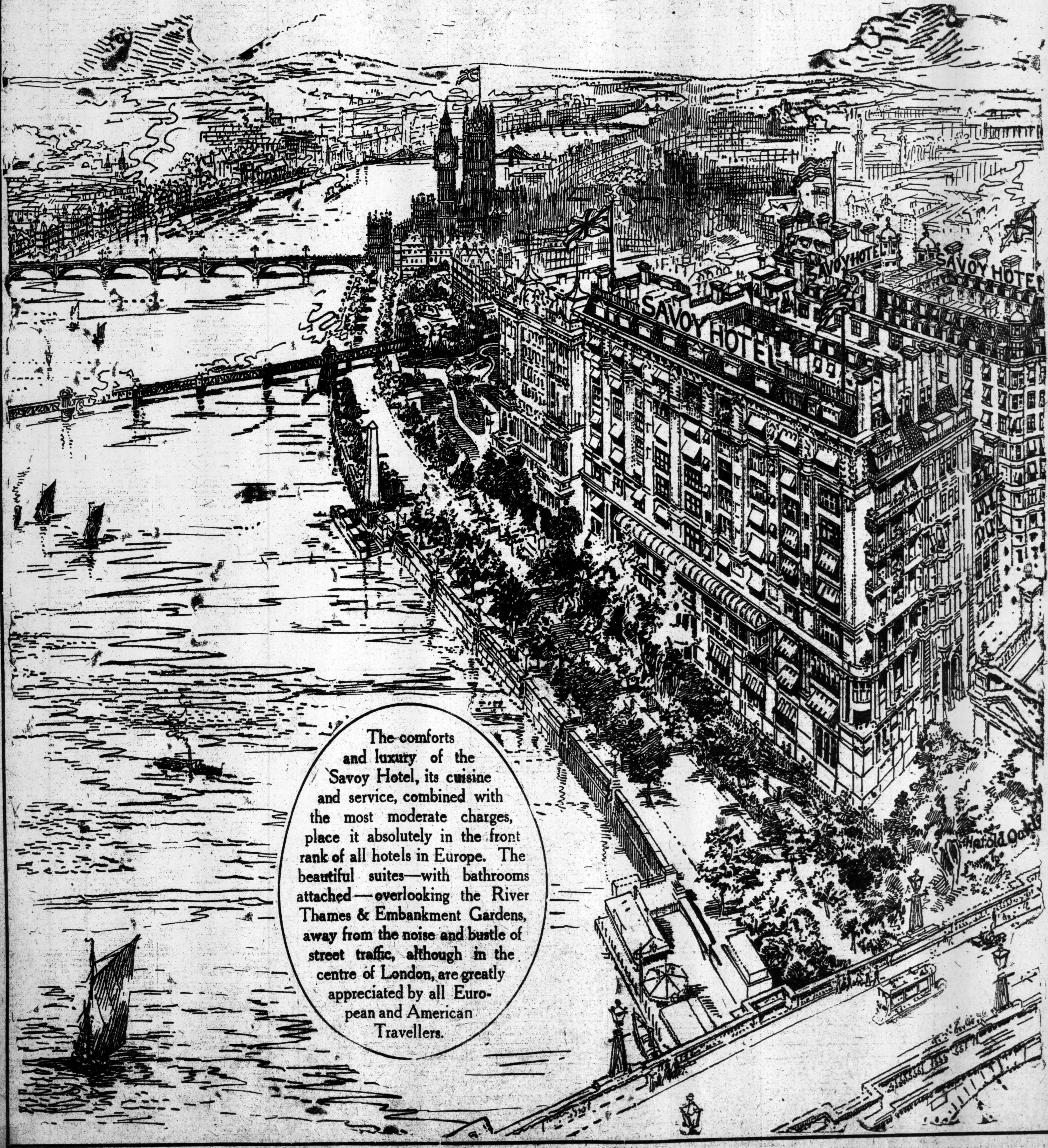
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1911, the said Simplex Home Motion Picture Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, March 5, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SAVOY HOTEL

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Overlooking the River Thames and Embankment Gardens.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HOTEL DE LUXE



The comforts and luxury of the Savoy Hotel, its cuisine and service, combined with the most moderate charges, place it absolutely in the front rank of all hotels in Europe. The beautiful suites—with bathrooms attached—overlooking the River Thames & Embankment Gardens, away from the noise and bustle of street traffic, although in the centre of London, are greatly appreciated by all European and American Travellers.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Over the eastern half of the country the weather was clear except for light local snows Saturday night in New England. There has been a general though not decided rise in temperature east of the Rocky Mountains except in the Atlantic Coast States. The Western storm will advance eastward and its centre will probably reach the Lower Missouri Valley by Monday night, causing general snows over the northern and rains over the southern districts from the west slope of the Rocky Mountains eastward into the Eastern Gulf States, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the upper lake region, and by Tuesday night the precipitations area will extend to or near the Atlantic Coast. The weather will be generally fair Monday in the plateau and Pacific Coast regions, and fair Tuesday in the Rocky Mountain region and the plains States.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate northwesterly, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate northwesterly, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate northeasterly and easterly.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate northwesterly winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday; snow in northern and snow or rain in southern portion Tuesday or Tuesday night; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; rain or snow Tuesday or Tuesday night, warmer; light to moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

New England—Fair Monday; snow in northern and snow or rain in southern portion Tuesday or Tuesday night; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	37	26	4 P. M.	48	34
6 A. M.	40	24	6 P. M.	45	30
9 A. M.	39	25	9 P. M.	43	27
12 M.	46	32	12 P. M.	41	26

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 28; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24, at 8 P. M. it was 28. Maximum temperature, 34 degrees at 2:20 P. M., minimum 23 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M. Loss.
12:30—52 Perry St.; Joseph Fish......Trifling
1:20..56 E. 13th St.; Waxman Bros. Unknown
1:35—1,451 2d Av.; Thomas Mulligan......$25
4:00—118 West 47th St.; T. D. Sullivan..None
5:20—6 Goerck St.; Herman Harber.........$5
10:30—182 Rivington St.; S. Pasternack....$10
10:45—92 St. Nicholas Av.; E. Eishner. Trifling
11:25—99 Avenue C, P. Ossenlender........$100
P. M.
3:15—Foot of Stanton St.; D. S. C...Trifling
4:30—129th St., Convent and Amsterdam Avs.; Bernheimer & Schwartz.......$20,000
5:55—629 East 136th St.; Zadiz Caster. Trifling
6:05—13 East 8th St.; Schneider & Zimmer.......Unknown
6:05—296 Brook Av.; Max Shaw......Trifling
7:20—553 Morris Av.; J. C. Davis.......Trifling
7:30—511 West 145th St.; A. S. Graper. Trifling
8:25—348 E. 119th St.; unknown..........$50
9:45—332 E. 73d St.; Weihl & Moyer..Trifling
10:20—1,122 1st Av.; Wm. Sulking........Trifling
8:25—348 E. 119th St.; unknown..........$50
9:45—332 E. 73d St.; Weihl & Meyer...Trifling
10:20—1,122 1st Av.; William Sulking..Trifling

Lost

LOST—$250 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN OF PEARL SCREW EARRING, LOST TUESDAY, MARCH 5, WHILE GOING INTO DUNN'S, 60TH AND LEXINGTON GAS COMPANY, ON 42D ST., PERCIVAL'S OR 35TH, NEAR 6TH AV. M. BAMBERGER, 16 WEST 70TH ST.

LOST.—At the banquet of Eastern Advertising Clubs, at the Hotel Waldorf, March 7, diamond stud, valued largely for its association; probably dropped in second floor foyer. Liberal reward will be paid by returning it to S. E. Leith, 200 5th Av.

LOST.—A lady's diamond horseshoe pin, Tuesday night, March 5, on 5th Av., between 81st and 82d Sts., or in front of the Severn Apartments, 170 West 73d St.; liberal reward. H. K. Prichitt, 60 Broadway. Tel. 2915 Rector.

LOST.—Diamond lavalliere, 22 diamonds, in platinum, attached to fine chain; on 3d Av. car, 42d crosstown to Hammerstein's. Liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned to 334 5th Av., room 606.

LOST—On Subway, below Grand Central or Madison Av. car, above 42d St., Friday, bifocal glasses in case. Return to R. Marsten, 109 West 45th St. Reward.

LOST—5-diamond scarpin in Met. Opera House or Hotel Martinique, or between same. Return to William M. Dudley, 532 Connell Bldg., Scranton, Penn.

LOST—Pearl and diamond ring, Archambault's, 102d St. and Broadway, going to 106th St.; liberal reward. Return to Morris, 213 West 106th St.

LOST—Elk fraternity pin, Saturday morning 5 o'clock, in taxi taken Broadway and 65th; liberal reward. Address W 268 Times Downtown.

LOST. — Gold locket, initials "K. M. O'C.;" lost either William, Liberty, Church or Cortlandt St. Royal Bank of Canada, 35 Cedar St.

LOST. — Pearl and diamond ring; Archambault's, 102d and Broadway, going to 106th; liberal reward. Return Morris, 213 West 106th.

LOST.—Sunday, 67th St. and Lexington Av., ring; sapphire and diamonds in platinum; $50 reward; no questions. Cobb, 901 Lexington Av.

LOST—Saturday night, vicinity West 104th St., worn copy Marlowe's "Faustus"; valuable to owner; liberal reward. G 55 Times.

LOST—Gentleman's thin gold Watch, initiated "S M.;" reward. S. MURPHY, 468 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Between 65th St. and Simpson St. Subway or vicinity, gold fob, Sunday afternoon. G 54 Times.

LOST—Sunday, gold necklace, pearl garnet cross, and clasp; reward. Dwight, 611 West 137th St.

LOST—On West 125th St., Purse containing about $15; reward VALENTINE, 24 East 99th.

LOST.—On Broadway car, 145th St., Kingsbridge, a pair of ice skates, shoes attached, and gloves. Easter, 711 West 178th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, between 80th and 59th, Broadway; monogram on back; reward. E 56 Times.

LOST—Gold bar pin, blue stone, vicinity Post Office; reward. Public Stenographer at Astor House.

LOST—March 7, gentleman's gold chain, cable links; several detached; reward. E 55 Times.

LOST—March 7, gold card case, marked "L. B. L. D."; reward. 1 West 68th St.

GOLD hoop Earring with pearls, Friday; Altman's, McCreery's, or 6th Av. 251 West 75th.

REWARD $500—Lost on March 4, diamond about 7 to 8 carats; old mine stone; 56th St., 5th Av. to Globe Theatre, to Knickerbocker Hotel. W. W. Wright, 99 Nassau St., New York City.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Neighborhood Columbus Circle, old English sheepdog; shaggy white head and feet, bluish-grey body; bobtail; plain, round collar, leash dangling; reward. Reisenweber's.

$50 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A WHITE POODLE ANSWERING TO THE NAME OF KUTZ. MRS. OELRICHS, 1 EAST 57TH ST.

LOST—Small brindle bull, answering to name of Count, in 104th, between Columbus and Amsterdam; reward if returned. 150 W. 104th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND—In Times Square, Saturday, cross and chain. Apply Lost Department, Times.

FOUND, March 8.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St.: 2D AV. ELEVATED—Letters, overcoat, muff, pair gloves, bag. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, wallet, papers, leather bag, wallpaper, trousers, shirt, muff, dog goods, 2 cans of cleaner, soldering iron, zinc, piece of board. 6TH AV. ELEVATED—Handbag, purse, umbrella, magazines, books, gloves, key, roll of paper, hat, pencils, rosary, package of glass. 9TH AV. ELEVATED—Rubbers, case, calendar, trousers, 2 umbrellas. SUBWAY—Pipe, neckpiece, muff, vest, dress goods, stockings, slippers, shoes, gloves, case, 5 books, design, stick, meshbag, handbag, cane, 2 umbrellas.

FOUND, March 7.—BROOKLYN R. T. CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 168 Montague St.: Muffs, child's shoe, glove, old shoes, account books, painter's box, book, lady's waist, package of cards, school book, piece iron pipe, apron, package of shoes, law books, plans, drawing, notebook, photo, handbags, pocketbooks.

FOUND, March 8.—N. Y. C. and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Terminal: 3 umbrellas, ring, meshbag, overcoat, matchbox, knives, pair of gloves, muff, purse.

FOUND, March 8.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. Apply 137 Christopher St. HUDSON TUBES: Purse, gloves, money, photos, handbag, muff, ink well, music roll, key, 2 umbrellas.

FOUND, March 8.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Handbag, 2 books, pair gloves, bag of glass.

The Help Wanted columns of The New York Times offer the quickest way to summon specialists. Help Wanted advertisements in The Times appeal to the highest grade employes in every line.

Found

FOUND, March 8.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: 9 packages, 6 umbrellas, suitcase, pocketbook.

FOUND, March 8.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: 4 umbrellas, package of glass, handbag, bag of tools.

FOUND, March 8.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Long Island City: Suitcase, muff, 3 umbrellas.

FOUND, March 8.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Pair operaglasses, 2 umbrellas.

Help Wanted, Female

A FAMILY OF TWO wants a reliable, competent girl to do general housework in a new, modern seven-room apartment in city, and go to seashore during Summer season; a permanent place and good wages to right person. G 31 Times.

BUSINESS SECRETAY wanted immediately; thoroughly competent woman; must be good stenographer, fond of figures, with wide business experience; marked executive ability, having sufficient intuition to successfully deal with clients and male office force in absence of principal; occasional overtime unavoidable, but paid for extra; normal office hours, 9 to 5:30; good health and happy disposition essential; age must not exceed 35; liberal salary, with right to choose assistant stenographer, (also woman.) Address, with full particulars, P. A., Room 443, 30 Church St., New York.

EAR SPECIALIST will exchange services with expert stenographer. X 63 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
Require the services of
MILLINERS
Accustomed to highest class work only; long seasons, and liberal salaries. Apply in person at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

LADIES.—Home work, stamping, $1.50 to $6 dozen; reliable. Paris Studio, 233 West 123d St.

PRIMARY TEACHER for exceptional children; objective and manual methods; resident provision; interview by appointment. Herbart Hall, Plainfield, N. J.

REFINED, cultured, middle-aged lady, both housekeeper and governess, for girl 8 years old; highest references required. Address L., 3,516 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish, Portuguese, English stenographer; also one for French, German, English; must be first class; unusual opportunity. Manufacturer, V 304 Times Downtown.

WANTED—General girl, who can cook; no laundry; good wages; references. D 76 Times.

WANTED—Woman over 25, good education and address, as traveling saleswoman, meeting selected people; salary and commission; dignified work; reliable company. Mr. Spain, Room 528, 156 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY wanted for dramatic acting; experience unnecessary. See Chamberlain, afternoon or evening, Suite 721, 500 5th Av. (42d.)

Help Wanted, Male

A BRIGHT BOY, 14 or 15 years, for errands and office work; $3 per week. Apply after 9:30 A. M., Room 506, 60 Broadway.

A MAN able to sell high-grade color printing is needed in our sales department; he must have excellent references as to abilities and character; no knowledge of the business required; reply with full information concerning yourself and your connections. Printers, 311 Times.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, about 18 years old, in the office of a large downtown wholesale paper house; salary to commence, $5; opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, &c., Paper, T 302 Times Downtown.

A PERMANENT INCOME much larger than most people realize can be secured under the liberal Renewal contracts of the EQUITABLE LIFE. Business and professional men of standing, between 30 and 50 years of age, prepared to give full time to the service of the Society, will receive courteous treatment and expert assistance. Call mornings on HERMAN LEROY, Flatiron Building.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Educational Alliance for the position of Head of its Department of Religious Work. This department is conducted on the lines of conservative Judaism, and is intended especially for the instruction of the younger members of the community. The School has an enrollment of about 2,500 children and a staff of 32 trained teachers. In addition to stating details as to their general education and Rabbinical training, applicants are required to specify the nature and extent of their experience in pedagogy. All applications are to be by letter only, and to contain reference as to character and proficiency. The Administrator, 197 East Broadway, New York City.

BOOKMAN.—Wanted in a bookstore in New York City a man thoroughly experienced in catalogue work; must have a good knowledge of all current works, of literature generally, and be well versed in old and rare books. Address, giving age and stating references and salary expected, Literature, Box G 32 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man wanted for real estate concern; must have thorough bookkeeping experience; position offers good future. Write, stating nationality, age, experience, and salary expected. G 27 Times.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN wanted in banking house; must be experienced in operating multigraph; also act as stationery stock clerk; state age, experience, and salary expected. T. S., 122 Times Downtown.

COLORED MAN wanted; strong, intelligent; mechanical or electrical experience; state references. Opportunity, G 53 Times.

CUTTER, DESIGNER.—Wanted, clothing cutter, designer for Western mail order house; must be able to make catalogue; state salary and reference in confidence. X 73 Times.

FOREMAN who can read plans, lay out work, and hustle for alteration work; only first-class man wanted, with references; terms to be agreed. Address by letter only, Frank Seery, 18 East 42d St.

MEN.—A permanent income larger than most people realize can be created selling our new monthly plan health and accident policy; every sickness and accident; oldest and largest company; large commissions, or would talk salary to right parties. Manager, 1,133 Broadway.

MEN over 25, with selling ability, can make permanent connections with largest company selling monthly plan accident and health insurance; good opportunity for advancement. Mr. Fricke, Room 601, 277 Broadway, N. Y. C.

OPPORTUNITY for energetic young man now employed to manage small business venture. Spare time at first. Manager Dept. D, 205 Mutual Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SALESMEN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMEN.—Sell grocers "The Best Ever." Lady Washington Hulled Beans, Seattle, Wash.

SALESMAN WANTED—By large manufacturer to sell general line of cleaning material, office buildings, hotels, institutions, etc.; will only consider applicants who have had selling experience with this trade. G 39 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, by well established paper and twine house; must be experienced and command a trade; big inducements to right party. Apply Box 800, Times.

SALESMEN wanted to sell new patented cigar lighters; sold everywhere; unlimited field; straight commission. Apply 105 West 40th St., Room 301.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, salesman to carry real crochet laces as a side line; city or country. Fulejhan, Kisbany & Co., 90 Washington St., city.

SALESMAN WANTED—By well-established photo-engraving house; black and color work. H. Schedler, 71 Park Place.

SALESMAN.—For ladies' handbags. X 54 Times.

SOLICITOR for Brooklyn business school; must speak Yiddish; salary and commission; permanent employment; an excellent position for a wide-awake, persevering, and intelligent man. C. B. A., Box X 67 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish, Portuguese, English stenographer; also one for French, German, English; must be first class; unusual opportunity, Manufacturer, W 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, by large Stock Exchange house, German-English stenographer, male; state salary expected. Wick, 267 Times Downtown.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED, SALESMAN.—Hustling salesman wanted to handle sale of stock of high-class corporation; man with established connections preferred, but company will furnish leads if desired; good commissions; easy seller; references required. G 8 Times.

WANTED—Draughtsmen for designing water pumps and condensers; give age, experience, and references. Address Condenser, Box 45 Pittsburgh, Penn.

WANTED—Salesman, traveling for side line silk kimonos, fancy gowns, &c.; commission basis only. Apply Hayini & Solty, 109 Washington St.

WANTED—Man to canvas and solicit orders for retail custom shirts and merchandise from book records; highest class clientele; commission basis only. Address Old Established, T 312 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A man over 25, of good education and address, to act as salesman first, then manager; dignified work; reliable company. Mr. Spain, R. 528, 156 5th Av.

WANTED—Men as leaders of boys' social clubs; no compensation. Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

WANTED—Experienced bond salesmen by a New York Stock Exchange house. Address E 235 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

YOUNG MEN to canvass and travel with manager; good position to hustlers; leaving city at once. Call Monday morning, 9 to 10, F. G. Hannis, 165 West 21st St.

YOUNG MAN as assistant bookkeeper and to do clerical work; must be good penman and accurate at figures, particularly addition; only those seeking permanent position need apply; state qualifications and salary expected. Experience, V 265 Times, Downtown.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

Credential Employment Corporation, (1904;) high-grade office, executive and clerical positions. 253 Broadway. (Agency.)

Domestic.

A.—A.—MRS. MALMBERG'S, 115 East 26th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 352 4th Av.

Situations Wanted, Female

ACCOUNTANT, &c. — Expert accountant, stenographer, typewriter, desires position as private secretary or office manager, where conscientious work will be appreciated; moderate salary. E 58 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thorough; books opened, posted, closed; arrangement for monthly supervision; terms reasonable. W., 453 West 21st St.

AS ATTENDANT COMPANION or charge of home; good dressmaker. Write Marsh, 28 West 94th St.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, double-entry; 4 years' experience; best references; start $12. G 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman of 20, having become almost deaf, but who understands lip reading, must have work; is very conscientious and unusually neat in appearance; understands double entry and writes a good legible hand; best of references from teachers. (F. M.) F. B., 197 East Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER having one year's experience desires position with firm closed on Saturday; willing to work on Sunday; reference. (S. W.) F. B., 197 East Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable taking full charge double entry books; six years' experience. Competent, T 298 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT young woman, thorough housekeeper, wants manage high-class home; fond children. G 16 Times.

COLORED GRIL wants housework; sleep home. Leftwich, care of Austen, 21 West 137th St.

COMPANION to elderly lady or managing housekeeper; situation desired in refined family by thoroughly experienced, intelligent lady now in Florida; can furnish best of references. X 59 Times.

COMPANION. — Cultured young woman as companion to young lady or invalid; would travel. Address Well Qualified, E 17 Times.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes and remodels; children's a specialty. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 'Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

COOK.—First class; German Protestant; wants position, private family residing permanently in the country; personal references. Roemer, 233 East 60th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic evening, lingerie gowns, blouses; home and out; remodels; reasonable. Ryan, 25 West 45th.

DRESSMAKER, Vienna, makes tailored suits, also lingeries, gowns, latest designs, by day. 301 West 45th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; perfect fitter; remodeling; out, home; reasonable. Conway, 175 West 12th St.

GENTEEL, EDUCATED WOMAN, competent to take full charge of household, seeks position as housekeeper in refined family; capable and experienced in managing servants and attending to all household business and accounts; best references. E 15 Times.

GIRL, 16, desires office position; understands bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting; good penman; rapid and accurate. (P. K.) F. B., 197 East Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A capable, careful housekeeper, entire charge, with elderly people or invalid; competent nurse; thorough in all details; city, country preferred. Address Miss Morris, 29 Vesey St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Able, competent working housekeeper; take entire charge; A1 cook; no laundry; educated, refined; $35 month. E 52 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Respectable colored woman; housework by week; work half day each day. Address H. Goodman, 8 East 132d St.

Housework, apartment, near 181st St. Subway; care Dill; reasonable wages, with home. 1,366 St. Nicholas.

Laundry work done at home, out; first class references. Calliste, 321 West 59th St.

NEAT, honest colored girl, house worker. 241 West 134th St. Apartment 24. Molloy.

NURSE, of long experience, would like position to care for semi-invalid and manage housekeeping; best of references. E 42 Times.

NURSE.—Elderly good housekeeper; assist family; moderate wages. X 71 Times.

REFINED, middle aged woman, desires position as chaperon or companion to young or elderly lady; capable; willing to go out of town; highest credentials. X 53 Times.

Reliable woman wishes washing, ironing, and cleaning, by the day. Janitor, 1,451 Amsterdam Av.

SALESLADY.—Experienced, cultured, in first-class retail gown and millinery shop; capable taking full charge; intelligent, reliable, trustworthy; best references. V 261 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, &c.—Expert accountant, stenographer, typewriter, desires position as private secretary or office manager where conscientious work will be appreciated; moderate salary. E 58 Times.

SECRETARY WORK desired by a capable young woman with knowledge of English, French, German, and typewriting; excellent reference. Address C. H., 567 Park Av.

SECRETARYSHIP, by woman of varied business and extensive legal training; best New York references. X 64 Times.

SECRETARY TO BROKER; capable, refined young lady. M., care Langner, 609 West 158th. Telephone 5698 Audubon.

STENOGRAPHER. — Am business college graduate; will take beginner's or substitute's position; will start with small salary. Mamie Schechter, 693 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, 6 years present concern, desires to change; knowledge of bookkeeping, clerical work; salary $15. Address H. J., 263 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Young lady, expert, accurate, with fine literary taste, desires employment. J. B., 427 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience, familiar office details, wishes to make change; indorsed by present employer; salary, $15. Reliable, 382 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, cultured, accustomed to medical dictation; wishes few hours' engagement daily with doctor or author. D 153 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; terms reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; three years in high school; rapid, accurate, neat, capable; no agency; $7. T 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; honest, industrious worker. Faithful, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 E. N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 months' experience; accurate, reliable, willing; $6. Miss Glanzer, 447 East 137th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; terms reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, owning machine, wants position; will substitute. Capable, 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and office assistant; bright and willing. (S. F.) F. B., 197 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, ambitious; moderate salary; references. Capable, 2,783 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Year's experience; willing; no agencies. S. W., 263 West 125th St.

TWO SETTLED WOMEN, sisters, together; cook, coarse washing, chambermaid, waitress, small family, country; references. Address by letter, Advertisers, 59 East 21st St.

VIENNA DRESSMAKING; home or out; first-class work guaranteed; no mail. 178 West 102d St.

WASHERWOMAN.—German woman wants family washing to take home. Maslan, 1,164 2d Av.

WIDOW, with child 7 years old, desires position as housekeeper for working couple, elderly couple, or clubhouse or family of children. Call or write M. Monock, 686 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG English lady of refinement, desires situation as nurse; one or two children, ages 3 years upwards; good references. E 11 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, accounts audited, systems installed, factory cost accounting, financial statements; instruct your bookkeeper; books kept part time; moderate. Aetna Audit Co., 302 Broadway. Telephone Worth 2881.

ACCOUNTANT, expert all branches; recommended, capable business and sales manager; sterling character and ability; experienced and successful executive. Edward B. Reece, 116 39th St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 512, 621 Broadway. 'Phone 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 33 Union Square. 'Phone 2239—Stuyvesant.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; opens, closes, balances, adjusts books; highest credentials; $5 monthly. Fullersteen, 1,931 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant; all branches; auditing and accounting; reasonable. Manhattan, 80 Delancey St.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT desires permanent position. C. B. L., 4,633 Park Av., Bronx.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.—A man well up on the organization of corporations and the development of their efficiency, who thoroughly understands how to obtain a maximum of results at a minimum of expense, will be open for engagement April 1. He is not looking for a mere job, but for a permanent, confidential connection with some broad-minded, able executive, who desires and will appreciate loyal, efficient assistance. Address T 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, thoroughly experienced, good education, desires responsible position; highly indorsed. V 303 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, writes up books, regular intervals; moderate. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of typewriting; moderate salary. Accurate, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 E. N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in estates, bank, and commercial lines, desires position; best references; start $18. G. C., 10B, 301 West 108th.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 8 years experience, wishes to connect with good house. Z 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, (27,) thoroughly competent A1 office man; highest credentials, ($22.) E 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Importer's expert bookkeeper wants evening work on books, &c. Dale, 12 East 33d St.

BOY, 15 years of age, having been in a law office for three months, is very anxious to continue in the same line of work; was well liked by his employers and is a conscientious worker; is now attending evening school. (J. G.) 197 East Broadway.

BOY, 16, public school graduate, wishes position as office boy; received the final Palmer Method Business Writing diploma. (E. K.) F. B., 197 East Broadway.

BOY, 16; public school graduate; one year at high school; office experience; references. (G. N.) F. B., 197 East Broadway.

BOY, 16, desires a position in office or wholesale house, with good reference. Weiss, 1,362 Boston Road, Bronx, N. Y.

BOY of 17, anxious and willing, wishes position; willing to work hard. (J. R.) F. B., 197 East Broadway.

BOY, 15, honest, bright, and willing to work hard; public school graduate. (H. L.) F. B., 197 East Broadway.

BOY, 16, bright, honest, willing; A1 references; public school graduate. (S. G.) F. B., 197 East Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR.
High-grade man desires a high-grade position with private family; foreign or American cars; A1 credentials. Mount, 49 West 63d St.

CHAUFFEUR desires position, traveling in Europe; drive any car; first-class machinist; speaks English and French. Georges Monies, 65 Madison Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, married, eight years' shop and driving; total abstainer; first-class references; any car. Simcoe, 348 Powers Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR.—Trustworthy German, single, expert mechanic, competent in repairs; accustomed to touring; strictly sober; honest, obliging; best references; speaks English; go anywhere. Address G. Kosney, 258 W. 68th.

CHAUFFEUR-COACHMAN, single, age 28, English; familiar with Packard, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile; practical repairs; bona-fide reference; city or country. C. M. Cartney, 214 West 53d St., city.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, six years' experience Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars; four years with last employer; best reference; private interview solicited. E 35 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, single, good mechanic, careful driver, 3 years' experience, desires position private, city, country; well recommended. Vigil, 2,391 1st Av.

CHAUFFEUR, nine years in present position, would accept temporary position. G 21 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, 30, wants business or sales connection; has thorough knowledge of fireproof construction. X 65 Times.

CLERK.—Shipping and order clerk, experienced packing, good marker, 5 years last place. Joseph Barnes, care Gregor, 897 East 169th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (23,) six months' business experience, convincing talker, highest references, desires to make connection with reliable firm. E 45 Times.

COMPANION or tutor's place desired by young Englishman; good family; Oxford and Trinity, Ireland, graduate; best credentials. Trench, G 43 Times.

DECORATIVE SALESMAN.—Knowledge fabrics, period furniture; best New York training; highest references. G 29 Times.

DETAIL SALESMAN.—Wide acquaintance physicians, hospitals, and public institutions; now employed; seven years' experience. Address E 53 Times.

EXPERIENCED trade journalist, college graduate, aged 37, competent to handle editorial and advertising ends, seeks connection with live publishing house. T 297 Times Downtown.

FARMER, gardener, desires position April 1 as working foreman, gentleman's country place; life experience in all branches gardening and farming; also stock, poultry, &c.; capable handling help; first-class references from previous and present employer; age, 42, married, no children. Address P. O. Box 142, Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

FARMER or caretaker on gentleman's place near New York; life experience; American; married; 49; unquestionable references. B., 2,016 East 47th St., Brooklyn.

FARM MANAGER.—Practical and experienced in all lines; agricultural college training; married; age 36. Herbert Carr, Portland, Conn.

FOREMAN.—Experienced on skirts; position in or out of town. Foreman, 200 East 23d.

GARDENER, American; married, 2 boys; life experience in all branches of gardening, under glass and outdoors; growing roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, fruit and vegetables, care lawns, shrubbery, trees, etc.; everything connected with a gentleman's place; handy with tools; willing and obliging; 9, 8, and 3 years' first-class references. Address Frank Egan, 1,576 Park Av., city.

GARDENER and generally useful; married; experienced; best city references. M 427 Walton Av.

GARDENER, 30, married, one child; on private place; life experience in all outside work, greenhouse, cows and poultry; strictly sober and obliging; good references. E 29 Times.

GARDENER.—Single, German, 38, thoroughly competent in all branches, trustworthy, seeks first-class gentleman's place; good references. W 266 Times Downtown.

JANITOR, English, with boy, 11, wishes position, one or more houses; Washington Heights preferred; experienced steam and hot water; excellent references. Inquire 1,091 St. Nicholas Av., stationery store.

JAPANESE CHEF; has adequate experience for management; believe to satisfy any family with practical method; best reference. Frank, 145 East 56th.

Man, 35, married, wishes position, shipping and recording clerk or anything; handy with various tools; A1 references. Fanteck, 327 Ralph St., Brooklyn.

MANAGER of clothing or allied business; man with extensive experience in retail and wholesale clothing business seeks position; can take entire charge of office and management of credits, finances, advertising, and merchandise; acted as general manager of big clothing stores, but can adapt experience to allied business; first-class references as to character and ability. Address X 61 Times.

PAINT AND KALSOMINE.
Manufacturer can get services of sales and advertising manager, credit man, and correspondent; best references. T 301 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Experienced stenographer, correspondent, and bookkeeper; knowledge French and German; held position of trust financial district for several years. B. H. D., 38 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

RELIABLE chauffeur, desires position; drove almost all high class make of cars; will furnish reference; experienced; make own repairs. X 56 Times.

SALESMAN.—SOUTHERN YOUNG MAN, 26, REFINED, BRIGHT, ENERGETIC, CAPABLE, AND GOOD ADDRESS, SEEKS A POSITION WITH A MANUFACTURER, OR MILL AGENT OF ANY LINE, BUT PREFER HOSIERY AND KINDRED LINE TO JOBBERS. CONNECTED WITH ONE OF LARGEST JOBBING HOUSES IN SOUTH NINE YEARS. WILL FURNISH HIGHEST OF BANK AND BUSINESS REFERENCES. E 44 TIMES.

SALESMAN well known to buyers of linens and white goods, also buyers of fancy goods, Southern States, also Middle West, desires exceptionally strong lines for said territories; highest references. Room 50, 51 Leonard St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER — Experienced, accurate; high school graduate, (18;) neat penman; salary moderate. T 296 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 27, married, brains and energy enough to sell goods, 5 years' experience, like to connect wholesale house; local road experience; salary. G 18 Times.

SALESMAN wishes to connect with a fur house; has established trade for about $30,000 through Middle West; can furnish best of references. M. Dorfler, 100 Orchard St.

SALESMAN.—A salesman, city and road, with executive ability, desires position where these qualifications can be utilized; moderate salary. G 22 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Young man, experienced, rapid, accurate, seeks position with a future. G 24 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT and Engineer or renting agent; competent man; references. G 20 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT or MANAGER.—Young man of proved ability as executive; highly recommended and indorsed by business associates; thoroughly trained in efficiency movement, desires the opportunity of connecting himself with live mercantile house. G 51 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position as advertising manager; at present employed in that capacity but wishes position offering wider scope; has had five years of concentrated work in the advertising field and has held positions of importance demonstrating executive and creative ability; puts just enough stress on psychology used in conjunction with consistent business methods and "common sense" to attain results. E 21 Times.

VALET and GUIDE.—I would like position to travel with American family visiting Europe; am competent to perform the duties of valet and guide; am first-class barber and competent to do ladies' hairdressing; speak German, French, and English fluently; can give best references as to my ability, manners, and habits. Address Paul Kunert, Schubert Restauration, 2 Goetz Str. 2, Schoeneberg, Berlin, Germany.

VALET.—French; 27; speak English fluently; educated; able; willing to teach French; pleasant companion; traveled extensively; highest references; go anywhere; moderate salary. M. Tarnee, 207 Broadway, Flushing, L. I.

VALET.—Situation wanted as first-class Swedish valet; best of references. G 6 Times.

VALET or visiting; a man you can depend upon. House Valet, 40 East 62d St.

WILL PAY $50.00
to the one who procures position to a high-class traveling salesman, who so far represented fine furniture and rug firms large cities East and Middle West; salary and commission. Address W., 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LAWYER, business training, present employed, would like to make connections with real estate firm or manage apartment property. E 30 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, at present employed in retail clothing store and having 5 years' experience in wholesale millinery house as stock and shipping clerk, would like position where honesty and faithfulness to employer is appreciated. Reference A1. M. G., 14 E. 112 St.

YOUNG MAN, age 22, American, desires position; first-class proposition considered, any line; now with advertising department large corporation. E 20 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with four years' experience in collection and correspondence department and six months as Superintendent of a large mail order house, would like to connect with business or mail order house; can prove ability; best reference. G 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 29, college education, speaking French and German fluently, Italian and Spanish less so; able to use typewriter; seeks position where linguistic ability counts. H. D. B., 27 East 74th St.

YOUNG MAN, (31,) with plumbing supply house or heating company; have been in this business eight years; will do either inside work or as salesman. Address P. O. Box 583, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) 5 years' experience as sporting goods salesman, (inside,) desires outside position; salesman or collector preferred; references. G 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, educated, practical, good appearance, trustworthy, ambitious, desires position where these qualities are essential. De Maille, 456 East 171st St.

YOUNG man wants outside position with reputable house as salesman; wants to advance himself; highest credentials. G 11 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, experienced, desires position salesman with salary; highest credentials. G 35 Times.

YOUNG MAN, strong, wishes position shipping, receiving, or anything. Swan, 215 Hale Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 21, neat, refined, will start at bottom; excellent references. T 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, 21; ambitious; desires position; anything. W. Burkhart, 517 East 86th St.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers. Office Service Co., (Agency,) 149 Bway. Tel. 3499 Cort.

Domestic.

BOND $1,000; OLD DOMINION AGENCY, 88 West 134th St., guarantees A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Very neat; willing and obliging; good references; city or country; $25. Charles Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Very willing; good references; city or country; $25. Charles Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786—Columbus. Established 1899.

COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, two girls together; willing and obliging; good references; city or country. Charles Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

COOK.—First-class, $30; waitress, $25. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone Schuyler 4298.

HELP, select colored, furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

HOUSEWORKER.—Canadian; good cook; neat and willing; good references; $25. Charles Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

HOUSEWORKER, $18; one for $22; nurse, $18. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone Schuyler 4298.

HOUSEWORKER.—Finish; newly landed; willing to learn; $16. Charles Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

LAUNDRESSES.—Swedish, German, and Irish; first-class references; $25 to $30; city or country. Charles Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 172 East 4th St. Orchard 2508.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Large, medium-sized rooms; gentlemen, couple; table guests accommodated; references.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large, front room, 2d floor; electric light, hot water heat, private bath, &c.; furnished; first-class, unexcelled board; telephone; table guests.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms; including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793—Bryant.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.
Large and small room; private bath; exclusive.

49TH ST., 68 WEST. — Handsome parlor suite; private bath; telephone; other rooms; table first-class.

54TH, 54 WEST.
Rooms, table guests, first class.

69TH ST., 106 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; homelike surroundings; table guests; references.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Fourth-story single room; running water; room telephone; large closet; references.

269 WEST 70TH ST.
Attractive rooms; 'phone; Sub.; board optional.

71ST ST., 115 WEST.—Real home for young man, private family, young people; telephone; reasonable. Nichols.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large room, suitable two gentlemen; also small room; Subway, "L"; telephone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Sunny, well-heated rooms; suitable two; refined surroundings; table guests; references.

75TH ST., 238 WEST.—Sunny back parlor; running water; 2d floor front; suitable for two; board optional; Summer rates; private home.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large second-story room, with private bath; parlor dining room; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private bath; single, medium rooms; excellent table; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large and hall, sunny, heated rooms, bath; reasonable; gentlemen; private family.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Table guests accommodated; excellent home cooking; service exceptional; terms moderate; rooms for a couple of business men.

79TH ST., 135 WEST.—Table board; home cooking, including breads; reference.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms, double and single, with excellent board; references; table board. V. & R.

81ST, 156 WEST.—Fine rooms, with board; gentlemen, couple; permanent, transients; table board; telephone.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Private baths; parqueted; electricity; steam; parlor suits, with piano; catering; telephone.

83D, 11 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; refined surroundings; table guests; telephone 5326 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Desirable front room, suitable gentlemen; couple; excellent home cooking; Jewish family.

93D ST., 304 WEST.—Newly decorated beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

95TH ST., 65 WEST.—Handsome rooms; attractive dining; cuisine, service exceptional; transients accommodated; references.

228 WEST 104TH ST.
Front room; water; table board; Subway, "L."

118TH, 544 WEST.—Large rooms, single or en suite; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

121ST, 509 WEST, Morningside Heights, near Broadway Subway.—Two beautiful adjoining rooms, newly furnished; high-class elevator apartment; delicious cooking; reasonable.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

142D, 512 WEST.—English family has exceedingly pleasant rooms, steam heated; excellent table board.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptional, homelike accommodations; wholesome, well-served meals; table guests.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large rooms, running water, closets, overlooking Hudson; good board; telephone; references.

GRADUATE NURSES SEEKING PLEASANT HOME. TELEPHONE MORNING—963.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel, elegant rooms, single, en suite; newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

PLEASANT and refined house for graduate nurses; telephone Morningside 963.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Northwest Washington Square.—Large, sunny room; private bath; steam heat; superior board; also single room; best in city.

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103d St.)—Large, bright room, bath, &c.; excellent cuisine; rates moderate.

WEST END AV., 764, (97th.)—Large front room; couple or two gentlemen; table board.

East Side.

83D, 151 EAST.—Exceptional home for three, private house and family, refined people only.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 839, (70th St.)—Large and small rooms, with board, in handsome private house; breakfast in rooms; table board; references.

MADISON AV., 69.—Hotel appointments and service; homelike environments; table choice, abundant; attractive rates.

Country Board

New Jersey.

ORANGE, Mountain Station, N. J.—English private family will board few people; private house. Telephone 4129 Orange. Irvine, 33 East Clark Place.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms for bachelors; electricity; telephone; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 23 WEST.—Sunny, large room; clean house; telephone; small rooms; references.

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Newly decorated beautiful front room, near bath; steam; 'phone; location; references.

22D, 426 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, sunny room and dressing room; running water; telephone.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Comfortable, attractive large, small rooms; private bath; running water; references; gentlemen.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let; gentlemen; references.

52D ST., 46 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, convenient to bath; references.

58TH, 15 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; electric light; board optional; reference.

59TH ST., 208 WEST.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric light; $4 up; facing Central Park; suitable for studio.

60TH, 22 WEST, New York.—$25-$60 monthly; $1-$5 daily. Tel. 5891 Col. Elegantly kept; private baths; independent residence; meals.

68TH ST., 105 WEST.—Sunny parlor for one-two gentlemen; quiet, well-kept house. Conlon.

135 WEST 69TH ST.
Elegantly furnished parlor floor; bath; suitable doctor.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Unusually attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentlemen.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large room, with board; every convenience; refined home.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Fourth floor, front room; bath; hot water; references.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, $4.50 up; suites; private bath; gentlemen. 2317 Columbus.

72D ST., 302 West, near Riverside.—Nicely furnished, large front room; just vacated; suitable for one or two gentlemen; 'phone, Subway.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—South room; running water; all conveniences; near "L" and Subway; private bath; gentleman only; references.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with every convenience; southern exposure; Subway

73D, 173 WEST.—Attractive rooms; references.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—Two attractive rooms, private bath, southern exposure; private house; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 119 WEST. — Large sunny front room; suitable two gentlemen; twin beds; private house.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large, small rooms; unusually beautiful; comfortable; moderate; convenient rapid transit; telephone.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Well-appointed, attractive, sunny rooms; single; elevator apartment; telephone. Dutton.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable single room; gentlemen; references.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, southern exposed rooms, with dressing room; bath adjoining; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—PARLOR FLOOR AND OTHER ROOMS.

84TH ST., 135 WEST.—Parlor and adjoining bedroom; finely furnished; telephone; reasonable. Mason.

84TH ST., 137 WEST.—Newly decorated suite, also single rooms; nicely furnished; homelike; telephone. Kennedy.

87TH ST., 176 WEST.—Small room, $2.50; refined home; modern apartment; ground floor; gentleman. Bruns.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large front room; back parlor; private house; telephone; convenient "L," Subway.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Large front room; back parlor; private house; telephone; convenient "L," Subway.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Large, sunny room, second floor; attractively furnished; running water; telephone.

93D ST., 31 WEST.—Two large rooms, single or connecting, $6 each; running water; attractive rooms.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; running water; private house.

95TH ST., 151 WEST.—Rooms, newly furnished; private house; gentlemen; references.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; attractive room; high-class elevator apartment; breakfast. Grossman.

97TH ST., 145 WEST.—Private family; large, sunny, front room; hot, cold running water; bath.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, bath, electricity, lavatory; private house; telephone 1067—J River.

103D ST., 155 WEST.—Light front room, southern exposure, conveniences; one, two gentlemen; reference. Mullen.

103D ST., 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally desirable spacious front room; suitable one, two; private. Jarett.

163D ST., 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally desirable spacious front room; suitable one, two; private. Jarett.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive rooms, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

110TH ST., 235 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, facing Central Park; electric light, telephone, elevator; reasonable.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; gentleman preferred; two in family; references; central. Moore.

112TH ST., 511 WEST.—Sunny, steam heat, electricity, elevator. 3583 Morningside. Mrs. Clark.

113TH ST., 535 WEST.—Cheery, comfortable room, $5 per week; all conveniences; elevator. Apartment 61.

115TH ST., 404 WEST.—Two choice rooms above Morningside Park; elevator, Subway, "El." Apartment 51.

401 WEST 118TH ST.
Comfortable room, private family; elevator. Apt. 2.

119TH ST., 367 WEST, (Morningside.)—Parlor rooms, with improvements; furnished, unfurnished; private house; $5.

119TH ST., 422 WEST.—Two front rooms, kitchen, bath. Together or separate. Restaurant; elevator. Apartment 24.

121ST, 509 WEST, Columbia University neighborhood, half block east of Broadway.—Two beautiful adjoining rooms, newly furnished; Bancroft Apartments, just completed; fireproof; electric lights; elevators; most attractive restaurant.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Large, light rooms overlooking Morningside Park; elegant apartments; reasonable. Apartment 81.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive front rooms; kitchen; elevator; references. Apartment 61.

122D ST., 528 WEST.—Elegant suites, baths, shower, heat; elevator apartment; telephone; single, $3. Carter.

137TH ST., 255 WEST.—Large front rooms; doctor, dressmaker, milliner; single, connecting; boarding, heat, bath.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, single rooms; private baths; hotel conveniences; home comforts; reasonable. Pierson.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

139TH ST., 601 WEST, (near Subway.)—Sunny front rooms; elevator, 'phone; reasonable. Apartment 31.

148TH ST., 517 WEST.—Very handsome; electricity; tiled baths; breakfast optional; near Subway, Riverside; reasonable.

158TH ST., 646 WEST, (Near Subway.)—Large and small room; private house; breakfast; gentlemen preferred.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st St., Convent Av.)—Daintily furnished rooms, in private residence; $2.50 up.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 930, (156TH.)
Sitting room; bedroom; twin beds; private bath; every convenience; elevator apt.; Subway and "L"; board optional. Apt. 44.

WE HAVE a list of the desirable furnished rooms in city; inspection free and full particulars. City Resort Realty, Times Building.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished large room; gentlemen or business woman; small rooms.

23D ST., 20 EAST (MADISON SQ. SOUTH). Suite 2 rooms, bathroom; by month.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelor's quarters; swimming pool, shower free; $5-$8 weekly. Zander apartments.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable room; private house; all conveniences; telephone; references.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Large, comfortable room, private house; every convenience; gentlemen; references required.

69TH ST., 20 EAST.—Back parlor, bath attached; suitable living purposes; doctor or dentist; $50.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d St.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

New Jersey.

WASHINGTON ST., 119, East Orange.—For rent, 2 attractive front rooms, with board if desired. Telephone 658 L Orange.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

West Side.

Elevator apartment to sublet; lease to October, 1912; six large, attractive, sunny rooms and bath; every improvement; $45. Apartment 46, 500 West 144th St.

Apartment, 8 rooms, bath, butler's pantry. 251 West 100th St., between West End Av. and Broadway.

70th St., 345 West.—Sublet, sunny elevator 4-room apartment; all improvements. Apartment 2D.

163D ST., 452 WEST.—Six outside rooms and bath, on corner; all improvements; $28.

East Side.

An ideal flat, 4 rooms running through, splendidly arranged for beautiful home for choice people; airy, healthful; $14. 323 Pleasant Av.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

Bargain.—Riverside Drive, corner 139th, (Subway 137th, 5th Av. coach.)—Eight rooms, fronting Hudson; pianola-piano; silver, linens. Morgan, Audubon 3130.

Elegantly furnished apartment; 5 sunny rooms; two bathrooms; all rooms facing Hudson River. Apt. 10 West. Phone 3715 Schuyler. 225 West 80th St.

107TH ST., 230 West, (Ivy Court.)—To sublet, 6-room apartment, fifth floor; sunshine in every room.

Apartment, furnished, to sublet; 2 rooms and bath. The Hampton, 22 East 31st St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

Furnished apartment, seven rooms and bath, April 1st to October 1st; must be in good neighborhood, with elevator, modern conveniences, and at reasonable rate; best references. V 263 Times Downtown.

Business Opportunities

SEAMLESS FLOORING AND ARTIFICIAL MARBLE.

Will dispose of the rights for manufacturing and selling our Seamless Flooring and Artificial Marble for the United States or single States. The floor is fireproof, waterproof, and wearproof, and will not warp or tear. A1 references from State officials, architects, and private individuals. For 10 years approved all over Europe and foreign countries. Many millions of square feet laid.

The Artificial Marble in excellent nature-like imitation has never before been approached. It is very durable, of the finest polish, can be drilled, sawed, and formed. Plants can be installed at low costs.

Parties with capital will find this a good investment.

We have a large exhibition of samples in our office. For further information inquire 50 Church Street, Room 1,764.

ROAD HOUSE AND GARAGE—NEW.

Built on one-and-one-half-acre plot; 22 rooms; hardwood trim; parquet floors in living and dining rooms; garage will accommodate 12 machines; 20 stalls; cement floor; rooms over garage; on main turnpike, between Newark and Lake Hopatcong; at entrance to largest development near New York; 500 autos pass daily. For further particulars address

GEORGE R. PEARE,
170 Broadway, Room 1,001. Tel 1521 Cort.

An established reputable manufacturer wants young, reliable partner to invest $500 to $1,000, with services; receives proportionate income and real estate security, pending success. Integrity, 245 Times Downtown.

BANKER ADVANCES MONEY TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS ON OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS; CUSTOMERS NOT NOTIFIED; TERMS VERY LIBERAL. FISHER, 283 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A highly profitable position, paying salary and share of profits, in profitable manufacturing business, (product contracted for five years for cash,) is offered to reliable man who will invest $5,000. E 33 Times.

Partner wanted in manufacturing concern with best trade. Brooklyn Novelty Co., 1,164 Broadway, Brooklyn.

For Sale

Typewriters bought, repaired, sold, $10 upward; multigraphs, adding machines. Eagle Typewriter Co., 312 Broadway.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers. Nathan's, 239 West Broadway.

Pianos and Organs

Steinway mahogany upright piano; fine condition; sacrifice for $110. 318 West 42d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Near Morris High School; fine two-family house. 598 East 167th St.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted

Suitable for Studio.—Large unfurnished front room; north light; near 5th Av. and 42d St. E 28 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EMILY CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY CHARLES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Theall & Beam, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of September next.

Dated New York, the fifth day of March, 1912.
HOWARD W. CHARLES, } Executors.
JOHN C. CLARK, }
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NEUMER, FERDINAND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FERDINAND NEUMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1912. EDWIN HENES and PETER M. OHMEIS, Executors. EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Attorney for Executors, 135 Broadway, Manhattan.

MARTIN, EMILIE D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Emilie D. Martin, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Graham & L'Amoreaux, No. 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1912.
LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS and ANNA A. GORDON, Executors.
GRAHAM & L'AMOREAUX, Attorneys for Executors, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FALK, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT FALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1911. EMMA C. FALK, Administratrix.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WEARY MOTHER DIES WITH HER BABY

Discouraged by Poverty, Mrs. Strauss, It Is Thought, Jumped from Tenement.

NO ONE SAW HER DO IT

But Neighbors Who Found the Bodies Say She Had Told Them Her Life Was Not Worth Living.

With her three-months-old baby Nathan in her arms, Mrs. Rose Strauss jumped, it is supposed, yesterday morning from the roof of the six-story tenement at 315 East Ninety-fifth Street to the asphalt-paved yard below. The woman was still breathing when found, but she died a few minutes later in an ambulance as she was being removed to the Reception Hospital. The baby was picked up dead with a fractured skull, five feet away from the mother. It is supposed the child bounded from her arms when she struck the ground.

The police were unable to find out definitely yesterday whether the woman had committed suicide. It was at first reported that she had jumped with her baby from the fire escape of her flat on the fourth floor, but the police found the two rear windows closed and locked on the inside, and her husband, Simon, a peddler of vegetables, who was asleep in one of the bedrooms at the time his wife was killed, told detectives the windows had not been touched since his wife left the room. When the woman was found she was lying fully twenty feet west from the last window of her flat, and this fact led the police to believe she must have jumped from the roof.

Last night detectives attached to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station said they were satisfied the woman had committed suicide, but there were features of the case, they declared, which would have to be investigated in order to establish definitely that she had killed herself.

Coroner Feinberg said last night he expected to receive a report from the police on the case to-day, and that if there was anything suspicious about the death he would order an autopsy. The Coroner was inclined to believe that Mrs. Strauss was suffering from a mania which attacked her after the birth of her child.

Discouraged by Poverty.

Friends of Mrs. Strauss said it was the struggle against poverty which led her to take her life and that of her baby, to whom she was devotedly attached. The Strausses had been married ten years. Mrs. Strauss was a frail woman, 29 years old, and her husband is a powerful man, a year her senior. They have had six children. One child died several years ago. The others now alive are Alfred, 9 years old; Francis, 7; Matilda, 4, and Leo, 3. Strauss by peddling vegetables made only $11 a week, and Mrs. Strauss by doing dressmaking and odd jobs when she could find time strove to add to the slender earnings of her husband, but the care of the children and housework took up all of her time. She told her friends that she was overworked, and that her children had increased her worries. After Nathan was born three months ago Mrs. Strauss's friends said she seldom smiled. The child was sickly from birth, and his poor health made the mother all the more attached to it. As the child became weaker each week the anxiety of the mother increased. She was fearful that something would happen to her baby. She worried herself ill over the baby's condition so that it became necessary for both the mother and the baby to have medicine, and occasionally the attention of a physician. In order to get money to pay the doctor and purchase medicine the furniture was sold, one article after another, until the rooms of the flat were pretty well stripped.

The baby failed rapidly, and for three nights the mother had had little sleep. She told a friend yesterday she was exhausted, and that her life was not worth living.

Strauss told the police he spent Saturday helping his wife with the baby. He went out for some milk for the baby early yesterday morning. His wife prepared the baby's milk and then got her husband's breakfast. He told her he was going to get some rest, and advised her to lie down also. Mrs. Strauss sent the three older children on an errand. At 11:30 yesterday morning she was seen by Morris Pire, a tenant, lying in the yard with her baby. She had a fractured skull and internal injuries. Pire recognized her as Mrs. Strauss and hastened to the Strauss flat to tell the husband. Strauss answered the door. Strauss was overcome at the sight in the yard. He grabbed his dead child in his arms and ran up the stairs with the body to his flat. On the stairs leading to the roof tenants found three-year-old Leo Strauss. It was thought the woman had intended to jump from the roof with Leo as well as Nathan, but had changed her mind.

Doesn't Think Wife Was Insane.

Strauss yesterday wept bitterly as he told of the tragedy. "She was a good woman," he said, "and I did not expect this. I do not think her mind was deranged."

Detectives said they had learned that Strauss and his wife quarreled the previous night. Strauss denied this.

The bodies of Mrs. Strauss and the baby were sent to the Morgue. Strauss spent part of the day visiting friends and relatives in an attempt to get money to bury his wife and baby. He said last night that he had not succeeded, and feared they would be buried from the Morgue. A sister of Mrs. Strauss said the woman appealed once to the charity organizations for funds for her family, but had been refused because her husband looked able to support her. Max Robwiski, the janitor of the house, said that Strauss in spite of his poverty had always paid the rent promptly in the eight months he had lived in the house.

AGED WOMAN ENDS HER LIFE.

Mrs. Flora Bergman Had Been Despondent Since Her Husband's Death.

Mrs. Flora Bergman, 78 years old, was found dead in her room on the third floor of the apartment house at 135 West 112th Street, last night. According to Dr. E. Reinhardt, who reported the case to the Coroner, the woman committed suicide by inhaling gas. The death of her husband a year and a half ago had made her despondent.

Mrs. Bergman lived with her stepdaughter, who found the body.

Mrs. Bergman left two letters, both sealed, one for her stepdaughter, Mrs. Helen Mahler, and the other for an undertaker. The husband of Mrs. Bergman was Behr Bergman, a real estate dealer.

CHURCHES' BILLBOARD PLEAS

Stirring Up New Rochelle Worshippers in Novel Ways.

New Rochelle, Larchmont, and the Pelhams are aroused over their churchgoing campaign. Yesterday at nineteen Protestant and four Catholic Churches counts were made of attendance, and also of the numbers of men. Red and blue signs on billboards and housetops urging church attendance stare at one from many angles. Oddly, yesterday, in the churches themselves the preachers, as far as heard, refrained from mentioning the campaign in their sermons. The campaign, they said, is for outside. Once in, the sermons contain the Gospel in the usual form.

Several weeks ago the Rev. W. W. T. Duncan, pastor of St. John's Methodist Church, New Rochelle, went to the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Canedy, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, as the oldest New Rochelle minister resident, and asked what he thought of a churchgoing campaign for Lent. The Trinity man said he thought well of it. So the campaign was formed. Nineteen Protestant churches went in—six Episcopal, three Methodist, three Baptist, three Lutheran, one African, and four Presbyterian. The Blessed Sacrament and St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Churches are not formally joined, but are known to be sympathetic, or at any rate to be working on the same lines.

The campaign is to end at Easter, and counts are being made of numbers attending. Invitations, signed by representatives of all the churches, have been sent out by the thousands.

The campaign has an Executive Committee, consisting of the Rev. R. G. McGregor, Presbyterian, Chairman; the Rev. B. T. Marshall, Presbyterian; the Rev. Dr. C. F. Canedy, Episcopal, and the Rev. W. Wofford T. Duncan, Methodist. At the close of the campaign a full report is to be made. So far as could be discovered by visits to most of the churches yesterday conditions were much as they have been.

TWO LINERS IN A DAY LATE.

Heavy Seas Delayed Baltic and Provence—St. Louis Arrives To-day.

Heavy weather at sea delayed for twenty-four hours the arrival yesterday of the White Star liner Baltic from Liverpool and the French liner Provence from Havre. On Wednesday night the Baltic took a sea over her bows that stove in her forward breakwater on the foc'sle head and twisted the steel stanchions as if they had been pieces of paper. Purser Edwards said that he had not seen such seas since he bucked the southwest monsoons off Tutticorin, in the East Indian Chutneypore.

On the same day at midnight the Provence shipped a big sea over her port bow that swept along the promenade deck and smashed in the upper panels of one of the doors leading to the saloon companion, but did no further damage.

The North German Lloyd steamship Chemnitz, which left Bremen on Feb. 24, also arrived yesterday after a stormy trip. The Captain reported that on the night of Feb. 28 Theodore Hoellgen, one of the firemen, walked forward to the foc'sle and was never seen afterward. It is believed that he was swept overboard by a wave that filled the forward deck about that time.

On her last eastward voyage the Chemnitz sighted the dismasted British four-masted ship Euphrates in latitude 47-26, longitude 26-10. The freight steamer Grampian Range came up at the same time, and the crew was taken off the derelict by the lifeboats from the two steamships.

The American liner St. Louis, which sailed from Southampton March 2, will arrive here about noon to-day, just forty-eight hours late.

SAVES FALLING BABY AT FIRE.

Thrown from Fourth Story by Frantic Mother Into Man's Arms.

AUBURN, Me., March 10.—Snatched from its crib by a panic-stricken mother, a baby was dropped out of the furth-story window of a burning building into the arms of a spectator without injury and without awaking it from its sleep, in a fire early to-day. A man had placed himself in position when he saw the mother lean from the window, and he caught the child so gently that it was scarcely jarred.

Most of the building, which was a four-story wooden block, bounded by Broad, Mill, and Third Streets, was burned. The loss is $50,000.

J. J. Shapiro, a member of the firm of Shapiro Brothers, owners of a department store on the first floor, suffered an attack of heart trouble during the fire and was in a serious condition to-night.

BABY HOLDS UP TRAFFIC

By Selecting a Second Avenue Car as Its Birthplace.

Mrs. Mary Reilly, 24 years old, of 232 East Sixty-fourth Street, a passenger on a southbound Second Avenue surface car last night, complained to a friend when the car reached Twenty-fifth Street that she was very ill. All the passengers left the car by request except Mrs. Reilly's companion and another woman. An ambulance was called from Bellevue Hospital, but when Dr. Mills arrived Mrs. Reilly had given birth to a male child. Dr. Mills took the mother and child to Bellevue, where it was said that both mother and child were doing nicely.

Traffic on the southbound tracks of the Second Avenue line was held up for nearly half an hour.

WATCHMAN DIES AT HIS POST.

Employe of Manhattan Savings Institution Stricken.

John H. Tinkelpaugh, night watchman for the Manhattan Savings Institution, 644 Broadway, called to the engineer, Anthony Kubelka, about 9:15 o'clock last night, saying:

"Come quick. I'm sick."

Kubelka ran upstair in time to catch Tinkelpaugh, who collapsed and died in his arms. The bank officials were notified and several of them came downtown. Miss Emma E. Link, a stenographer, also visited the bank. She broke down when she learned that Tinkelbaugh was dead. She had been engaged to be married to him, she said. They both lived at 15 East 129th Street. The girl said that Tinkelbaugh had complained of indigestion shortly after supper. It is believed that he died of acute indigestion.

BEAT AND ROB MERCHANT.

Highwaymen Take $900 from Rossi in Yonkers.

James Rossi, a prosperous merchant of 4 Maple Street, Yonkers, was beaten and robbed of $900 at Herriot Street and Caroline Avenue in that place early yesterday morning by two highwaymen who, the police say, had been watching Rossi for some time, knowing he carried much money.

After closing his market at midnight, Rossi accompanied his cashier, Miss May Connery, to her home, 77 Jackson Street. He was on his way to his own home, when two men suddenly attacked him from behind and beat him over the head with clubs. As he lay dazed and bleeding on the sidewalk they took his money and escaped.

The Provident Loan Society
OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

OFFICES
MANHATTAN AND BRONX
Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave. Cor. 124th Street
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
Courtlandt Ave. Cor. 148th Street
BROOKLYN
Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

WOUNDED BOY DIES IN MOTHER'S ARMS

Youth Is Shot in a Quarrel Over a Girl After a Dance.

HIS ASSAILANT ESCAPES

Woman Hears Shot in a Poolroom and Follows Her Son There—Finds Him Dying.

Policeman Sullivan of the East 104th Street Station heard the reports of three revolver shots shortly after 7 o'clock last night coming from the poolroom of Frank Marano, in the basement of 239 East 111th Street, and ran into the place. He found half a dozen young men standing about, apparently too startled to run. On the floor sat a woman who afterward said she was Mrs. Philomena Galle of Second Avenue. Across her knees her son Thomas lay unconscious and bleeding from a bullet wound in his chest.

The mother was crying hysterically, between her sobs accusing every one in the place of being responsible for her boy's injury. Sullivan kept the men from leaving the place while he telephoned to Harlem Hospital for an ambulance and sent to the station house for Detectives Kahn and Dietsch.

Dr. Hobbs arrived presently from the hospital. He found young Galle dead in his mother's arms. The woman became frantic, and it was many minutes before the physician could calm her so that the detectives could question her.

Then she said that her son and other young people of the neighborhood had gone to a dance of the Cromwell Social Club at Lenox Casino, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday afternoon. From her flat, which is on the corner of 111th Street and Second Avenue, she had watched for her boy's return and had seen him approaching the house just before 7 o'clock. Behind him were two men who followed him into the hallway of the tenement and with whom he emerged presently and started toward the poolroom.

As three young men walked up the street Mrs. Galle said she heard the reports of two revolver shots and connecting them in some way with her son's reappearance in the street, she ran down stairs intending to ask him to come home. When she reached the street he was entering the poolroom and when she reached the place she asked a little boy to go inside and send Thomas out to her.

Just as the youngster entered there had resounded the reports of the shots which Sullivan heard and Mrs. Galle had rushed inside to find some of the youths there raising her son from the floor. She grabbed the boy into her lap. When Dr. Hobbs told her that Thomas was dead, the woman was heart broken. She was prostrated last night.

The police arrested ten young men whom they found in the place, holding all of them as material witnesses. They could not learn who had done the shooting, but they say that it resulted from a quarrel over a girl at the dance.

Two Dead from Suffocation.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 10.—When firemen entered the home of Patrick Gill on Ives Street to-day to fight a fire on the first floor they found Gill and his wife dead in bed from suffocation. The fire started from an overheated stove in the kitchen.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2, Best Seats $1. Evs. 8.
AROUND THE WORLD
NEXT SUN. (Seats Now) | GREAT CHARITY CONCERT in aid HEBREW INFANT ASYLUM.

Winter Garden Broadway & 50th St. Tel. 411 Columbus.
Mat. To-day 50c, 75c and Best Seats, $1.00
"WHIRL OF SOCIETY" and "A NIGHT WITH THE PIERROTS"
and other international features. Star Cast.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S | Thea., 39, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
The play of a Woman's Soul. The Bird of Paradise

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
4TH MONTH LITTLE | Balcony $1.00 Fam. Circle 50c | Orch. $2.
BOY BLUE
The Only Operetta on Broadway.

39th ST. Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

WEST END 125th, W. of 8 Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
SAM BERNARD in HE CAME FROM MILWAUKEE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 8—TANNHAEUSER. Morena, Fremstad; Slezak, Weil, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
TUES. EVG. at 8, PHILA.-CHICAGO Opera Co.—THAIS. Garden, Berat; Dalmores, Renaud, Huberdeau. Gen'l Mus. Dir., Campanini.
WED. MAT. at 2—BUTTERFLY. Farrar, Fornia; Jadlowker, Scotti, Bada. Conductor, Toscanini.
WED. at 8:15—BARTERED BRIDE. Destinn; Jorn, Reiss, Didur, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
THURS. at 8, First Time, Parker's Opera—MONA. Homer, Fornia; Martin, Murphy, Reiss, Griswold, Hinshaw, Ruysdael, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
FRI. at 8—OTELLO. Alda, Maubourg; Slezak, Amato, Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini.
SAT. at 2—GIOCONDA. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
SAT. at 8, Pop. Prices—KOENIGSKINDER. Farrar, Wickham, Fornia, Mattfeld; Jadlowker, Goritz, Didur, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
NEXT MON. at 8—ARMIDE. Fremstad, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Gilly. Cond., Toscanini.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-M'W EVG. at 8—AIDA. Gadski, Matzenauer; Caruso, Gilly, Segurola, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Sturani.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

COUNTESS of WARWICK
LECTURE SUBJECT "PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF FAMOUS PEOPLE."
CARNEGIE HALL TO-MORROW at 8:30 P. M.
Popular Prices. Tickets Now on Sale Carnegie Hall Box Office.

HOTEL ASTOR
5th Concert, Tues. Ev., Mar. 12, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artist, ERNESTO CONSOLO.
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Carnegie Lyceum, This Eve., Mon., 8:15.
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